The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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FIRST GUN IN COOK.

Gov. Hastings Opens the Local Republican Campaign.

VAST CROWD CHEERS HIM.

Hot Shot for Bryan and the Popocratic Doctrine.

ESCORTED BY WHEELMEN.

Addresses by James H. Gilbert, Ald. Madden, and J. R. Mann,

RAIN MARS THE OUTDOOR MEETING

Two or three acres of humanity stood in the rain in an open lot at Thirty-seventh street and Indiana avenue last evening to listen to the booming of the opening guns of the Republican campaign in Chicago.

The great attraction which brought out by a conservative estimate 5,000 residents of the Fourth and neighboring wards was Gov. Daniel Hartman Hastings of Pennsylvania, who mercilessly castigated the profaners of the temple of the republic, the politicians who are seeking to rise from obscurity to places of trust and honor by arraying class against class and again drawing sectional lines through the country.

He issued a clarion call to the yeomanry of Illinois to hasten to the aid of the government which they helped save on the bloody field of Gettysburg, and his auditors answered with a shout that came from deeply moved hearts.

The other speakers were ex-Sheriff James H. Gilbert, who presided, Ald. Martin B. Madden of the Fourth Ward, and ex-Ald. James R. Mann, each of whom received a flattering reception and earned generous applause.

Escort in Honor of Gov. Hastings.

Gov. Hastings was escorted from the Auditorium Hotel to the speakers' stand by a torchlight wheelmen's procession and by the Cook County Marching club, bearing transparencies and banners, and shouting for McKinley and Hobart.

The parade was arranged hurriedly and word could be passed to only a small part of the membership of the marching club and only a few wheelmen's organizations were enlisted, but the procession was in every respect creditable. The line of march down Michigan avenue was lined by crowds of citizens who joined in the campaign cries.

The parade moved off promptly at 7 o'clock and maintained good order to the destination in spite of the rain. It was observed that the twenty or thirty enthusiastic young women who started with the South Side McKinley Wheelmen and the other clubs which took part were not dismayed by the big drops, but took places around the speakers' stand and went with the crowd to Douglas Hall, Thirty-fifth and Indiana avenue, when the downpour became so heavy the open air meeting had to be abandoned.

With the Distinguished Speaker.

Gov. Hastings was accompanied by County Treasurer D. H. Kochersperger, James R. Mann, Republican nominee for Congressman from the First District; William Crilly, Joseph Dunton, Justice E. T. Glennon, and Lewis E. Bradley, Gov. Hastings' private secretary.

By the time the procession arrived at Thirty-seventh street the meeting was well under way. Chairman Gilbert called the meeting to order and introduced as the first speaker of the evening Ald. Madden.

Mr. Madden won his audience in a moment, and the increasing rainfall was unnoticed until he closed his speech with the announcement that Gov. Hastings would talk in Douglas Hall. The bicyclists had not all arrived, and the parade was resumed in good order to the hall.

Wheelmen Taking Part.

The wheelmen taking part were the South Side McKinley Wheelmen, bearing torches, commanded by F. H. Griswold; fifty employés of Joseph Beifeld, led by Charles Lowenthal; employés of the Illinois Central railway, commanded by H. G. Trine; the Maywood Battalion, led by Maj. Evans; employés of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad, under the command of Maj. W. A. Purdy; and members of a number of independent clubs.

Frank W. Moulton was Marshal and Walter H. Chamberlain and R. P. Walker acted as aids. The Cook County Marching club was under command of Capt. C. T. Knott.

Of the great throng that hoped to hear Gov. Hastings in the open air only a fraction were able to squeeze into the comparatively small hall. On the platform, in addition to the Committee of Escort, were Congressman Hugh Belknap, Joseph L. Bradon, Ald. John O'Neil, Senator Monroe, E. R. Brainerd, W. H. Flagg, Justice R. H. White, J. C. Irwin, and others. O. E. Murray sang some "Republican Bugle Blasts" and music was furnished by the Illinois Male Quartet.

Greeting to Gov. Hastings.

Gov. Hastings was greeted with cheers and yells on his entrance to the hall, and when he took the stand to tell the voters of the Fourth Ward why the Republican party was opposing the proposition to cut the wages of labor in half pandemonium reigned for several minutes. When he said "I, too, am a Republican. I come from Pennsylvania," a great shout went up, and some one cried: "Give McKinley your 240,000 majority."

"We will do that and add a few thousand more, just to show what old Pennsylvania can do," replied Gov. Hastings.

Then he thanked the wheelmen and wheelwomen for venturing out on a night "as gloomy as Bryan's hopes," and he wasn't able to resume his speech for two minutes at least.

He attacked the free coinage, Anarchistic, and Populistic combination that is threatening the credit and honor of the country with serious, reasoning argument and commonplace illustrations which appealed to the experience of the everyday citizens before him and did not fail to elicit enthusiastic applause.

Every telling point, the story of the Mexican breakfast, when he first had occasion to learn the difference between a free silver dollar and one supported by the credit of the United States on a parity with gold, the appeals to the people not to cut in half the hoards of savings bank depositors, the life insurance and widow and orphan funds, and the pay of veterans, was applauded to the echo, and when the speaker asked if the men of Illinois would consent to the enactment of such infamy there was an earnest and prolonged "No."

MADDEN'S TRIBUTE TO M'KINLEY.

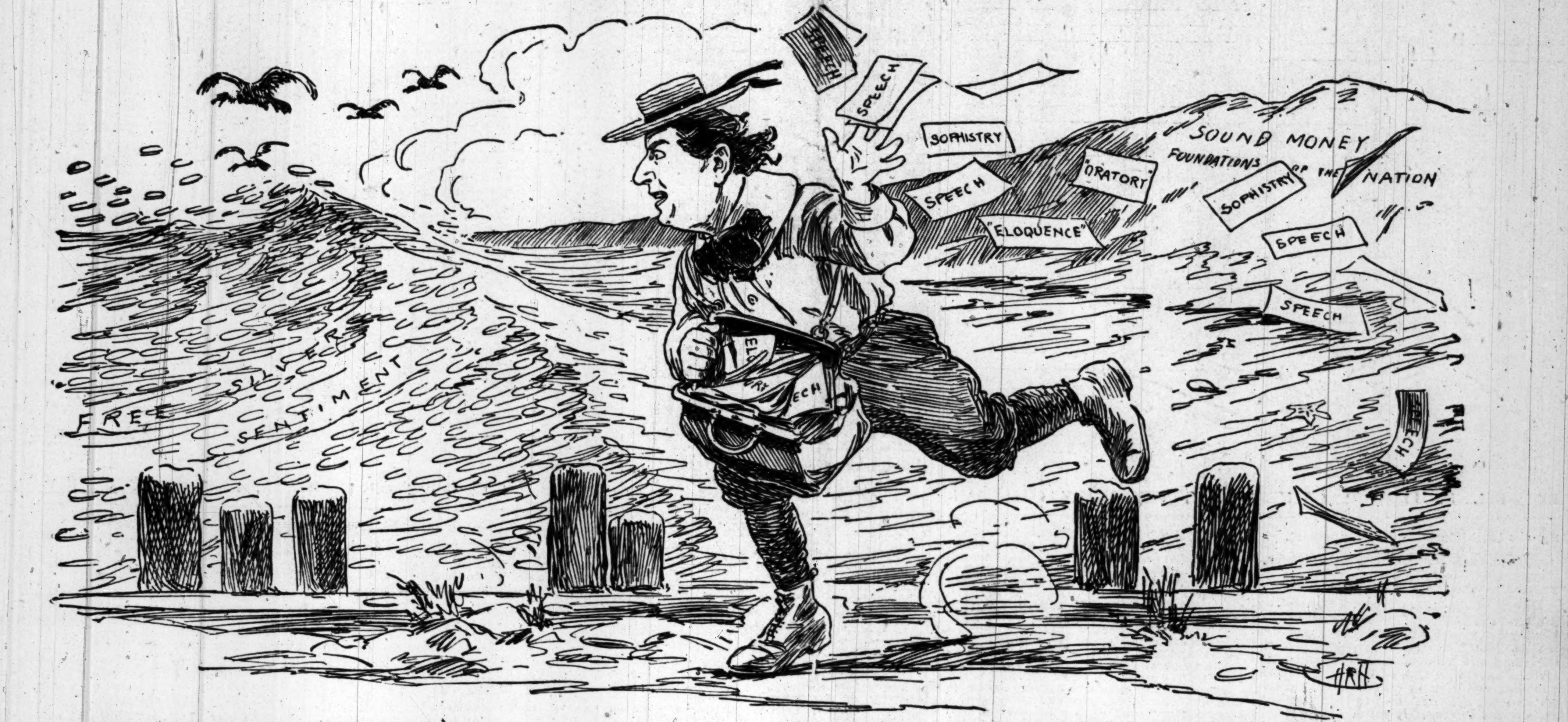
Contrast of Republican and Democratic Policies and Their Effect.

Chairman Gilbert called the meeting to order, and introduced Ald. Madden, who spoke as follows:

"You understand very well the country never did prosper under Democratic rule. And so we Republicans do not believe in Democratic doctrine. We are wedded to the principle of protection by every tie of party fealty and affection. It is everywhere recognized as the great, masterful, triumphant American principle, the key to our prosperity, the safest prop to the Treasury of the United States, the bulwark of our national independence and financial honor.

"Four years ago prosperity was to be

(Continued on fourth page.)



BRYAN HURRYING HOME TO CATCH UP WITH THE RECEDING FREE SILVER WAVE.

INVENTOR C. J. HEIMS TAKES HIS LIFE

Body Found in the Park Gate Hotel After Lying Undiscovered Since Last Friday.

Charles J. Heims, an inventor, a personal friend and former business associate of Thomas J. Edison, committed suicide in his apartments at the Park Gate Hotel, Sixty-third street and Stony Island avenue, last Friday evening.

The body was not discovered until yesterday at 4:30 p. m. Guests of the hotel in the interim lived in adjacent rooms all unconscious that a dead man was near them.

The janitor of the building, Andrew Driess, had his suspicions aroused by the accumulation of papers and mail outside Heims' door. He decided that an investigation was necessary and at noon yesterday notified Patrolman Luke Burns of the Woodlawn Station, who informed Capt. Shippy of the mystery.

The latter immediately proceeded to the hotel where the door of Heims' room was opened.

The body of the inventor lay on the bed. A bottle of carbolic acid and another containing chloroform furnished all the necessary evidence of the cause of death. The remains were badly decomposed.

Capt. Shippy placed a policeman in charge of the room and called for the Woodlawn patrol wagon, which conveyed the body to Rolston's Lake avenue morgue.

A second search of his room shed more light on the question. Several autograph letters from Charles T. Yerkes relative to an electrical appliance used on North Side cars and royalties from its use were found, as well as personal letters showing the esteem in which Heims was held by his fellow-craftsman, Edison.

Heims was known in Woodlawn as the "Hermit of the Park Gate." He seldom left his room, and the door always was closed. Only two exceptions were known during his two-years' stay at the hotel. They were recorded during the recent hot spell. On both of these occasions Heims was observed leaning back in his chair, gazing abstractedly at a number of models displayed on his table.

When the room was entered last night these were not to be found. A heavy iron trunk in one corner of the room, supposed to contain Heims' treasures, was removed to the station house. Guests of the hotel aver that Heims worshiped those models as a miser would his gold. The trunk will not be opened until the Coroner arrives, when the secret of Heims' devotion to mechanical appliances will be revealed.

The proprietors of the Park Gate maintained great reticence last night relative to the tragedy.

Capt. Shippy said during the Fair Heims had charge of one of the most important exhibits in the Electrical Building. It was during that period he perfected the invention now in use by the Yerkes system and which, judging by the letters found, returned him royalties sufficient to enable him to live in ease.

The police think Heims killed himself because of some family matters, which he has kept secret, or because of his failure to perfect some invention which he believed would make him famous.

Heims was 45 years old.

The inquest will be held today.

C. A. THOMAS IS ARRESTED AS INSANE

Proves to Be the Man Who Wanted to Help Mayor Swift Reorganize the City.

C. A. Thomas was arrested and locked up at the East Chicago Avenue Police Station last night on a charge of insanity. He was taken into custody at his boarding-house, No. 225 La Salle avenue, on complaint of his landlady because he was acting in a disorderly manner.

When the police arrived he made no violent resistance, but he kept up his yelling all the way to the station and after he was locked in a cell.

Then it was discovered that he was the same man who called on Mayor Swift at his office in the morning and wanted to help him reorganize the city on religious principles.

DAMAGE BY AN ELECTRICAL STORM.

Crystal Lake, Ill., in Darkness Except from the Light of Burning Buildings.

Crystal Lake, Ill., Sept. 2.—[Special.]—A terrific electrical storm passed over this place at 6 o'clock this evening, ripping the wire from the armature at the electric light plant and leaving the town in darkness. Barns were fired by lightning and horses and other animals killed, while the sky is illuminated by the light from burning building in the surrounding country.

TO SUPPRESS A PRIVATE ASYLUM.

Proprietor of "Oak Lawn Retreat" to Be Prosecuted.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 2.—[Special.]—The State Board of Public Charities today adopted a resolution requesting Attorney-General Moloney to take immediate steps to prosecute Dr. George C. McFarland of Jacksonville for conducting an asylum without a license from the board. For many years Dr. McFarland has conducted the "Oak Lawn Retreat," a private institution for the care of insane. Some time ago the board, after an investigation, decided to revoke his license. He was notified accordingly, but, defying the board, continued the operation of the asylum.

FOUND ALIVE AND CRAZED

AUGUST PETER LIES FOR EIGHT DAYS ON LAKESIDE SANDS.

Young Girl Credited with Saving the Life of the Missing Grocer's Clerk—Clew to the Whereabouts of the Missing Man Said to Have Been Supplied by a Waukegan Trance Medium—Highland Park in a Fever of Excitement.

August Peter, the grocer's clerk, whose disappearance eight days ago threw Highland Park into greater excitement than the village has known in years, was found alive yesterday, lying on his face in the sand in a dry breakwater under the bluff of Fort Sheridan reservation, three miles from his home.

Whether Peter had been living as a hermit in that uncomfortable dwelling, going out at night to secure his food from neighboring fields and orchards, as is alleged by some of the soldiers on the reservation, or was "slugged," drugged, kept in confinement, and fed enough to sustain life, as the young man declares, and his friends believe, still remains for the village folk to determine.

Peter is too weak and feverish to tell his story coherently. The disappearance of $10 from the young man's pocketbook, however, supports his statement that he was waylaid, and his pitiful plea when first discovered not to hurt him again is taken as an argument that he was the victim of foul play.

Because Peter's hiding place is said to have been told by a Waukegan trance medium in a letter to Mayor R. G. Evans four days after his disappearance the Highland Park folk find additional reason for feeling mystified.

Found by a Young Girl.

The distinction of locating Peter falls to Miss Minnie May Moore, 16 years old, who out of curiosity conducted a close search yesterday in the vicinity spoken of by the spiritualist. Incidentally Miss Moore is expected to receive $150 in rewards which were offered.

As the young man is much exhausted from his mode of living and, whether a voluntary exile or captive, was in no likelihood of returning home, his friends give Miss Moore credit for saving his life.

After the fashion of the residents of the village since the mystery was sprung Miss Moore and her mother, Mrs. J. E. Moore, went out to look for Peter yesterday morning. In the week of excitement every field and bit of woods had been explored, every well and remote building have been searched. Almost every one, on foot or on horseback, has gone into the business of hunting the missing man.

The young miss led her mother over to the military reservation, and then down along the stretch of beach under the picturesque bluffs, and began a close scrutiny of the half dozen short breakwaters which extend down from the rising ground to the water's edge.

Four were explored carefully without results. The noonday sun was getting uncomfortable on the beach. So many people had been along the shore the mother suggested it was foolish to extend the search further, but the girl was bent upon seeing how wildly that trance medium had been talking.

Trance Medium's Statement.

The letter to the Mayor said the boy would be found "in a breakwater near an arch bridge and close to where a pile-driver was busy."

The spot answered all these conditions. Miss Moore was pointing this out to her mother when she approached the fourth breakwater, close to the water, and peered into the big wooden structure through a top plank which was missing.

She saw Peter on his face, whom she took for dead. The girl, withdrawing in fright, Mrs. Moore agreed to watch the breakwater while her daughter went back to Highland Park.

She met no one on the road, and it was an hour's walk home. When she told that Peter's body had been found the village was thrown into a frenzy of excitement. All supposed a murder had been done. People left their business to rush to the breakwater by vehicle, on horseback, on bicycles, and afoot.

Go After the Body.

City Mrashal Alvey and Constable Edwards were among the first arrivals. They rushed to the breakwater to lift out the supposed dead body.

"O, don't hurt me again—don't hurt me!"

Peter spoke, and it was the first intimation that there was other than a murder mystery in the village. As the people came down the ravines the report spread that Peter lived, and it flew back to his relatives long before the return of the rescuers.

The feverish form which had made its bed perhaps for eight successive night on the wave-washed sands was put into John Rudolph's buggy. When the party reached home the aged mother was almost overcome with joy.

The young man was helped out of the buggy and for a moment stood unsupported. As his mother rushed to embrace him he put his arm before his face and moaned piteously. He then gave way to tears. Physicians put him to bed and for several hours would not let him talk of his experiences.

Peter disappeared on the night of Aug. 25.

MOORES HAVE AGREED TO GET OUT.

Resignations from the Management of Diamond Match Company Thought to Be in Mr. Pullman's Hands.

William H. and James H. Moore have agreed to withdraw from the management of the Diamond Match company, and their resignations are believed to have been in the hands of George M. Pullman as early as yesterday noon.

William H. Moore is a member of the Board of Directors, but his brother, while an officer, is not a director.

The resignation of James Hopkins of St. Louis is ready on call, and so a clear field is left for installing Messrs. Armour and Pullman in the reorganized directory.

A meeting of the pool members was held at noon and the fact that the resignations were tendered is taken as evidence that the pool has decided to contribute toward the losses incurred by brokers who bought Moore stocks the day before the failure.

The resignations have been hinging on a settlement with the pool members, while the much talked of trust agreement hinges on the resignations.

The trust agreement, which so far has only two signatures, and which has become in a measure superfluous through the settlements made among brokers, will now be signed, and the necessity of keeping the exchange closed on account of Diamond Match interests will be over.

There is every prospect that the New York Biscuit company affairs will be adjusted with as little difficulty as those of Diamond Match. George T. Smith and the Eastern officers of the concern, who are still in the city, are holding meetings almost daily with the local capitalists, who are expected to be interested in the company from now on. A meeting was held yesterday afternoon. Resignations from the directory of the Biscuit company are expected to follow those from the Match directory.

TRIES TO END LIFE WITH A RAZOR.

William S. Dix Cuts His Throat and a Radial Artery and Cannot Recover from His Injuries.

William S. Dix, No. 9044 Dauphin avenue, Dauphin Park, attempted to commit suicide at his home yesterday afternoon by cutting his throat and severing an artery in the left wrist. None of the family was at home except a stepson, Albert Massey, who discovered Dix unconscious and bleeding from his wounds. The man was taken to the County Hospital, where physicians said he could not recover.

Mr. Dix is a member of the firm of W. S. Dix & Co., dealers in safes at No. 53 Dearborn street. He is 47 years old and has been in business in Chicago many years. Yesterday morning his wife and daughter left the house to make some calls. Dix bade them good by, but did not seem to be in the best of spirits. About 1 o'clock in the afternoon he retired to his bedroom on the second floor, and an hour later was found gasping as if near to death, with an open razor beside him on the bed.

No cause is assigned for the deed.

Late yesterday afternoon the Coroner received word from La Grange that a servant in the employ of Mr. Brainerd, who lives on North Kensington avenue, had committed suicide by taking poison. A deputy will be sent to the villlage this morning to hold an inquest. The girl is said to have been despondent over the recent marriage of a former lover.

To spite his wife, who had prosecuted him on a charge of disorderly conduct, it is said, Louis Hill swallowed a quantity of carbolic acid at his home, No. 4740 South Marshfield avenue, last evening. He died.

SUPERIOR MINE AT HURLEY BURNING.

No Way to Fight the Fire Except to Cover All the Openings and Smother It.

Hurley, Wis., Sept. 2.—The Superior mine is burning. The fire was discovered coming out of shaft No. 1, and soon the shaft was burned out.

The fire is supposed to be near the fourth level and spreading both ways. Volumes of smoke are coming up, and there is no way to fight it except to cover all the openings and smother it, which will take a month.

The Superior mine ships the richest ore to be had here, and is a valuable property, owned by the Odanah Iron Mining company.

Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 3.—The Wisting Opera-House is on fire, and will probably be destroyed.

MAYOR WILL SIGN THE ORDINANCE.

Route of North Chicago Electric Street Railroad Slightly Changed.

Mayor Swift, after a conference with Charles T. Yerkes yesterday, agreed to sign the North Chicago Electric Street railroad ordinance. The route of the new line was changed so as to obviate crossing railroads at grade. This makes a loop which runs in Stewart avenue north to Franklin, west to Jefferson avenue, and south to Montrose boulevard.

Cubans Destroy a Town.

Havana, Sept. 2.—A dispatch received here from Matanzas says that the Town of Bolondron, in that province, was attacked at night by insurgents under Domingues, Inglesito, Dantin, and Valdes. The enemy destroyed the place.

TURK IS IN A BAD FIX.

POWERS NOTIFY HIM NO MORE TRIFLING WILL BE TOLERATED.

Alleged "Guarantees" Will Not Be Acceptable in the Future—Rumors of Renewed Butchery of Christians in Asia Minor—Clara Barton Temporarily Abandons Her Trip Home and May Return to Armenia—Warships to the Dardanelles.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY HENRY W. FISCHER.]

Berlin, Sept. 2.—[Copyright, 1896, by the New York Journal.]—Chancellor von Hohenlohe will arrive here tomorrow, having had an interview with the Czar in Kieff.

The Foreign Office, upon Hohenlohe's telegraphed order, has informed the Sultan that "Turkey must give proofs of her capacity to administer state affairs properly and maintain peace and quietness. No more so-called guarantees will be acceptable to the powers. Decided action is imperative."

It is expected that Hohenlohe will order several ironclads to Constantinople, which precaution has so far been omitted.

Salisbury Acquires a Backbone.

London, Sept. 2.—In official circles here it is believed that the Marquis of Salisbury has determined to pursue his own course at Constantinople in future, and that he has given the British Ambassador, Sir Philip Currie, precise and significant instructions, with greater powers, to command naval aid in enforcing the demands of Great Britain.

A dispatch from Vienna to the Chronicle reports that the Pester Lloyd accused England of engineering the troubles at Constantinople and also of fomenting the Macedonian outbreak.

Sultan Is Worried.

Constantinople, via Sofia, Sept. 2.—[Copyrighted, 1896, by the Associated Press.]—The Sultan is much perturbed. The entire blame for the recent massacres is now placed by the representatives of the powers upon the Turkish Government.

It is now estimated that 5,000 persons perished in the recent riots.

Fresh Outbreaks in Armenia.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Constantinople, by way of Sofia, Bulgaria, Sept. 2.—[Copyrighted, 1896, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—There are rumors that the outbreaks here have been followed by butcheries of Armenians in several places in Asia Minor.

The Americans here are greatly pleased to hear that a squadron of United States warships has been detailed to protect American interests, for there is no doubt that American missionaries will be in peril if the massacres of this time last year are to be repeated. Diplomatic remonstrances not backed up by a display of force have no lasting effect upon the Porte.

Business is being resumed, but the stores of the Armenians and some owned by foreigners remain closed. The Ottoman Bank and the other banks, with the exception of the Credit Lyonnaise, have reopened. Workmen are busy repairing the damage done to the Ottoman Bank. Little business, however, is being done.

One hundred and fifty Armenians, who sought refuge in the Russian Embassy, were placed on the Russian guardships, escorted by armed Russian sailors, much to the disgust of the Turks.

Clara Barton May Return.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY BALLARD SMITH.]

London, Sept. 2.—[Copyrighted, 1896, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—Miss Clara Barton, who is in Liverpool, has received such news in regard to the massacre of Armenians in Constantinople that she abandoned her intention of sailing for New York on the Servia today.

If the troubles in Turkey continue, she says, she will return immediately to Armenia.

TROUBLE OVER ANDERSEN MONUMENT.

C. M. Koedt Complains to the Lincoln Park Board That the Site Has Been Changed.

At a meeting of the Lincoln Park Board yesterday a communication was received from C. M. Koedt, Secretary of the Hans Christian Andersen Monument Association, complaining that Supt. Alexander had assumed to alter the site chosen by permission of the board for the Andersen monument so as to make it unsuightly and undignified.

Mr. Koedt intimated that the statue would not be erected unless the change was remedied, and the matter was referred to Commissioners Henrici and Nixon with power to act.

PARDON FOR AN EX-CITY TREASURER.

Pennsylvania Board Votes a Freedom for John Bardsley of Philadelphia, Now Serving Fifteen-Year Term.

Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 2.—The Board of Pardons today voted to recommend the pardon of John Bardsley, ex-City Treasurer of Philadelphia, now serving a fifteen years' sentence in Philadelphia. The reasons for this action will be submitted to Gov. Hastings when he returns to Harrisburg. The action of the Governor is final. Bardsley has been in prison since 1891.

ANOTHER BIG EARTHQUAKE IN JAPAN.

It Occurs in the Same District Which Suffered a Loss of Thirty Thousand Lives Last June.

Yokohama, Sept. 2.—Much alarm is felt here over a meager report of a great earthquake which occurred in the northeast province and of the main island of Japan on Monday evening.

The Town of Rukogo has been destroyed and several other towns severely damaged.

Many persons are reported to have been killed by the earthquake, and a still larger number injured, while a multitude have suffered severe losses by damage to property.

The provinces visited by the earthquake are the same as those devastated by the terrible earthquake and tidal wave of June 15 last, when a large number of towns was wiped out and the estimated loss of life was 30,000.

The Provinces of Rekuzen and Rikuchu, along the coast from the Island of Konkasan northward, were the principal sufferers today. The recollection of the havoc to human life wrought by that convulsion causes grave anxiety as to what further reports may show of the results of Monday's earthquake.

On the same day a typhoon caused extensive damage in Southern Japan.

NIECE OF WILLIAM J. BRYAN ELOPES.

Runs Away from Salem, Ill., with a Grandson of Gen. James S. Martin and Is Married.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 2.—[Special.]—Miss Laura Millson, a niece of William Jennings Bryan, was married this afternoon to John L. Martin at Jeffersonville, Ind., by Magistrate Hause.

Both are from Salem, Ill., from which place they eloped. The young woman started from home presumably to visit friends in this city. Her sweetheart boarded the same train.

The reason for the elopement was that the mother of the bride was opposed to the marriage. The bride's mother is a sister of W. J. Bryan, the nominee of the Chicago convention. Martin is a lumber dealer and the grandson of Gen. James S. Martin.

FILIBUSTER LAURADA STRIKES A REEF.

Suspicion That the Wreck Was Brought About by Spanish Bribery.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Kingston, Jamaica, Sept. 2.—[Copyrighted, 1896, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—The steamer Laurada of Cuban filibustering fame struck a reef last night while entering the harbor of Port Antonio.

It will be a total loss, it is feared.

It is suspected the vessel was wrecked purposely through Spanish bribery.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, THURSDAY, SEPT. 3, 1896.

Weather for Chicago today:

Cooler; showers likely.

Sun rises at 5:19; sets at 6:19¼.

Moon 25 days old; rises at 0:19 a. m.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	*Arrived.*	*Sailed.*
NEW YORK...	Teutonic........	St. Louis.
NEW YORK...	Havel..........	Germanic.
NEW YORK...	Aachen.........	Nordland.
LIVERPOOL..		Britannic.
LIVERPOOL..		Pennland.
ROTTERDAM..	Maasdam......	Obdam.
SOUTHAM'N..	Paris..........	Trave.

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ILLINOIS TO DICTATE

Senator Palmer or Gen. Black to Be the Nominee.

LEAD AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Important Work by Democratic National Convention.

BUCKNER IN SECOND PLACE.

Head of Ticket Depends Upon an Answer to Be Given Today.

ORGANIZATION IS FOR THE FUTURE

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 2.—[Special.]—Illinois is likely to name the Presidential candidate of the national Democratic party, and he will be Senator Palmer or Gen. Black. If Senator Palmer says "Yes" in the morning he is likely to be nominated by acclamation.

If Senator Palmer says "No," Gen. Black will be pushed to the front.

The only others that seem to have a possible show are Gen. Bragg of Wisconsin and President Cleveland. Florida insists upon the nomination of the President, and an answer to a telegram to Gray Gables is anxiously awaited.

Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner of Kentucky is almost certain of the second place.

Illinois is the storm center of the situation and the State is in a position to dictate the nomination, so far as dictation is possible in a convention where the office is distinctly seeking the man. The Eastern and Southern delegates have almost unanimously decided to let the States in the Mississippi Valley decide upon a man and have persistently kept their hands off the entire day.

Wisconsin is pledged to Bragg. Kentucky was tied up for Buckner for second place, and hence was not in a position to push Watterson to the front. It naturally resulted, therefore, that the decision rested with Illinois and the Illinoisans at once began to canvass the chances as between Palmer and Black.

Controller Eckels and Ben Cable immediately after dinner called on the Senator and endeavored to persuade him to permit the use of his name. The statement was made without equivocation that if he would give some assurances of acceptance Illinois would present him to the convention tomorrow. During the afternoon a strong sentiment for Palmer developed in Maine, Massachusetts, New York, and some of the Southern States, and the Illinois people were ready to take advantage of this situation but were hampered by the fact that Gen. Palmer had previously repeatedly declined the nomination.

At the conference at the Denison House after dinner Senator Palmer repeated to the ambassadors of the Illinois delegation the statement that he was unwilling to make the race for various reasons, chief among which was the belief that he had served the party sufficiently already and should not be called upon at his time of life to take upon himself such burdensome duties as would be connected with the leadership of the new party.

Does Not Positively Decline.

He did not absolutely decline the nomination, but declared he would take time to think it over and finally announced he would give a formal answer to the delegation in the morning. This was repeated at a formal meeting of the delegation later in the evening and it was then decided an Illinois man should be put in the field if it were possible. If Palmer's answer was favorable he would, of course, be taken up; otherwise it was decided to stand by Gen. Black.

It was argued that either one of them would be perfectly satisfactory to the administration. Senator Palmer, in spite of some unfavorable personal experiences, has supported President Cleveland in every particular, and especially in regard to the use of troops in Chicago during the Debs riots; a position which was the more surprising as Senator Palmer, when Governor, made a strong point against Gen. Sheridan's use of troops in the same city while Chicago was still in ashes.

In addition to this it was felt that some deference was due to the opinion of the outside States in the convention, which was so manifestly for Palmer, besides which he was considered to be more of a national character than Gen. Black. Should the Senator, however, absolutely decline to make the race, Gen. Black's name will at once be taken up and pressed vigorously. He, too, was a favorite of President Cleveland, and was promptly nominated for a Federal office by the Chief Executive, even before his Congressional term expired. Besides this, it is said that Black's nomination for Governor has been so favorably received in Illinois as to demonstrate his actual strength with the people even for so high an office as that of President.

Illinois' Opposition to Black.

The only objection being made to Gen. Black comes from a few members of the Illinois delegation, who say that his record on the silver question has not always been above suspicion, and that there are certain almost forgotten speeches lurking in the Congressional Record, which might be used against him, while Senator Palmer, although he has been on several sides of half a dozen political ventures, has generally managed to keep his record clear on the financial question.

Owing to the fact that the Kentucky delegation was pledged to Buckner for second place it has seemed to Henry Watterson's friends almost impossible to get his name before the convention in such a way as to do him honor. They do not desire to have him beaten after an unpleasant sort of fight, as the general public might misconstrue the fact that he was not supported by his own delegation, and hence it has been decided not to present his name to the convention unless conditions change materially during the next twenty-four hours.

The delegates have spent the day and a part of last night, too, for the matter of that, tearing candidates for the Presidential nomination down. They began business day before yesterday by opening up their guns on Henry Watterson. The fight against him was led by the administration people who weren't satisfied with Watterson under any circumstances. His tariff ideas didn't suit them, and the fact that his relations with the administration have been strained for some years was used for all it was worth.

Cleveland's friends said the quarrel between Watterson and Cleveland, if it may be so termed, did not emanate with the Chief Executive, but resulted from pique on Watterson's part. Then the Watterson people went to work and put a crimp in the back of Senator Gray of Delaware, who was regarded as the possible candidate of the administration for the head of the ticket.

Having done up Gray to the Queen's taste, they reached out for Senator Vilas of Wisconsin, who came here lightning rodded for the occasion. Vilas was easy game for them because Wisconsin was instructed for Bragg. This free for all fighting all along the line got to be general and tonight it is a sort of a Donnybrook Fair—"hit a head wherever you see it."

This time last night it looked like Bragg and Buckner beyond all shadow of a doubt, Buckner and the Kentucky delegation went in to see Gen. Bragg and greeted him effusively. The Kentuckians and the men from Wisconsin were apparently on the best terms, and everybody from everywhere seemed to be satisfied that Bragg and Buckner would be named in due course of time. But some malicious fellow, for there are malicious men even in political conventions, started a story about Bragg today, one that has given him quite a little trouble. He had heard of it when he came into the convention this noon, and that is the reason he is ready for fight. He was accused with unsoundness on the money question, and, according to the rumors in the hotels, had at some time or other written a letter in which he declared himself pretty strongly for the unlimited coinage of silver, or something of that sort.

The story soon got to Gen. Bragg's ears. He said he had never written any such letter, and would like to see the man who said he had. The story was run down, and all that could be made out of it was the fact that Gen. Bragg while in Congress voted for the Bland-Allison act. This was a good many years ago, and Bragg wasn't the only Democrat that did that trick. A good many others of the faith were with him at that time. Even the Temporary Chairman of the convention, Roswell P. Flower, did, during his Congressional career, vote for some legislation which would increase the volume of silver as a circulating medium.

Vilas Comes to Bragg's Defense.

Senator Vilas came to the front immediately as Bragg's defender and admitting that Bragg had cast the vote above referred to, called attention to the fact that almost every Democrat in Congress, and such men as Senator Sherman of Ohio, voted for the Bland-Allison bill. Vilas said that Bragg was sound to the core on the money question and that Wisconsin would stand by him to the end. Senator Vilas is eminently correct in this assertion, because the delegation from Wisconsin is with Bragg. Sometimes Vilas has prevailed in Wisconsin as against Bragg, particularly about the time Legislatures elect United States Senators, but this seems to be Bragg's year in Wisconsin.

When Gen. Bragg was asked about the matter he said there wasn't a word of truth in it. Eighteen years ago he did cast the vote mentioned and it was the only thing that could be brought up against him in the way of unsoundness on the money question. He said it was not probable that a man who had to pay 40 per cent premium for United States money when he crossed the border of free silver Mexico would write a letter for a silver standard. He had been accused of a good many things, but nothing so foolish as this.

The little General was hopping mad through and through. He could not trace the charge to any definite source, and it was kept buzzing about his ears all day long. Wisconsin was willing, and he had a number of other States, too. Gen. Palmer and some of the Illinoisans were singing his praises, and even at this writing it looks as if he might win after all.

The Cleveland people are in control of the convention and unquestionably have a majority of the delegates.

The convention today adopted what the report termed "the rule governing the last National Democratic convention, which was held in 1892." These rules require a two-thirds vote to make the nomination on the Presidential ticket. Cleveland's people have a majority, but they are not quite up to the two-thirds limit. They sprinkled the Committee on Resolutions with Cleveland men, such folks as James H. Eckels and Mr. Vilas, the latter of whom would not be happy if he did not have the opportunity of reading the proposed platform to the convention. Mr. Vilas makes a point of this just like old Nelson J. Waterbury, who lived down in New York State, and did this act for every Democratic convention for half a century.

Puts Nomination Under His Pillow.

For the first time since his arrival here Senator Palmer spent the evening in the lobby of the hotel, where he was surrounded by a group of curious delegates, who were anxious to know whether he would accept the nomination if it were offered to him. He staid till an unusually late hour, and just before he left for his room summed up the situation to a TRIBUNE correspondent as follows:

"I have not decided one way or the other the question which has been put to me by the Illinois delegation. I am in serious doubt as to where my duty lies at this juncture. Before I came to Indianapolis it was understood that my friends would so arrange matters that the possibility of my becoming a candidate should not be considered, and I believed I should have been spared the necessity of making any such decision as that which now confronts me. I should consider it a great honor to be nominated for the Presidency by such a convention as that which assembled here today. No man could esteem lightly a nomination for the Presidency under such circumstances, and in addition to that I am obliged to consider my duty to the party and the country. There are several objections, however, to my assuming the leadership of the party. I had fully intended to go out of politics at once, and did not suppose there was anything which could change my mind. In addition to that I had already made arrangements to build up my law practice again, and I am still in doubt as to whether I will be able to break those engagements long enough to permit me to accept the nomination. I shall have to do some telegraphing and receive answers before I can make up my mind, and I can honestly say that I will not arrive at a decision till after I get up in the morning.

"I should be perfectly willing to accept the responsibilities of the position if my private affairs would permit it. I have been supporting vigorously my old friend and comrade, Gen. Bragg of Wisconsin, and to that extent am barred from becoming a candidate myself. I have yet to decide whether it will be proper for me under the circumstances to accept the nomination, for it might be that Gen. Bragg's friends would charge me with disloyalty to him, and I don't wish to place myself in such a position under any circumstances."

At midnight Senator Palmer went to his room, presumably to sleep over the question of whether he shall accept first place on the national Democratic ticket. When he retired from the lobby it was apparent that the matter had been presented to him in such a way that his decision would be much more likely to be favorable than otherwise.

Some slight opposition has grown up to his name among Southern delegates, but it is far from decided, and the chances are that if he is presented to the convention at all he will be nominated almost by acclamation.

Spend Mexican Money for Drinks.

The Chicago Marching club took the town by storm when it arrived in command of Col. Cooper this morning. The members brought many Mexican dollars with them to serve as financial object lessons. Most of the saloonkeepers were known as free silver advocates, and the Mexican money was tendered for drinks. Many of the barkeepers made change an the basis of United States money, and at these establishments there was soon a rush of business. The object lesson will come when the day's receipts are taken to the bank.

Tonight Dan Griffin of Watertown, N. Y., telegraphed President Cleveland asking him if he would accept the nomination if it were tendered him. Up to date Mr. Cleveland has not replied.

It is a remarkable convention, this one of the national Democratic party which held its first session today in Tomlinson Hall in this city. The delegates comprising it have been aptly described as the flower of the Democratic party, and while they may not represent as many votes as the other party gatherings which have met in national convention this year, they are certainly an intelligent and most certainly an enthusiastic body of men. In fact, when it comes to enthusiasm, they can give a Populist convention cards and spades and still beat it out. The only difference is, their enthusiasm is intelligently directed and exactly concentrated, while that of the Populists spreads itself all over creation and takes in no particular object.

The personnel of the convention is of a high grade. The delegates all give the impression of being a thrifty, prosperous set of people, accustomed to making their own living, and having a fair credit at home with the butcher and the tailor. They certainly carry considerable luggage with them, and clean shirts are the universal rule.

In intelligence they rank high. They are the picked men of the party, and when they left the Popocratic organization they left also the rag-tag and bob-tail which, while it has furnished in former years its fair share of votes to the Democratic party, has also embarrassed it when wise leadership or even patriotic conduct were the things most badly needed. The professional politician, as well as the office-holder, is not represented.

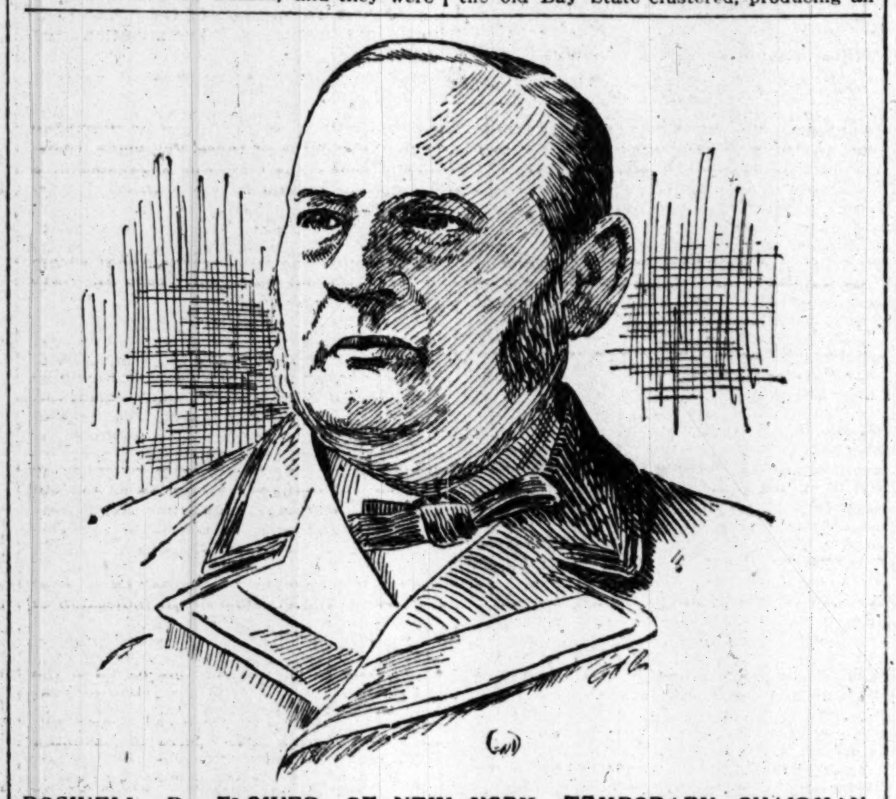
But the politician, pure and simple, has no especial place in this gathering, and, knowing it, has staid away. His action necessarily carried with it the absence of the political heelers and shouters, always a nuisance around a national convention. As a result the streets in Indianapolis are quieter tonight and people can walk them with more safety. The proceedings today were of the usual order of a first meeting of a convention. There were the regular speeches of Temporary and Permanent Chairmen, and on top of them were piled a couple of oratorical efforts not on the bills, but which were put in as filling.

One was by Dr. William Everett of Boston, who made some little reputation for himself while in Congress as the advocate of every Arcadian scheme which promised to make the world richer and better inside of twenty-four hours. It was a rather fiery tirade against the free coinage proposition, and the learned doctor succeeded in getting himself well applauded about every time he stopped to take a breath.

Parting Shots by John P. Irish.

Then at the finish John P. Irish of California was sent to the front to take a parting shot at the late Chicago convention and all its work. Mr. Irish used to run a newspaper out at Iowa City, Ia., in older days, and while a resident of the Hawkeye State achieved quite a reputation as probably the readiest rough and tumble debater ever known in the Western country. He was always willing to meet all comers, and the only man who ever went up against him and retired with anything like flying colors was old ex-Gov. Sam Kirkwood, who never would acknowledge defeat. Mr. Irish's long suit is stump speeching, especially where he has a hostile audience, as he generally did in Iowa in those days.

The speeches of Temporary Chairman Flower and Permanent Chairman Caffery were of a good order so far as style and matter went, but both were read from manuscript and lost much of their effect. Senator Caffery's was more in the line of a prepared argument than that of the ex-Governor of New York. The latter was pretty bitter at times, but his auditors seemed to enjoy it. Senator Palmer in his capacity of Chairman of the National committee had every excuse for making a speech when he called the convention to order, but he refrained. The hall was crowded with delegates and spectators and the galleries filled. A fair proportion of the audience were women, and they were not the least interested of those present.



ROSWELL P. FLOWER OF NEW YORK, TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

ASSEMBLING OF THE DELEGATES.

Scenes in the Hall Preceding the Delivery of Ex-Gov. Flower's Speech.

While the big band in the gallery was blazing away with "Put Me Off at Buffalo" a man walked in with a picture of Grover Cleveland and leaned it up against the platform. This was about 11 o'clock in the morning, and even at that time the galleries and the space allotted to distinguished guests was comfortably filled. The women were out in force. Mrs. John M. Palmer and the widow of Senator McDonald came into the hall escorted by Stuart Brown of Springfield, Ill. All the old-time correspondents also came tumbling into their seats on the floor. The telegraph operators and the official reporters for the Press Association, whose faces are well known at all conventions, were bustling about, and the affair looked quite promising.

The delegation from Alabama was the first to put in an appearance, with Committeeman Faulkner at its head. After it came the delegates from Michigan, and it seemed to be made up of solid, substantial citizens, too. Next came Arkansas, with an ex-Confederate Brigadier, White by name, in the lead. Gen. White was in the Denison House this morning and spoke his mind very freely about the Popocratic convention recently held in Chicago. "I have in my home in Arkansas," he said, "hanging on the parlor wall a group of portraits showing the faces of the men who in the winter of '60-'61 met in Montgomery, Ala., for the avowed purpose of breaking up the Union. Barring death every one of them took an active part in the Chicago convention. They are trying to break up the Union again."

Cheers for State Delegations.

J. O. Broadhead led Missouri in, and right after came the delegation from Nebraska, with Eucild Martin, the old Democratic committeeman, in the lead. Nebraska was wildly cheered. Presently Wisconsin put in an appearance and Bragg was with the delegation. The little General took a modest seat well to the rear of the delegation. He was evidently annoyed with stories that had been circulated during the morning to the effect that some time or other in his public life it had been tainted with free silver, for his eyes were blazing like those of one of Carter H. Harrison's big eagles. At this time a mild spoken young man rushed up to the platform where sat Wilson, Secretary of the National committee, saying, "He's here." "Whose here?" responded Mr. Wilson. "The delegate from Alaska," was the reply. "Sure it's him?" responded Mr. Wilson. "Yes." "Well, give him his ticket and let him in." It was a noticeable fact, however, when the Alaska man responded to roll-call, saying the delegation was here in force, John F. O'Malley, John S. Cooper, and William Burke of the Cook County Marching club recognized him as a friend and a brother, having evidently seen him before. The New England States, Massachusetts excepted, came in in a bunch. Gov. Waller was in the Connecticut crowd, and the delegation was said to be in contest.

Iowa came into the convention hall in style. A boy bore a banner of blue with the word "Iowa" in big gold letters on it, and behind came trooping in as stalwart a delegation of Democrats as ever crossed the Mississippi River to represent the Hawkeye State. At the head was the venerable Judge H. H. Trimble of Keokuk, the leader of the bar of Southeastern Iowa and a Democratic leader in the State ever since the days of Senator Grimes. Arm in arm with the Judge was his fellow-jurist and neighbor, Judge Babb of Mount Pleasant.

Dan Lawler led in the delegates from Minnesota. The Pennsylvanians were cheered and applauded to the echo, and the audience broke into a wild applause when Kentucky came along and sat down in the front row. W. C. P. Breckinridge was prominent in the Kentucky crowd, and the last man in line was Gov. Buckner, who came in late. The Governor was in no hurry to come to the convention, and took a long draw at a corncob pipe before he went over to the hall. Buckner was applauded liberally, and the convention gave three cheers for Kentucky.

Now there never was and never will be a convention without some cranky chap invariably seated in the gallery who does the "What's the matter" act with the wrong man, at the wrong time. He was here in Indianapolis on this day of grace, and so soon as he saw Buckner and the Kentuckian, with ill-breeding and poor grace he brawled out, "What's the matter with John G. Carlisle?" Billy Breckinridge looked up at him as much as to say: "If I had you down in the blue-grass country, I'd run a knife into you and leave it sticking there."

Gen. Palmer came onto the platform, never looking better in all his life. The crowd recognized him in an instant, and cheered and yelled to its heart's content. The Tennesseeans had a national flag with them, and they got a hearty applause when they came in.

As might be expected, New York came in at the proper time. The New-Yorkers are a cunning lot, and are too bright and smart to come into a convention too early in the proceedings. This statement applies to all parties. The New York delegations in national conventions invariably sail in when the house is crowded and the convention is about to come to order. Roswell P. Flower and Gen. Tracy, followed by Perry Belmont and John R. Fellows, led the way. The convention, visitors and all, got up and howled.

The New York Democrats have every reason to be proud of the delegates they sent here. In the good old days Tim Campbell was the unique figure among the delegates to Democratic conventions from New York. Like all good things he's been supplanted, and his successor is Patrick Jerome Gleason, the Mayor of Long Island City. Mr. Gleason is not only the Mayor of the municipality referred to, but the boss of the whole business. He is a wheel-horse in politics, and anything Gleason wants goes up his way.

Paddy Gleason and His Emblem.

Gleason was in the Democratic convention of last year at Syracuse, and he made a big fight before the committee over the selection of a party emblem to be put on the State ticket. "I have a imblim of me own," he said. "It's significant of what I deem thrue politics—it's an ax." So when Mr. Gleason went home his admirers made him a present of an ax, and it's a beauty, too. He wears it proudly here in Indianapolis today. The pole of the ax is made of emeralds—it wouldn't do to give an Irishman rubies—and its blade is made of diamonds. He was asked this morning how he felt concerning civil service reform, and replied: "I hardly favor it. I belave in big examinations for me inemies and no examination for me frinds."

The New-Yorkers were not long in their seats before Gen. Bragg slipped over and shook hands with all the leaders. He was warmly welcomed. Senator Vilas came in late and took the seat allotted to the Chairman of the Wisconsin delegation. There was a suspicious bulge emanating from the inside pocket of his waistcoat which was said to have been caused by the rough draft of a platform he had prepared for this convention. Nobody ever saw Mr. Vilas in a national convention without a platform bristling with such expressions as "We point with pride" and "We view with alarm."

Just as the curtain was going up Massachusetts came in with a great lot of banners and flags, around which the delegates from the old Bay State clustered, producing an exceedingly handsome effect. Everybody was on deck by this time, and Senator Palmer stepped to the front and called the convention to order. He was applauded to the echo, every man on the floor rising to his feet. When order had been restored Gen. Palmer introduced Bishop White, a grand-looking man, who opened the convention with an appropriate prayer. After this had been concluded Joe H. Outhwaite of Ohio read the call for the convention. Outhwaite's selection was a happy one. He's a man of fine appearance and resonant voice.

The average reader of a call for a convention mumbles through his task like a schoolboy reciting "On Linden When the Sun Was Low." But it wasn't so with Josey Outhwaite. He had studied that call and knew every word of it by rote. He read it in grand style, ringing the changes on every word, delivering it like Murdock used to read the Declaration of Independence at a Fourth of July celebration. He was cheered and cheered over and over again. When he mentioned Cleveland's name the delegates with few exceptions jumped into their chairs and howled and yelled.

The secretary then began the call of the States to see who were in the fold and who were outside. Nevada failed to show up, but all the other States pretty much had delegations. When the name of a State was called the delegates would stand right up in meeting and shout "Here we are," to be applauded over and over again. When Wisconsin was called little Gen. Bragg said: "Wisconsin's here with twenty-four delegates and they are all Democrats." The Alaska man shouted "Here," but he did it in such a half hearted way that a delegate from Kentucky ventured an opinion that the Alaska delegate was what he termed "a ringer."

There was a turmoil up in the galleries about this time occasioned by the appearance of the Cook County Marching club, who wanted to get in and see the convention. It is needless to say they landed, as they always do, doorkeepers notwithstanding. John S. Cooper, their President and general factotum, sat on the stage hard by Gen. Palmer. There was one clause in the call of States as ordered and the recommendations of the National committee which brought out a howl. It was a clause advising the adoption of the rules governing "The last National Democratic convention, which was held in 1892." This brought down the house.

After all the driftwood was cleared away Gen. Palmer announced Roswell P. Flower as Temporary Chairman, and a committee went down on the floor to escort Mr. Flower to the stage. When he appeared on the platform Gen. Palmer greeted him with a handshake and the salutation, "How do, Governor?" "How do, Senator?" was the reply. Roswell P. Flower looked fine. He was neatly attired, as he always is. He wore in the left lapel of his coat a bunch of goldenrod, and he read his speech from print. It is needless to say his effort caught the convention. He was cheered and cheered until many of the delegates almost split their throats. The speech bristled with catchy expressions, such as "We are here because we love the Democratic party, and because we love our country." He spoke of Bryan as "ambitious, unsteady, and unsafe." He called him a "word juggler," and likened him to Herr Most.

Roswell P. Flower flayed Bryan alive, and once during his speech, raising his right hand to heaven, he said, referring to the Popocratic platform at Chicago as meaning nothing but anarchy and the destruction of the government: "May God prevent this incendiary work." The Governor's delivery was fair, as under ordinary circumstances he is a pretty good speaker. His effort of today was carefully prepared and he only made one deviation from his speech, and that was an indorsement of Grover Cleveland. He took his time to deliver it, and as a bitter arraignment of the men who controlled the Chicago convention and of the Chicago platform and of Billy Bryan it's a spellbinder.

When Senator Palmer rose at 12:30 o'clock and struck the gavel most of the delegates jumped to their feet, shouting and waving their State banners, and ending the demonstration, which was brief, by three cheers. The white-haired Senator said that this was the first Democratic convention of the year, and that he who knows all things might look into the hearts of the assembly and discern that its purposes were patriotic; it was fitting to call upon that omnipotent power for guidance. He presented Bishop White of the diocese of Indiana, a smooth-faced, spectacled man, who read a brief prayer from a written manuscript between the pages of a prayer book. After the prayer, for which the delegates rose, Senator Palmer announced that the Secretary would read the call for the convention.

After the calling of the roll of States Senator Palmer raised a laugh by announcing that the next thing on the program was "remarks" by himself. "But," he continued, "I'll omit the remarks. Words are silver, silence is golden." He then introduced Mr. Brennen of Wisconsin, who read the report of the National committee. The report recommended ex-Gov. Flower of New York for Temporary Chairman and John R. Wilson of Indiana for Temporary Secretary. The mention of ex-Gov. Flower's name was the signal for a burst of applause which swelled into a war cry. Ex-Gov. Jones of Alabama and George F. Peabody of Massachusetts escorted the distinguished New-Yorker to the stage. Senator Palmer shook hands with the ex-Governor, who bowed in response to the demonstration. Gov. Flower read his speech from manuscript in a clear voice.

HE PUNCTURES BRYAN'S BUBBLES.

Ex-Gov. Flower of New York Destroys the Boy Orator's Theories.

On taking the chair Mr. Flower said:

This gathering is notice to the world that the Democratic party has not yet surrendered to Populism and anarchy. The true principles of Democracy, expounded by Jefferson and exemplified through a century of national history, are not dead because those principles have been repudiated by a convention calling itself Democratic, but controlled by un-Democratic influences. Those are true Democrats who remain true to the principles of their party and who refuse to be bound by party declarations which betray party faiths and threaten both party and country with disaster.

By our presence here we emphasize the genuine character of our Democracy and demonstrate the patriotic nature of our partisanship. There have been numerous instances in political history where in the name of party loyalty men have justified their nonsupport of party platforms or candidates, and in too many cases has the movement failed because, when analyzed, its inspiring influence was found to be nothing higher than a desire to avenge disappointed ambitions or to overthrow a political organization. No such sordid motive can be charged against this gathering. No Democrat here sought honors from those who framed the Chicago platform. Every Democrat here has only political humiliation to expect in the event of the success of the Chicago ticket. No Democrat honored here by being made the candidate of this convention can work forward with any reasonable hope to an election. None of us who can help to nominate him can expect to be participants in any distribution of political favors.

We are here because we love the Democratic party and because we love our country. That is the inspiration which has drawn us together and encourages our action. That is the fact which evidences our sincerity and makes our cause strong with the people.

Democratic All His Life.

For myself, I can say that for over half a century I have been unflinching in my support of Democratic principles, and I do not propose to give them up now, even if I have to bolt my party platform and ticket in order to maintain those principles. I have lived and worked for my party in town and county where Democrats were so few that it was only by accident that we've elected even a constable once or twice in a decade. The chief complaint which my political critics have made against my acts in public life has been that I have been too much of a Democratic partisan—too devoted to the interests of my party. But in no test of partisanship have I been a better friend of the Democratic party than I feel I am today in joining with those who would save the party from the abyss towards which it has thrown itself. Dear to me is the Democracy upon whose principles I have been reared and for whose success I have labored in season and out. Dear to me are the teachings of those great Democrats, Jefferson, Jackson, and Tilden, who, if alive today, would stand with us for party and public honor. And because I love my party and my country I am here to do what I can to shield them from dangerous attack.

The Populistic convention at Chicago did not realize that the aspersions cast by them would in the future add luster to the object of the opprobrium. Long after the festering sores shall have healed and shall have passed into history as an incident as grotesque as Coxey's march to Washington there will stand out with the other foremost leaders of Democracy the name of the man they now vilify, Grover Cleveland.

Dangers of the Chicago Platform.

The danger of the Chicago platform does not alone nor chiefly lie in its declaration for a financial policy which would be ruinous. The danger lies in the revolutionary influence which controlled the Chicago convention and animated its platform. Men may justly differ as to the best scheme of national finance, and may debate their differences without recrimination or without questioning the honesty of motives, but when men, led on by ambitious politicians, have their minds fired not by the example of American patriots but by that of radicals of the French revolution, overturn party precedents, and pack a convention to secure an effective majority, then, by aid of that majority, raise aloft the incendiary banner of the people against the rich, attack the integrity of the Supreme Court, threaten the subversion of national institutions, and the indirect perversion of constitutional guarantees, incite disrespect to law and authority, suggest and in substance recommend the repudiation of national and private debts, and reject by intended implication the fundamental principle of Democracy that that government governs best which governs least—then it is time, not only for Democrats to forsake that motley and un-American gathering, but to reject that un-Democratic and un-American enunciation of doctrines, and to join in such manner as may seem best with all patriots who cherish their country's honor and wish to protect the welfare of its people.

I mistake the moral sense of the American people if the action of the Populists at Chicago, reinforced and emphasized by the action of the Populists at St. Louis, has not rekindled the spirit of American patriotism and awakened the American conscience to the national dangers which lurk in the forces and influences behind Bryan and Sewall or Bryan and Watson.

Patriotism the Real Issue.

The real issue in this campaign is an issue of patriotism. In many a Presidential election has the fight waged fiercely between the advocates of different political doctrines, and the ruin of the country has been freely predicted if either set of doctrines were established as the policy of the government, such predictions being merely the extreme expressions of party politics; but in this election the issues around which the battle is waging involve the integrity of our institutions and the sacredness of our national honor, and when met have stirred that deep well of sentiment, ordinary party differences disappear, the moral issue predominates, and all good citizens stand shoulder to shoulder against those who would destroy the American name and undermine the walls of her political structure.

Mr. Bryan reiterates in about every second speech that he stands squarely on the Chicago platform and supports every one of its planks. He has not yet announced his acceptance of all the planks of the Populist platform, but, inasmuch as these are only different in degree, and he has been identified with Populism quite as much as with Democracy, it is but fair to assume that he stands on both platforms. Not quite so radical on his views, perhaps, as Altgeld or Tillman; not quite so frank as Tom Watson, he is, nevertheless, a fit representative of the revolutionary forces behind him—ambitious, unsteady, and unsafe. There is nothing in his career or in his present utterances to encourage the hope that if elected he would rise above his surroundings or stay the hand which threatens to destroy and pervert.

An untried man, a demagogue, a word-juggler, he, perhaps, will represent the restless mob from which he arose; and with characteristic recklessness does not hesitate to appeal to base human passions in order to attract votes. That in this incendiary's rôle, standing, as he professes to stand, on principles as undemocratic as those of Herr Most, he should deserve by any conception of party regularity the support of true Democrats is past comprehension and explainable only by ignorance of the man and his platform or disloyalty to genuine party faith. No sound conception of party regularity can justify encouragement of social disorder.

Cannot Support Political Anarchy.

Not even the honest believer in a silver standard or the most enthusiastic bimetallist can, if he be a patriotic citizen, conscientiously support the forces of political anarchy. Even the advocacy of free silver coinage by Bryan and many of his associates is only a cloak for the spirit of revolution behind. Every true bimetallist must blush to have his cause dependent for success upon those who would reorganize the Supreme Court when its decisions do not please a party convention, who would repudiate the national debt if free silver coinage did not accomplish bimetallism, who would attempt to destroy the sanctity of private contracts, who would have the government take and operate the country's railways and telegraph, who would restrain the strong arm of law in suppression of disorder.

Even if I believed that free coinage of silver by the United States independently and alone would, under proper conditions, restore bimetallism, I could not bring myself to intrust so delicate and important an undertaking to men of Bryan's inexperience or associations, and I would suffer forever the alleged evils of a gold standard before I would be a party to contempt for law, to an attack on our highest court, and to a subversion of our form of government by loading it down with ungovernmental functions. Before such a spectacle how would the shadow of Jefferson, Jackson, and Tilden shudder and shrink.

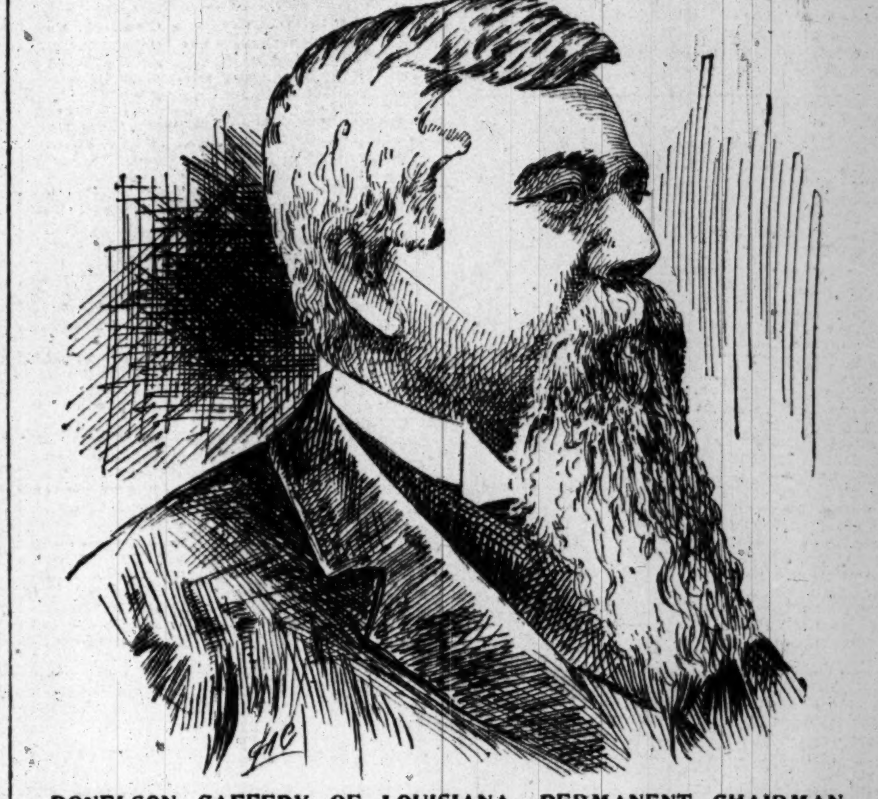
While, as I have said, Mr. Bryan boldly professes to stand on every one of the strange planks of the Chicago platform, he adroitly attempts to divert Democratic attention from the revolutionary spirit which pervades most of that document by confining the larger part of his public utterances to what he calls bimetallism; and he evidently hopes by magnifying the importance of this financial issue and distorting its phases so that it will appear to be the movement of the masses against the classes, to make Democrats forget their dislike of the plainly undemocratic features of the platform and to persuade them that after all only an economic issue is involved and this should not justify a breaking of party ties.

Arguments Fallacious and Demagogic.

But that kind of tactics should deceive no one. We believe that Mr. Bryan's arguments for free silver are fallacious and demagogic, but we oppose his candidacy not chiefly because he favors free coinage, but because his advocacy of that policy is but a feature of his support of a set of doctrines which we have been taught to regard as the very opposite of Democratic and the support of which demonstrates the unfitness of Bryan and his associates for positions for public trust. Let not this fact escape Democratic attention.

Every appeal in the name of party regularity to support the Bryan ticket is an appeal to support the governmental ownership of railroads and telegraphs, to attack the independence of the Federal judiciary, to abolish the merit system as a test of fitness for public office, to refuse to uphold the national credit by the issue of bonds when necessary, to scale down the public debt by repudiation, to invite not only the evils which would follow a silver standard, but those which would follow irredeemable paper money, for even purely fiat money seems to be recommended in the Chicago platform.

The men who represent such a conglomeration of poor principles and radical notions are not Democrats. They have no claims on Democrats, and all over the land today Democrats are rising to overthrow these party fetters which mean slavery, and to stand between the people and the certain injury which the party's rash leaders would inflict upon the Nation.



DONELSON CAFFERY OF LOUISIANA, PERMANENT CHAIRMAN.

The revolutionary spirit which forced Bryan's nomination is manifest in his speeches now being delivered throughout the country. His conspicuous failure at Madison Square Garden to advance the cause of silver by close argument has induced him to abandon the weapons of the logician and statesman and to employ the arts of the orator. From the rear end of cars he has been flinging out socialistic and political firebrands among the people. He appeals to the base instincts of the ignorant or to the misery of the distressed. He strives to array class against class, to incite employé against employer, to stir up debtor against creditor, to make this a contest of the poor against the rich. May God prevent this incendiary work.

Absence of Legal Barriers.

In this broad land it has been our proud boast that the avenues of success have been open to all. The rich today were the poor of yesterday. No families of inherited wealth dominate our politics or our society. Before the law all men are equal. The same opportunities do not come to all men; some succeed, many fail, but no barrier to success or position is created by law. Industrial conditions may be affected by unwise laws, and when this is demonstrated we attempt to change them through the opportunity which every man has to register his vote at the polls. But though some men succeed and many fail, this is the lot of life, and no candidate for the Presidency has ever dared before to use this fact to rouse man against man and to kindle the fires of social discontent and disorder.

Proud as we have been of America's material prosperity, we have been prouder still of the self-reliant, independent, and sensible spirit of her people. When foreign critics have told us Democracy here would some day prove a failure, that universal suffrage would lead to anarchy, that class feeling would be engendered which would result in riot or in the confiscation of property, we have laughed and have pointed to the sturdy Americanism on our farms, to the influences of our public schools, to the respect for law and order in our cities, to the examples of self-made men in every family, to the educating influences of our press, to the fullness and broadness of our charities, and more than all to that solid patriotism of our people.

I believe that we can still depend on these. Bad as the times are, stagnant as industry is, distressed as many homes are for lack of employment, the common-sense of the American people will not be deceived by appeals to passion, but will perceive clearly what is truth—namely: That present conditions are largely caused, not by the influences against which Mr. Bryan in lurid words declaims, but by fear of the very remedies which he suggests.

Bryan's Specious Pleas.

When this great shadow which he and his associates have created passes off the surface of the financial and industrial world then confidence will be restored, money will seek investment, factories will be reopened, and employment will be secured. There can be no prosperity without confidence, and Mr. Bryan's plan shatters confidence and portends business failures and panic. These mean more men out of employment, more homes without food and clothing, more misery and distress.

All of Mr. Bryan's specious pleas and arguments for silver are based on the assumption that the free coinage of silver by the United States alone would establish and maintain bimetallism—the parity of gold and silver at the exchangeable ratio of 16 to 1. If that assumption is incorrect or ill-founded each of his arguments falls to the ground, and every one of his predictions loses its force. Not one word has he uttered in advocacy of a silver standard. Not one word does he dare utter in behalf of a silver standard. He will declaim by the hour against the evils of gold monometallism, and nearly everything he says on that subject is equally applicable to silver monometallism also. Bimetallism is a genuine Democratic doctrine, but bimetallism can never be attained by the men who dominated the Chicago convention, or by the method implied in the Chicago platform. There is reason to doubt whether the forces which controlled that convention even desired to accomplish bimetallism. The word bimetallism does not appear in the platform. The convention, by an overwhelming vote, rejected a proposition pledging the government to maintain the parity of the two metals.

The disposition of the convention, as is indicated by its expressions and its actions, was towards silver monometallism, or irredeemable fiat money. As well the Ark of the Covenant have been intrusted to the Philistines as to intrust the cause of bimetallism to the revolutionary party behind Bryan.

What Free Coinage Would Do.

It is not a difficult task to show that under present conditions free coinage of silver by the United States alone would result in silver monometallism. Foolish experiments in that direction have already caused the loss of a great part of our gold from circulation. Part of it has gone abroad, withdrawn from investment in our industries, and part has been hoarded for the day when it would bring a high premium. Our government can get none except by increasing the national debt and the burden of taxation. About $100,000,000 in gold is in the United States Treasury to support the parity, not alone of the $346,000,000 of greenbacks which was its original function, but the $625,000,000 of silver currency which has been issued since. That frail foundation has been trembling since 1890 with the additional weight put upon it. Only by heroic means has the government been able to prop up the immense superstructure.

But even the prospect of unlimited silver coinage under present conditions would make that foundation disappear as if in a quicksand, and you and I and every man who has property or wages would find their value changed from a gold to a silver measure.

This will be the certain result of imposing such an additional burden upon the government, but when with that in view we consider the disposition of foreign governments to strengthen their gold reserves and the suspension of free silver coinage in India, which has heretofore been the world's sink for all its surplus silver, but is so no longer, the conclusion is inevitable that we would be reduced to a silver basis and to a very cheap silver basis at that.

Such a change of standards, such a readjustment of values, not only in the fear which they would excite but in the actual injury and injustice they would produce, would be the greatest commercial and industrial evil imaginable. It would mean in the first place the withdrawal of hundreds of millions of foreign capital invested in our industries.

Must Have Foreign Gold.

Sneer as Mr. Bryan may at our dependence upon foreign gold, the bare fact remains that without it the building of our great railways, the opening of our great farm areas, the development of our mines, the building up of our industries—with all the stimulus to prosperity which these have given—would have been delayed many years. Foreign gold—to Mr. Bryan's distorted vision and demagogic mind a species of yellow fever—what is it but capital which gives work and wages to our citizens, adds to the product of our factories, makes necessities out of the former luxuries of life, increases the comforts and conveniences of living, adds to our country's wealth and prosperity, until finally we will be rich enough and prosperous enough to send part of our capital to other less fortunate or advanced nations and perform the same good mission, selfish though it be, for other people? Who would reject it because it comes, as some of it probably does, from the drones of Europe? What better use can the accumulated wealth of England's aristocracy be put to than to build up American industries?

Cannot Do Without Credit.

The withdrawal of European capital would still further depress values and encourage panic. So large a proportion of our business is done on credit and credit is such a slender support that when credit is attacked it matters not how much money there may be in the country it will avail nothing to prevent the contraction of loans and refusal of accommodation. These mean business failures—losses, sacrifices of prices, diminished demand for commodities, closing mills, lack of employment, poverty and distress. Against the progress of this certain series of events no man nor measure can stand. No kind of relief is efficacious except the conviction of the people that the money which measures the exchangeable value of their commodities and services and underlies the structure of their system of credit is sound and stable and will remain so.

One characteristic of political remedies administered and recommended by quack political doctors is that they are alleged to cure all diseases. To every man in distress in any part of the country the demonetization of silver is pointed out as the cause of his misery and the remonetization of silver as his remedy. By reason of perfectly simple causes the process of wheat and corn and other agricultural products have declined, but this decline is attributed by these political quacks to the demonetization of silver, and the farmer, along with every other man who finds it hard to make both ends meet, is told that by remonetizing silver wheat will go to a dollar a bushel and other farmer products will rise proportionately. If this were true rising prices would affect the commodities which a farmer buys, the interest he pays on his debts, the freight rates which determine the cost of getting his products to market, and he would relatively be no better off than before. To expect the farmer to accept so great a delusion is to presume upon his intelligence. Ask the farmers of my State why they are giving up the production of wheat and corn and they will not tell you it is because of the depreciation of silver. They will point to these great Western prairies and tell you they cannot compete with these in the growth of the staple cereals. And they have taken to raising other crops which are more profitable and less competitive.

Acreage Is Increased.

The same tendency is the case throughout the agricultural world. Not only have thousands of acres of Western lands in America been thrown open to cultivation within recent years, but in Russia, India, and the Argentine Republic railroads and enterprises have brought large additional acreage under cultivation and poured millions of additional bushels upon the markets of the world. The same cheapening in the cost of boots and shoes, of hats and coats, and other clothing which has followed excessive production in the manufacture of the those articles has been manifest in the excessive production of agricultural products. It is the old, familiar law of supply and demand. In my State of New York hay is selling at $15 per ton; last year it was $10 per ton—do our silver friends attribute that to the demonetization of silver? They ought to if they wish to be consistent. Silver dollars in the pockets of the mine owners are no benefit to the Western farmer. What they want is prosperous conditions, which will put silver dollars in their own pockets—dollars that when they are taken out will buy just as much as gold dollars.

However much the prices of agricultural products have declined, they have not declined more rapidly than the necessities which the farmer buys, nor so rapidly as the freight rates, which promote the market for his products. The report of the National Board of Trade shows that the average charge for carrying a ton of freight one mile on thirteen of the most important railroads of the United States has fallen from 3.08 cents in 1865 to 1.81 cents in 1870 and to .76 cents in 1893. You will thus see that in 1865 it cost $30 to transfer one ton 1,000 miles and only $7.50 in 1893.

All Transportation Cheaper.

In 1872, according to government reports, the price of transporting one bushel of wheat from Chicago to New York by lake and canal was 24 47-100 cents; by lake and rail, 28 cents; by all rail, 33¼ cents. In 1895, by lake and canal, 4 11-100 cents; by lake and rail, 6 95-100 cents; by all rail, 12 17-100 cents.

No such proportionate reduction has been seen in the price of wheat or corn. The average price of wheat in 1870 was 80 cents per bushel in gold. Today it is 56 cents, a reduction since 1870 scarcely half as great as the reduction of freight rates Mr. Bryan's assertions to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Atlantic cable has produced the same result as regards the rate of interest on money that the opening of new lands, the extension of transportation facilities, and excessive production have produced in the prices of wheat and corn. It taps the money supply of the world, and brings it to our service.

So long as we pay our debts in the kind of money we borrow the rate of interest will continue to cheapen for the farmer, merchant, manufacturer, and miner, and for those engaged in any other industry in this country.

Our silver friends claim that the gold dollar has gone up to 200, while silver has neither gone up nor down. I answer that in 1873 the government rate of interest was 6 per cent; the rate in any of the Western cities was from 1 to 2 per cent per month, and money was hard to get at that. Now the Atlantic cable, reaching to money England, Germany, and Holland, the rate of interest on our government bonds has been reduced from 3 to 2½ per cent, and the rate of interest in Western cities does not exceed from 6 to 8 per cent per annum, and good mortgages have been made in Chicago go at 5 per cent.

Bonds Bear Lower Interest.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, the Burlington and Quincy, the Pennsylvania, all had bonds twenty-five years ago bearing from 7 to 10 per cent interest per annum. Who paid that interest? The farmer when he paid his freight. The rate of interest today with these bonds placed in London and in Europe is on an average 4 per cent per annum, so that the man who had gold to loan in this country or in Europe in 1873 could get nearly double the rate of interest per annum that he can get today. Is not the value of the gold dollar regulated by the price that you can get per annum for it? If this is the case then the price of the gold dollar is not 200, as our silver friends claim, but has been reduced by one-half because it will only bring to the owner one-half of what it did twenty-five years ago. There is a natural reason for this reduction in the price of gold. Why, last year the world produced over $200,000,000 of gold, nearly one-fourth of which was produced in the United States, and the production is steadily increasing year by year. Now this $200,000,000 amounts to $27,000,000 more than all the gold and silver produced in the world in 1873.

The rate of interest in every country where they have a solid and fixed standard is nearly half of the rate prevailing in any silver country. A good illustration is found in the adjoining States of British Guiana and Venezuela. In British Guiana, where the standard is gold, the rate of interest is from 4 to 6 per cent per annum, while in Venezuela, a silver country, the rate is from 8 to 12 per cent, and this will follow in any silver country. The reason is plain. When you loan money under a fixed standard and agree to pay under the same standard, the lender can afford to loan his money at a cheaper rate than when he loans it in a currency that may depreciate before the return of his money.

Silver Fatal to Wage-Earners.

A silver standard would work particular injury to wage-earners. The rich and well-to-do can usually take care of themselves. But the man who has a vital interest in every day's wages, whose family depend upon those wages for its bread and meat, is the person first to feel the injury and last to feel any possible benefit from an inflation of the currency. Not only would he for one year, nor two years, or perhaps many years, feel the effect of the prostration of industry and business, which would at least be the first result of a change to the silver standard, but when that wore away, as it probably would in the course of time, and the full effects of an inflation of the currency under unlimited silver coinage began to be manifested, he would find the prices of food, of clothing, of rents, rising, but his wages would remain stationary, for it is an economic fact that in an era of rising prices wages are the last to feel the influence.

So long as steady work is assured the laborer is much better off under the condition of falling prices, such as we have had for many years, as the cost of production of commodities has been decreased by new inventions and improved methods of manufacture for the necessities of life, and even its luxuries have become cheaper, while for reason of various influences wages have risen. In 1870 the average wages paid to laborers was $302 per year. In 1890 they had increased to $480, more than 50 per cent, while during the same period the prices of commodities had fallen, the silverites tell us, from 25 to 40 per cent. Under the operation of a gold standard, therefore, no matter what its injuries may have been to other classes of citizens, the laborer is at least 75 per cent better off than he was in 1870. Does he wish to reverse this condition and face lower wages and higher cost of living? I think these facts have only to be presented to the attention of the workingmen to convince them that any grievances which they may be persuaded they have cannot be cured by the humbug remedies prescribed by Mr. Bryan.

Classes That Would Suffer Most.

There are some classes of employés who would be especially affected by a silver standard. I refer particularly to the 800 men who get their wages from steam and street surface railroads. Most of the money invested in these enterprises is represented in bonds, whose principal and interest are payable in gold. The annual payments required by these obligations of indebtedness are hundreds of millions of dollars. If gold goes to a premium the holders of these bonds insist that their terms shall be fulfilled, and the interest be payable in gold, it means that the railroads have got to raise that amount of gold or the mortgages will be foreclosed and the properties sold. Every railroad employé knows what that means—a cutting down of expenses, disorganization, uncertain employment. If the companies have to pay 100 cents premium on gold to satisfy the interest demands it means doubling the fixed charges—and this, in the case of nine railroads out of ten means bankruptcy. They cannot increase their rate of fares, for the legislators will not permit. They can not exact payment of fares in gold. Therefore they must repudiate their obligations or cut down wages—they certainly canot increase wages. Whichever horn of the dilemma they choose, therefore—a repudiation of obligations or a reduction of wages—the employé is no gainer, for even were there no reduction of wages, under the free coinage of 50-cent dollars he ought to receive twice as much wages as he did before in order to put him on an equality with previous conditions. The purchasing power of his wages, if the rate remained the same, would be cut down one-half.

Against such threatened calamities we have met, as Democrats, as patriots, to protest. Our purpose is too serious to permit differences on minor matters or personal jealousies to divide our councils or weaken our influence. We can have come here as Democrats to exert such influences as we may have among Democrats for the good of our country and the preservation of the party organization for other periods of usefulness. Renouncing as un-Democratic the work of the party organization at Chicago, let us be true to every Democratic instinct at Indianapolis. Let no man say that in this convention any false note of Democracy was sounded. We stand for all that should inspire good citizenship—for honest money, enforcement of law and order, respect for authority, the preservation of the national credit, the just payment of debts, the dignity and welfare of labor, the prosperity and fair name of America. United in such a cause we can go forward with the American flag as our banner and the words "National Democrats" inscribed on its folds. We know no sectional issue or interest. We stand behind the broad shield of patriotism and in that sign we shall conquer.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS ARE NAMED.

After Preparing for the Routine Work a Recess Is Taken.

Shortly after the conclusion of ex-Gov. Flower's speech the following committees were anounced:

Committee on Resolutions.

Ala.—T. G. Jones.
Ark.—S. W. Fordyce.
Cal.—John K. Irish.
Colo.—L. R. Ehrich.
Conn.—Lewis Sperry.
Del.—L. A. Burtefott.
Fla.—T. A. Garby.
Mont.—A. H. Nel
Neb.—Albert Wa
N. H.—A. C. Ba
N. J.—C. P. Lewi
N. Y.—H. A. Ri
N. C.—L. Patte
N. D.—P. R. Fu

(Continued on third page.)

Pure

Blood is essential to perfect health. Every nerve, and muscle must be fed and nourished. It is the function of the blood to furnish this nourishment. If the blood is rich, pure, and full of vitality it will properly feed and support the mechanism of the body. The great success of Hood's Sarsaparilla in curing stubborn scrofula, eczma, rheumatism, neuralgia, many other similar troubles is based upon its power to enrich and purify the

Blood

This is also the reason for the great popularity of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a building up medicine. By making pure, rich blood, it gives vigor and vitality even in trying seasons, when, with impoverished blood, thousands are complaining of weakness and weariness and lack of

Hood's

Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate.

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Mont.—A. H. Nelson.
Neb.—Albert Watkins.
N. H.—A. C. Batchelder.
N. J.—C. P. Lewis.
N. Y.—H. A. Richmond.
N. C.—L. Patterson.
N. D.—P. R. Fulton.

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Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate.

LLINOIS IS TO DICTATE.

ATOR PALMER OR GEN. BLACK FOR PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEE.

nd Money National Democratic Convention Does Good Work at Indianapolis and Organizes for the Future—Eastern States Leave the Choice to the Central West—Head of the Ticket Depends Upon a Decision to Be Announced Today.

(Continued from second page.)

Ga.—G. R. de Saussure.
Ill.—James E. Eckels.
Ind.—E. B. Sellers.
Ia.—W. I. Babb.
Kan.—W. H. Rossington.
Ky.—George M. Davis.
La.—Edgar R. Farrar.
Me.—C. Vey Holman.
Md.—Philip D. Laird.
Mass.—H. W. Lamb.
Mich.—E. F. Connelly.
Minn.—T. C. Kurtz.
Miss.—M. Street.
Mo.—F. M. Black.
O.—Virgil P. Kline.
Ore.—C. E. S. Wood.
Pa.—George E. Baer.
R. I.—W. C. Baker.
S. C.—W. W. Ball.
S. D.—W. Crofoot.
Tenn.—E. Cooper.
Tex.—M. [illegible]berg.
Vt.—W. [illegible]ine.
Va. A. F[illegible]an.
Wash.—W. [illegible] Sharpstein.
W. Va.—A. C. Caldwell.
Wis.—W. F. Vilas.
N. M.—W. B. Childers.

National Committee.

Ala.—J. M. Faulkner.
Ark.—C. M. Moore.
Cal.—E. B. Pond.
Conn.—Joel A. Sperry.
Fla.—D. G. Abbler.
Ga.—Thos. F. Corrigan.
Ia.—L. N. Martin.
Kan.—Eugene Hagan.
Ky.—Zack Phelps.
La.—M. R. Shallman.
Minn.—F. W. McCutcheon.
Miss.—H. M. Street
N. H.—G. Woodberry.
N. J.—Wm. J. Curtis.
N. Y.—Charles Tracy.
N. C.—L. Delacroix.
N. D.—H. L. Whitehead
O.—Talford P. Linn.
Ore.—S. T. McCormick.
R. I.—C. C. Mumford.
S. D.—John B. Hanton.
Tenn.—Michael Savage.
Tex.—M. L. Crawford.
Ver.—W. H. Creamer.
Va.—Joseph Bryan.
W. Va.—R. Stahlnaker.
Wis.—Ellis B. Usher.

After an announcement that the committees would meet immediately, the convention at 2:08, on motion of Mr. Curtis of New Jersey, took a recess until 4 o'clock.

The Committee on Resolutions organized immediately after the convention adjourned and elected Senator William F. Vilas of Wisconsin Chairman and Thomas C. Kurtz of Minnesota Secretary. The committee then adjourned until 4:30.

AT THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

While Waiting for Committee Action Speeches Are Made.

It was 4:15 o'clock when Temporary Chairman Flower appeared on the platform to call the afternoon session of the convention to order. Both he and Senator Palmer sat on the platform and were warmly greeted, and an enthusiastic Illinoisan called for three cheers for "John M. Palmer, the grand old man." They were given with effect. The galleries were more crowded than at the first session.

At 4:25 ex-Gov. Flower rapped for order. The Committee on Permanent Organization was not ready to report in consequence of its members having been late in forcing an entrance into the overcrowded dining-room of the hotel, so the convention had to wait. To fill up the gap Dr. William Everett of Boston, ex-Congressman from Massachusetts, was sent to the front to make a speech. He did it, and kept the delegates yelling until a committee came in and reported in favor of Senator Caffery of Louisiana for Permanent Chairman, with John R. Wilson of Indianapolis for Secretary. The Southern Senator then delivered his prepared effort, which was well received. It was time then to adjourn, but the delegates were not yet ready for dinner, and so they set up loud yells for John P. Irish of California, who responded, with a speech which set the convention afire.

Dr. Everett said in part:

"Mr. Chairman, Fellow-Citizens: I will not say fellow-Democrats, but I say fellow-patriots and fellow-Americans who love their country. [Cheers.] Massachusetts has sent her delegation here to assist and strengthen her sisters of the South and West and the center in repelling the invasion which has risen in their midst. At Chicago we were reviled and abused in the convention convened by—I don't know what party, but certainly not by the old Democratic party. [Cheers.]

"Massachusetts is here for the credit of the country. Massachusetts is here for the payment of debts in full without scaling and without repudiation. [Cheers.] Massachusetts is here for sound money, for that form of sound money that we already have—gold. [Cheers.] Talk about an international agreement in favor of bimetallism. Have you not got at this moment all the nations of the world whose word is worth anything united for the gold standard? [Cheers.] Massachusetts is here against all class distinctions. [Applause.] We are not here pledged to any special candidate or candidates. If it were only for this year, if it were only for this campaign, I might think differently of what we are to do. But we are not here only for this campaign. We are here for 1900."

SPEECH OF SENATOR CAFFERY.

Permanent Chairman Arouses the Enthusiasm of the Delegates.

Upon accepting the gavel Senator Caffery Permanent Chairman, said:

"I tender this convention my deepest thanks for the high honor of selecting me to preside over its deliberations. I shall always regard it as the highest honor ever conferred upon me.

"Charged by our party with the function of ministering in its temple of faith and teaching the people its true doctrines, our priests have desecrated its altars, broken its shrines, and taught false doctrines to the people. We now enter the sanctuary of the temple and take possession of the ark of the covenant of our faith, which we will hereafter vigilantly guard, protect, and defend. We will purify its desecrated altars and rebuild its broken shrines. And lest the hearts of the people be stolen away from true Democratic faith—the faith of our fathers and founders—we must separate from our brethren who have wrought this evil, and from those who have followed their evil teaching. We cannot follow them in the road they have taken; for their feet are swift to destruction, and their way is the way of death. The ties that bound us were as strong as hooks of steel and we part from them in sorrow.

"Loyalty to party discipline and organization has ever been the pride and strength of our party. Loyalty to principle has ever been and ever will be its cardinal and leading tenet, paramount to all others, binding in conscience and guiding the action of every true Democrat.

"If we do not look into the evidence to show the Michigan frauds and other devious acts and practices designed to pack the convention, the Chicago platform has the stamp of our party and claims its allegiance. But it is mere simulacher, a form without the substance of Democracy, and no Democrat is bound by it, nor is it entitled to his fealty.

False Declarations of Faith.

"The declarations of that platform are open, palpable, and flagrant departures from all that Democracy has stood for. They assail the money standard of the country and declare for the inflated and depreciated standard of free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. They assail the right and power of the Executive to enforce the law and to protect property under the control and in the custody of the Federal courts in any State in the Union; they attack the integrity of a coördinate branch of the government; they declare that the function of issuing paper money is to be exclusively exercised by the government itself; they assail the right of the citizen to contract for payment in any legitimate commodity; they declare that the obligations of the government, for which gold was received and for the payment of which, in the same coin, the national faith is pledged, may be paid in a depreciated coin, and we declare that each and every one of these attacks and declarations is undemocratic.

"They are an assault upon the Constitution, the time-honored principles of the Democratic party, and the distinguished patriot and statesman who has twice led it to the only victories it has achieved in thirty-six years.

"It is the Ishmael of platforms. It raises its hand against some of the principles of both parties and all the principles of the Democratic party. It is begotten of the unhallowed union between Democracy, Populism, and Anarchy. And that the scriptures may be fulfilled it will be a fugitive and a wanderer on the face of the earth.

Anarchistic Doctrines Promulgated.

"We hold that no argument is needed to show the revolutionary and anarchistic character of the doctrine that the laws cannot be enforced in a State to protect property which is in the jurisdiction of Federal courts, or to protect the United States mails, or that the Supreme Court ought to be reorganized, or that the national honor should be stained or the national faith violated, or that the freedom of private contract ought to be limited, or that the function of issuing paper money ought to be exclusively exercised by the Federal Government. We hold that the theory of free coinage of silver with gold at the ratio of 16 to 1 admits of argument, but we hold that the weight of authority, the strength of reasoning, and the facts of history all point to its fallacy and the ruinous consequences of its adoption. We hold that it will rob the poor man of his wages and the rich man of his wealth, the widow of her savings, the child of its patrimony, the soldier of his pension, the industrious of his toil, and the inventor of the reward of his genius. We hold that it will demoralize and seriously disturb the immense trade and commerce of the republic and drive the country to a discredited, depreciated, and depreciating standard; smite our finances as with a palsy, and trade with a blight. We hold that the Nation's credit will fall prostrate, its obligations will be dishonored, and its unsullied character will be stained with fraud and deceit.

"We claim that these averments are true, established by historical fact, by unanswerable reason, the opinions of the most distinguished political economists, and the common honesty of the largest portion of our fellow-citizens.

Artful Fanatics and Demagogues.

"The credulity and cupidity of some of our good citizens have been played upon and aroused by artful fanatics and cunning demagogues. There are, however, many honest, patriotic, and intelligent men who cling with all the strength of conviction to the specious but unsound theory of bimetallism at 16 to 1. If their theory is denounced as false and pernicious no imputation is cast upon their character nor any slur upon their intelligence.

"The free coinage of silver is and has been since Cleveland's inauguration the supreme, overshadowing issue before the country. Upon that issue the President and a majority of his party's representatives in Congress took opposite sides. In consequence he has been powerless to effect financial reform and secure immunity from gold raiding on the Treasury. Since the inception of the struggle for free silver no compromise has been possible. Our brethren knew that the battle was on to the death. The nominee of the so-called Democratic party has on several occasions proclaimed the irreconcilable nature of the conflict. It is a fitting culmination of such a contest for our brethren to obtain allies from Populism at the price of incorporating its nefarious doctrines in their platform and attempting to palm them off as genuine Democracy. It was fit that to a degraded and depreciated currency should be added an assassinated judiciary and a powerless Executive.

Not Traitors to the Party.

"Fellow-Citizens: We are not traitors to our party. We are in the house of our fathers. We cannot be driven from it. We will defend the honor of our country and the integrity of our principles as long as life endures. We can neither be ousted of our political heritage nor forced into the ranks of our old-time adversary. We intend to preserve intact, unimpaired, and unsullied, by and through the organization which we perfect today, the Democracy of Jefferson, Jackson, Benton, and Cleveland.

"We purpose to furnish a refuge and an abiding place for such of our brethren as, shocked and grieved at the betrayal of our principles at Chicago, are inclined to go to the Republican camp. The principles of Democracy are imperishable. They are antagonistic to the paternalism of the Republican and the Socialist; the destructiveness of the Anarchist and the vagaries of the inflationist and repudiator. Byron wrote: 'While the coliseum stands Rome shall stand, and while Rome stands the world.' We say: 'While Democracy stands the republic shall stand, and while the republic stands human liberty.' For a season our party may stray off after false doctrines and flounder amid quagmires, until the beacon light of truth breaks upon it. It will rise from every fall, like Antæos of old, and 'e'en in its ashes will live its wonted fires.'

"If, in the decree of faith, our party must perish, let no historian write such epitaph on its tomb as this: 'Came to an untimely end from swallowing political and financial poison,' but rather let this epitaph be written over its honored grave, dug amid the ruins of the Capitol: 'It did not survive the loss of liberty, the destruction of the republic, and decay of public and private morals.'

Propogandists of No New Creed.

"We are the propogandists of no new creed. We are the upholders of the old. We appeal from Democracy drunk with delusion to Democracy sobered by reason. With an abiding faith in the intelligence and honesty of our people, we lay before them and the world the reasons that prompt us to unfurl the old flag that has floated over many a triumph and many a defeat, and never yet been soiled by repudiation or stained by dishonor.

"We deem it wise to pursue an aggressive rather than a negative policy; to be Achilles dragging Hector around the walls of Troy, rather than Achilles sulking in his tent. We propose to make a funeral pyre of the cadavers of Populism and anarchy. We propose to drag behind our triumphant chariot wheels, in defeat and disgrace, around the National Capitol, the dead Frankenstein personifying their pernicious creed and their turbulent fanaticism.

"We cannot make bedfellows, even in the night of furious storm and thick darkness, of our lifelong antagonists. We cannot, even to escape as great evils as are the necessary result of the uscess of the Chicago platform, be the executioners of our loved and venerated party. We cannot, even by implication, be held to the false theory that the people can be made rich by taxation, nor to the theory that the Federal power and Treasury can or ought to be used to impair the autonomy of the States, on one hand, and on the other to dispense largess to favored classes. The election of McKinley or of Bryan with our support would mean the destruction of our phole party for a generation. For when our people recover from the debauch of Populism and anarchy they will discard the men who have led their orgy. If we go to McKinley these men will be the recognized exponents of Democracy. When the fumes of the debauch are dissipated and sober reason resumes her sway our flock will turn toward its fold only to find it destroyed.

Bugle Call to Democrats.

"We therefore stand fast. We sound a bugle call throughout the land for all Democrats to rally forth to the support of government and law, for the honor of their country, and for the maintenance and preservation of their creed, its memories and its glories. If not heeded now, it will be in the near future. And then those clouds which lowered over our political horizon and darkened our councils will take flight, those opened eyes which lately met in party conflict will be turned all one way and a united and triumphant Democracy will march on to victory under the ægis of the Constitution and under the precepts of the apostles of our faith."

SPEECH BY IRISH OF CALIFORNIA.

Party Honor and Principles Threatened with Extermination.

After acknowledging the applause which greeted his introduction Mr. Irish said the Democracy was threatened with the extermination of that which was dearer than life—the honor of the party and its principles. The Democratic party had always abided by its convictions, and had no affiliations with the principles of the Chicago and St. Louis conventions, which had debauched those principles. "This convention," Mr. Irish said, "represented that organization and those principles which were upheld during the war and finally were incarnated in the magnificent personality of Grover Cleveland." [Cheers.]

Mr. Irish said the Democracy arraigned the Populists and the Republicans as conspirators in the policies which have produced the conditions to which both hypocritically raise the whining voice of complaint and accusation. [Cheers.]

"The candidate of one combination," said Mr. Irish, "stands for an advance of prices by that artifice called protection, and preaches to the people the gospel of the benefits of high prices for the necessaries of life. The other conspirator is represented by a candidate for the Presidency who is preaching to the people the gospel of high prices to be secured by reducing the purchasing power of their money. [Applause.] Each policy means a burden upon the industry of the laborer, upon the profits of enterprise, and upon the avails of investments.

Twin Daughters of the Horse Leech.

"We stand where Jefferson stood, where Jackson stood, where Cleveland stands [applause], crying to these twin daughters of the horse leech, 'A plague upon you both.' [Laughter and applause.]

"The candidate of the Populist daughter of the horse leech deals in phrases, and one of them is, 'We are compelled to say farewell to those who advocate a government by trusts and syndicates.' Aye, this gentleman, standing himself as the agent, propagandist, and commercial traveler [laughter and applause] of a syndicate greedier than a cormorant, has in view the sole and only purpose of advancing the price of this great syndicate's products by making the people believe that it will be to their advantage.

"I bring to you the message of cheer and of hope, and when the battle shall be over it will be seen that California and her younger sisters, Oregon and Washington, have abided by the faith, and if they have not finally extinguished and vanquished one daughter of the horse leech we have lefe her without a sister." [Great applause.]

Immediately after Mr. Irish's speech the convention at 5:50 adjourned until tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock.

PLANNING FOR THE PLATFORM.

Decision Not to Favor an Income Tax Plank Is Reached.

The proposition to put an income plank tax in the platform died a natural death tonight, and shows no signs of resuscitation tomorrow. The Committee on Resolutions met after the adjournment of the morning session and got down to business by electing Senator Vilas of Wisconsin as its Chairman. It then proceeded to appoint a subcommittee of nine, of which Senator Vilas was also Chairman, to consider and prepare the various planks of the platform, the agreement being that this subcommittee should report to the general committee at 11 o'clock at night.

In the apportionment of subjects to be considered by the subcommittees, that of a plank in favor of an income tax was omitted, and the general committee thus, to use a sporting expression, "passed it up." The other matters to be considered by the subcommittee were those mentioned in THE TRIBUNE this morning.

At 11 o'clock this evening the subcommittee was still unable to report, whereupon the members of the general committee, being wise people, and liking their rest, promptly adjourned over till 8 o'clock tomorrow morning and went to bed.

From twenty-five to thirty drafts of platforms and portions of platforms were submitted. Several members offered the complete plaforms of their various States, and Mr. George M. Davie of Kentucky offered the platform adopted by the gold convention of that State and said he did not think it could be bettered. It was found that the opinions were so diverse that it would be necessary to appoint a subcommittee for the purpose of sifting the different platforms submitted. The sentiment and majority for a declaration for the single gold standard was rather surprising to those who hoped that something might be done favoring bimetallism under an international agreement. Several members, notably A. H. Nelson of Montana, favored a declaration in favor of international agreement, but his supporters were silenced by the overwhelming majority for a clear declaration for the present single gold standard.

There was considerable opposition to a pension plank which was proposed, and which stated that the expense of the government was largely increased by a pension system more than liberal.

No opposition to the retirement of the greenbacks was developed, and it is generally believed a declaration of that kind will be incorporated in the line suggested by the Conant resolution.

The financial plank has been drawn by Secretary Carlisle, and, as before the Committee on Resolutions, declares distinctly for a single gold standard, and makes no apology whatever for the bond issue.

C. Vet Holman of Maine offered a plank, which was favorably received, demanding the abrogation of the legislation which prevented free purchase and use of ships in all parts of the world and to allow the American register and to sail under the American flag. C. E. S. Wood of Oregon offered the plank of the Oregon delegation, slightly amended, providing for the retirement of greenbacks and all fiat money. It is apparent that the tariff plank will be a declaration for a tariff for revenue without incidental protection.

DELEGATES TALK TO MASS-MEETING

Col. Fellows and Others Address an Immense Crowd.

The Democratic convention proper held no session tonight, as much interest attached to the convention centered upon the mass-meeting. Some of the most popular orators in the country, who are delegates to the convention, were billed to speak, and their names drew an audience which filled galleries and the floor. Many delegates were in their seats under their State guidons.

The speakers were late, so that the band filled the waiting time until half past 8, when J. McDowell Trimble of Kansas City, Mo., called the meeting to order in place of W. D. Bynum, who was detained. He declared that the addresses to be delivered would become a part of the history of the republic. The convention was founding a new organization to maintain old doctrines, enlisting a new army to raise an old flag.

"Not a lower standard of money, but a higher standard of integrity and patriotism was needed," he said. "And the government should neither aid nor encourage its citizens to pay one-half their debts in money and the other half in fiat legislation."

The Chairman was ex-Congressman John R. Felolws of New York.

Col. Fellows said, among other things:

"We are called upon to confront a peril which the action of the Chicago convention has crystallized into a declaration and purpose, constituting a menace which seriously imperils individual prosperity and the prosperity of our beloved country. We have assembled in convention to declare that that peril shall never become a reality. [Cheers.]

"If the Chicago platform was Democracy then all my life I have been deceived, and I am not willing now in my old age to confess that I have gone wrong through the enthusiasm of my young life and the mature judgment of riper years and kneel now on a penitent knee, declaring "Mea culpa" in the presence of Altgeld and Tillman. [Tremendous applause.]

"I am not so esthetic in my tastes as the gentleman from Nebraska, and if I am to be butchered I care but little for the embellishments of the instrument where the slaughter takes place. [Cheers and laughter.]

"I believe that it comports rather more with my somewhat aristocratic tastes if I am killed at all to have it done upon a cross of gold rather than upon one of cheaper and baser metal. [Laughter and cheers.]

"But it is the fact of the crucifixion at all of that party against which I stand here to protest. I am unwilling to be crucified between the twin thieves of sectionalism and repudiation. [Tremendous applause.]

Fellows was followed by Louis R. Ehrichs of Colorado.

Mr. Ehrich is a large owner in Western silver mines. He said in part:

"I invested my entire capital in the far Western States. The continued silver agitation has made my property unsalable. I have seen the tide of debt rising slowly at first, but ever more rapidly, and threatening in time to engulf me. No one can sympathize with the debtor more keenly than myself. I see my way out, however, not by urging this Nation into the wildest and most reckless financial experiment since the days of the South Sea bubble, not by throwing this government into the hands of a Populist receiver and compromising public and private debts on a basis of 50 cents on the dollar, but rather in helping to mold public opinion and legislation so that we can again beget full confidence in the safety and in the stability of our monetary system, so that capital will feel safe to emerge, and that, by the energetic and many millionfold interchange of human effort, there will come again a market for property and securities which will enable the debtor to repay the creditor to the uttermost farthing with an honest, 100-cent dollar."

David W. Lawler of Minnesota made a stirring speech of about a half hour in length. His utterances were frequently interrupted by applause.

One of the evening's strongest speeches was made by Charlton T. Lewis of New Jersey. When toward the close of his speech he declared that "for all the elements of greatness—for wisdom, strength, and opportunity—the greatest man in the world today is Grover Cleveland," the delegates came to their feet with a shrill burst of cheering and waved hats and handkerchiefs.

Col. Fellows, in introducing Mr. E. H. Farrar of Louisiana, referred to one of the conspicuous figures of the Chicago convention, Planter Marston.

Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge declined to speak, owing to the lateness of the hour, and the meeting adjourned.

Watterson Not Afraid of Lightning.

London, Sept. 2.—A letter has been received here from Mr. Henry Watterson of the Louisville Courier-Journal addressed to a friend, who wrote him last week and asked him for his views upon the political situation in the United States. Mr. Watterson said he could not add anything to the statements he has already made on the subject, and concluded with the remark: "As for myself, I am far enough away to be in no danger of being struck by the Indiana lightning."

Humbert May Abdicate.

Rome, Sept. 2.—It is rumored that King Humbert will announce his abdication after the marriage of the Prince of Naples, the heir apparent, to Princess Helene of Montenegro.

FOR BRAIN FAG.

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. J. S. Park, Franklin, Tenn., says: "Have always found very satisfactory results from it in nervous exhaustion, brain fag, and prostration of various kinds."

Liberty Bell Havana 5c cigar, improved in size and quality, defies all competition.

TALKS TO OHIO FRIENDS.

BRYAN LEAVES TRAIL OF ORATORY IN THE BUCKEYE STATE.

Beginning at Springfield, Where He Is Greeted by 20,000 Misguided Silverites, the Popocratic Nominee Speaks at Kenyon and Findlay and Twice at Toledo in the Evening to an Audience Twice as Large—Old Ideas and Phrases.

Toledo, O., Sept. 2.—Candidate W. J. Bryan spoke here tonight to an audinece of 40,000 which gathered in High-School Square. Introduced by Judge Lemmon, he said:

Ladies and Gentlemen: As I look over this vast audience, which is measured by the acre rather than by the head, I am led to regret that the silver craze is dying out. [Great applause and laughter.] If this is what the people mean when the silver sentiment is on the wane, what are they going to do when the sentiment begins to increase? In ordinary times the platform adopted by the party represented the sentiment of the party generally speaking. And the number of changes from one side to the other was few. But we are in the midst of a great upheaval in politics. Men who used to wait to have the party managers tell them what ought to be done are now telling the party managers what they ought to do. [Great applause.] Men who in ordinary times made their opinions to fit into party creeds, are this year making their creeds to conform to their deep convictions. [Applause.] To my mind the present campaign proves anew the capacity of the American people for self-government. [Applause and cheers.] I have believed at all times that power could safely be intrusted into the hands of the American people. [Applause.] It was the doctrine of Washington, it was the doctrine of Thomas Jefferson, it was the doctrine of Abraham Lincoln, it has been the doctrine of every man who had faith in republican institutions. [Applause.] The inherent virtue which resides in the people, the intelligence of the people, the patriotism of the people, all these manifest themselves in every hour of danger. [Applause.]

I am a believer in the progress of the race. I believe that humanity is going to march on, from victory unto victory, pitching its tent at the end of every generation upon higher ground. [Applause and cheers.]

I am not willing to believe that the experiment which is being made in democratic government upon American soil is an experiment that is going to fail. I am not willing to believe it, and this campaign is another evidence that the people are able to govern themselves. [Great applause.]

There is only one thing that is necessary in order to make the citizen properly exercise the duties of citizenship, and that is to make him understand what the responsibilities are and what his duty it. The desire to live up to one's possibilities, the desire to discharge one's duties is the very foundation upon which we can build. [Applause.]

I want tonight in a very few moments to impress upon you the importance of the part which you are to play in the conduct of the government of the United States. Do you believe in the restoration of bimetallism? [Cries of "Yes, sir."] If you do, then you are opposed to a gold standard. [Cries of "Yes, yes."]

Between a gold standard and bimetallism, whether that bimetallism be independent or international [cries of "Independent"] there is an impassable gulf. Those who believe in a gold standard cannot politically affiliate with those who believe in bimetallism, and those who believe in bimetallism cannot for one hour remain in political association with those who would fasten a gold standard upon the human race.

Others Will Follow Us.

The United States is the greatest Nation, in my judgment, among the sisterhood of nations. We are an example to the oppressed everywhere, and ought to be the chief, among the first in every movement that has for its object the betterment of the conditions which surround mankind. [Applause.] Upon the action of the United States may depend the action of other nations upon the money question. If the influences which are at work here for the destruction of silver as a standard money succeed in this election and the influence of this Nation is cast deliberately upon the side of gold as the only primary money, you must remember that those same influences will be turned against weaker nations, and nation after nation will be driven from the use of silver as a standard money to the use of gold alone, and every nation that joins in the demand for gold may help to increase the purchasing power of an ounce of gold; and every time the purchasing power of an ounce of gold shall rise the prices of the products of human labor will fall. [Applause.] Because a dear dollar is simply another definition of cheap property. A dollar cannot buy more unless property sells for less. If you think you have hard times what would it be if these same influences succeeded in driving India to a gold standard, if they should succeed in suspending the free coinage of silver in India? Wait until they make gold the standard of India. Wait until those 250,000,000 of people there reach out for their share of the world's supply of gold. Where will they get it? They will get it from the nations which now have it, and they will have less. Wait until these influences have driven China to a gold standard and her 350,000,000 of people demand their share of the world's supply of gold. Where will they get it? From the nations which now have it, and they will have still less than they have now.

That Little Chunk of Gold.

Wait until they have driven Japan and South America and all the other silver-using nations to a gold standard, and then what? Then you have a little chunk of gold twenty-two feet each way when melted into cubes, and that little chunk of gold will measure all the property of the gold. [Applause.]

You will then have something like $4,000,000,000 of standard money instead of $8,000,000,000, and those $4,000,000,000 will be in a shape where the money can be cornered by the great money-owners of the world and doled out to mankind at such prices as the owners shall determine. [Applause.] That, my friends, is what the gold standard means. Suppose the people of this city should derive their water supply from one great spring, and suppose that one spring that furnishes water for all the people was controlled by one person or a few persons who acted in concert. What would be the result? No matter how hard times might be for all the rest of the people, those who own that spring and furnish that water at what price they would would always get along tolerably well in this world. [Applause.] I believe that illustrates just what will go on if the close crusade in favor of gold continues to its legitimate, its natural, its logical conclusion.

It will mean that those who are able to control the supply of the gold of the world will be able to dictate terms to the rest; it will simply mean that while the people are nominally free they will simply be hewers of wood and drawers of water for those who control the money supply of the world. [Applause.] Do you say that this is a remote contingency? No, my friends, it is not a remote contingency. It is the natural result of the triumph of the gold standard in the United States.

"Be Careful How You Vote."

Can we afford to throw the influence of the United States on the side of gold alone unless we are prepared to accept a universal gold standard with all that it means? If you think we cannot, if you think we should not, if you think we must not, then I want you to consider your part in this transaction. The policy of the United States is determined by Congress and the President. It may be determined by one vote in the House and in the Senate, and the veto of the President. The vote of the State may determine the selection of the President, and the vote of one citizen may determine the election of the member of Congress who casts the deciding vote upon that question in Congress.

Every day has the same number of hours every other day has; and yet some days are longer than a century. Some hours are fraught with importance that decades cannot measure. The day on which you cast your ballot may determine for a few years, or forever, the financial policy of the United States. That day is the most important one that has come to the United States in time of peace since the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

I want to bring this question down home to you. You cannot interest people in a question unless you bring it down to themselves and to their conditions. If I should say to you there was a fire the other end of town you would not be disturbed. But if I said some person's house was on fire and gave his name, and that man was in the audience, he would at once become an interested party. Why? Because his property and loved ones would be in danger. I want to tell you that your houses are on fire and your families are in danger of perishing.

If you have a little home and it only cost you $100, and has but one room, you who own that little home would be as much exercised by the announcement it had caught on fire as would the great man who lives in a marble palace, because it is your home. I want you to remember that when the great financial magnate says he must leave his party because his party has declared for the restoration of bimetallism that his interest in the money question is no greater than yours. If that man is willing to desert that party of a lifetime in order to maintain a gold standard from which he derives profit, I want to ask you if throughout this land the tens of thousands and the millions of small home-owners will not be independent enough to break party ties and march in solid phalanx for the protection of their common country. [Applause.]

AT SPRINGFIELD AND OTHER PLACES

Good-Sized Crowds Greet the Boy Orator Wherever His Train Stops.

London, O., Sept. 2.—Owing to the lateness of the hour of retiring, the Bryan party rose too late to have taken the 7:15 train for Springfield, had it been on time. Fortunately, however, the train was an hour late, and the nominee was able to catch it. There was a small crowd at the train to see him off. Except for a general hand-shaking from the carriage there was no demonstration.

On the train were Reception committees from Springfield and Kenton to escort Mr. Bryan to these places. W. S. Thomas, the Secretary of the State Central committee; James Johnson Jr. and A. L. Claypool composed the committee from Springfield, and W. W. Durbin, the Chairman of the State Central committee, and E. Flanagan, were members of the committee from Kenton. A short stop was made at London for the three-time nominee to shake hands with the crowd. Mr. Bryan was again asked if he had anything to say about the Vermont election, but he declined to be interviewed.

Springfield, O., Sept. 2.—Twenty thousand people greeted the nominee at Springfield and cheered him from the time he left his train until th police finally fought a way for him to the train bearing him to Toledo.

At Columbus he had to address the audience from three sides of the platform from which he spoke. A stop was made here of an hour, and in that time Bryan was crushed by the mob more than at any other time during his stay.

Mr. Bryan said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: For a few moments only I shall occupy your attention because a large portion of my voice has been left along the line of travel, where it is still calling sinners to repentance. [Great laughter.] I am told that in this city you manufacture more agricultural implements than are manufactured in any other city of the country. I am glad to talk to a people who recognize their dependence upon the farmers of this country. I have had occasion to talk to some who seem to imagine the harder up they could make the farmers hte better they would be off. I am glad to talk to you who recognize that the dollars which you receive are earned by those who convert the natural resources of this country into money, those who till the soil, and from its fertility springs forth this Nation's primary greatness. As a matter of fact, the farmers and the laboring men are the foundation society. [Cheers.] Upon this foundation is built the commercial classes, and the financier acts as a sort of a roof over the whole thing. You can take off the roof and put on another, but you can't destroy the foundation without ruining the whole building. [Applause.]

Drops Into Poetry.

Goldsmith has well expressed it when he says:

> Princes and Lords may flourish or may fade,
> A breath can make them as a breath has made,
> But the bold peasantry, a nation's pride,
> When once destroyed can never be supplied.

The Democratic party in its platform at Chicago is pleading the cause of a Nation's peasantry that cannot be destroyed until you slay the foundation of our Nation's greatness. Upon the prosperity of the great producers of wealth, whom we call the masses, as distinguished from the classes, depends all the prosperity of his city. If you have a gold standard you legislate the value of money up and you legislate the value of property down. Do you remember when we were young how we used to get on the teeter-board, and when one end of it was up the other was down? It has remained for modern financiers to declare that you can keep both ends of the teeter-board up at once. [Laughter.] Assuming to be statesmen, they disregard every law of trade, every law of economics, every law of nature, and every law of God.

There is not a law, human or divine, they respect, because they think they are bigger than the government and greater than the Almighty. [Great laughter.] The very legislation that increases the purchasing power of a dollar simply enables that dollar to buy more of other things. How can a dollar be made to buy more of other things? By making more wheat sell for a dollar, more corn for a dollar, more oats sell for a dollar, more potatoes sell for a dollar, more of the product of toil exchanging for a given amount of money.

It is a good thing for the man who owns money and buys property, but it is a mighty bad thing for the man who has to buy money with the property that he produces. [Applause.]

How does the gold standard affect you? You make your implements and sell them to the farmer. Suppose the farmer finds his taxes don't go down, his interest does not go down, his debts don't go down, but the price of all that he sells goes down. What does it mean? It means that he has a less and less amount to expend on agricultural implements and on the support of his family. [Cheers.] If you sell him agricultural implements he promises to pay you and the legislation destroys his ability to pay, then you find fault because you have to take your implements back and sell them second-hand to somebody else. [Cheers.] That is the effect of legislation.

Says Republicans Misrepresent.

Our opponent is trying to throw upon Providence the faults of our conditions.

If a farmer complains he is not making much out of his potato crop they tell him it is due to the potato bug. If he is not making much out of corn they tell him it is due to the chinch bug. If he is not making much out of wheat they tell him it is due to the army worm.

But let me tell you the goldbug is destroying more crops than all of them. [Great laughter.] The farmer is the most helpless victim of circumstances of all the producers of wealth. If a man is engaged in manufacturing and finds the demand is decreasing he can close his factory and stop the expense of production, but the farmer can't. When he plants his crop in the spring he does not know whether there is going to be a flood or drought, whether it is going to be hot winds or cold hail. He takes his chances, and I assert when he has taken more chances than everybody else and survives all the pestilences and calamities that visit the farm it is not fair to drive him between the bulls and bears of Wall street and let them take from his what is left. [Great laughter and applause.]

The Democrats of this State have done well against great odds. In spite of great influences the Democrats of this State declare for the restoration of the money of the Constitution.

Objects to the Word "Populists."

You met your opponents in open conflict, and by superiority of numbers overcame them. What do they do? The very people who have been calling all silver Democrats Populists, who are trying to read us out of the party for years, when they found they couldn't read us out, instead of going out to some other party, and giving up the name we have proven our right to, they try to go out and take the name with them, and call us Anarchists, because we don't go with them. [Applause.] I understand these gold standard Democrats, by resolution, declared their emblem should be the hickory tree. We have heard about Satan stealing the livery of heaven, but we have never before seen men try to use the name of that great hero and statesman to undo all he tried to do. [Cries of "Good."]

Talk about Andrew Jackson belonging to the goldbug Democracy! [Laughter.] Go back to the time of Andrew Jackson, and whom had he arrayed against him? The very men who, after trying to use the Democratic party for private gain, and having failed, are now trying to elect the Republican candidate for President by nominating a gold standard candidate. [Cries of "They can't do it."] They take a hickory tree for their emblem. Why don't they get something appropriate? Why don't they put upon their ballot the picture of an owl? [Laughter.] Nothing could be more appropriate. It looks wise, and does its work at night. [Laughter.] Or if they don't like the owl, take the mole. It is a slick animal, and works underground all the time. [Great laughter and applause.] But they ought to spare the sacred memory of the man who was the hero of New Orleans, and whose resting-place, The Hermitage, is the mecca of all who love Democratic principles still. [Great applause.]

PORTENDS A TIDAL WAVE

MEANING OF THE SWEEPING VICTORY IN VERMONT.

Complete Returns Make Grout's Plurality Over 39,000—Great Rejoicing at Republican National Headquarters—Deductions to Be Drawn by a Study of the September State Elections in Former Presidential Years in the Green Mountain State.

St. Albans, Vt., Sept. 2.—[Special.]—"Put the Vermonters at the front and keep the column closed up," was the command given by Gen. Sedgwick during a crisis in the late rebellion, and in the present political battle a similar order was given and the injunction was obeyed yesterday with a majority never before attained in the State. Vermont is certainly at the front.

The tabulations of the vote today only served to make more certain the tremendous majority which the first figures showed, and returns from the entire State show that the exact Republican victory is measured by 89,093 votes.

The total vote was as follows: Grout (Rep.), 53,076; Jackson (Dem.), 13,983.

All day Chairman Merrill has been in receipt of telegrams from all over the country, and party leaders, wherever they were, have sent words of congratulation and praise.

The result of the great battle is likely to lead to another "front porch" speech from Mr. McKinley, for it is not an infallible thing that he will learn the story of yesterday from the mouths of those who made it possible. Today the plan was suggested of a triumphal excursion to Canton, which should be participated in by the candidates elected and the leaders of the party in the State. The scheme met immediate indorsement, and it is probable that within a week a special train of five cars will leave here for McKinley's home.

Joy at Headquarters.

New York, Sept. 2.—[Special.]—There was great rejoicing at Republican national headquarters today over the sweeping Republican victory in Vermont. To some extent this victory had been anticipated, for Senator Redfield Proctor had made a confidential prediction when in the city last week Vermont would give the largest plurality in its history, perhaps as high as 30,000, but not even the most sanguine Republican prophets had expected that this unprecedented figure would be surpassed by 10,000 more.

Mark Hanna said: "I feel very good over the result and consider it an indication of how the national election will go."

"It is one of the most curious things in American politics that a State which always goes overwhelmingly for one party in the September election of a Presidential year should nevertheless furnish an unerring index as to the way in which the Nation will vote two months later," says the Evening Post. "On general principles one would suppose that the ups and downs of a Republican majority in Vermont, which at its lowest is always high, would not signify anything, and yet the experience of a quarter of a century has shown there is an element of independence in what is often called a hide-bound State which invariably foreshadows in September the attitude in November of those forces which decide our national elections.

"Here are the figures of the Gubernatorial elections in Vermont held in the September of Presidential years since 1876:

Year.	Republican vote.	Democratic vote.	Republican plurality.
1876	44,723	20,988	23,735
1880	47,848	21,245	26,603
1884	42,524	19,820	22,704
1888	48,522	19,527	28,995
1892	38,918	19,216	19,702

"When the plurality in September sinks below 25,000 it indicates men who usually vote the Republican ticket are going the other way, and the plurality of 23,735 in September, 1876, showed Tilden was drawing to his support the independent element of the country. When it rose in 1880 to 26,603 it proved this element was already gravitating toward Garfield. The drop to 22,704 in 1884 foreshadowed Blaine's loss of every doubtful State in November. The rise to 28,995 in 1888 and the drop below 20,000 in 1892 were followed in the one year by Republican victory in November, in the other by defeat.

What the Analysis Shows.

"Nearly complete returns show that the Republican plurality exceeds 38,000 and may go even higher. This is almost double the figures for 1892, and nearly a third more than the highest record ever before reached—in September, 1888. It shows the setting in of a 'tidal wave' far more powerful than that which swept the country for Democracy in 1892, since the Republican plurality was then cut down only about 5,000 below the normal mean of 25,000, while now it is raised at least 13,000 above it.

"An analysis of the figures leaves no ray of hope for the Populist cause which Bryan represents. The appeal of the silverites to the workingmen of the cities and large towns was as fruitless as to the farmers."

The Sun, pointing out that the Republican candidate for Governor, Grout, was not personally popular, says: "The only explanation of this sweeping victory is that the Democratic voters of Vermont have signified their rejection of free silver in advance of the Presidential election, not only by staying away from the polls but by voting for Republican candidates."

Mark Hanna left for Cleveland today. He will go to Chicago the latter part of the week and remain ten days before coming back to New York.

COUNTRY WILL FOLLOW VERMONT.

Republican Leaders at Washington Jubilant Over the Figures.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 2.—[Special.]—Chairman Babcock was kept busy at Republican headquarters today conferring with leaders and receiving congratulations.

"Vermont election returns are a reflex of the sentiment of the people," said Mr. Babcock, "and point out what the remainder of the country will do in November. Vermont is a thermometer for the rest of the country. Silver has been given a serious blow. Too much stress cannot be laid on the fact that the Democrats claimed that the silver sentiment had reached the farmers of New England and would make itself felt in the elections in those States. It can be seen whether the farmers were affected by the craze. The enormous Republican gain and Democratic loss cannot fail to make an impression on the balance of the country."

CONNECTICUT REPUBLICANS MEET.

Nominate a Ticket and Adopt a Strong Platform.

Governor.....Lorrin A. Cook
Lieutenant-Governor.....James D. Dewell
Secretary of State.....Charles Phelps
Treasurer.....C. W. Grossvenor
Controller.....B. P. Mead

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

George Pope.
James Graham.
George A. Hammond.
Gardner Hall.
George I. Allen.
J. Deming Perkins.

Hartford, Conn., Sept. 2.—The State Republican convention met today. Of a total of 504 delegates less than a score were absent. Samuel Fessenden was selected as Permanent Chairman and made a ringing sound money speech.

The platform adopted treats of national issues as follows:

"We, the Republicans of Connecticut, in convention assembled, while reaffirming the principles of the Republican party as enunciated in the platform adopted by the national convention at St. Louis, and in the masterly letter of acceptance of our Presidential nominee, William McKinley, and in the admirable platform recently adopted by our State convention, recognize in the crisis which has been forced upon this country by the un-American and revolutionary action of the so-called Democratic convention held at Chicago, that the question of supreme importance is the preservation of the life, honor, and integrity of our Nation.

"We realize that this can only be accomplished by the maintenance of our judicial system, which is the bulwark of our liberties and the admiration of the world, and by the continuance of a financial policy which makes gold the standard of value until a different policy is adopted by international agreement.

"We favor a tariff which will provide revenues sufficient to meet the ordinary necessary expenses of the government and so adjusted as to place American labor, without the sacrifice of our high wages system, on at least equal terms in our own market with the labor of other lands."

Munyon's Great Work

312 People Treated at His Office Yesterday

HIS DOCTORS BUSY

Visiting the Homes of the Sick and Prescribing His Wonderful Remedies.

NO CHARGE WHATSOEVER.

The public will receive the best medical attention from the most skilled doctors either at the office, 95 Washington street, or at their homes without a penny to pay.

No money is received for examination, no money is received for advice, no money is received for medicines either at the office or at your home.

A postal card will bring one of Munyon's specialists to the bedside of any sufferer. The doctor will write you a prescription for the remedies you need, which can be obtained from any druggist, mostly for 25 cents a vial.

Yesterday was a busy day for the Munyon doctors, people came from all parts of the city to take advantage of the professor's liberal offer. There were times during the day that the crowd was so great that the capacity of his office was taxed to its full extent. The professor, however, has already provided larger and more suitable quarters, Atwood Building, corner Clark and Madison streets, which he hopes to have ready next week, meanwhile the good work will go on at 95 Washington street. Every one who is afflicted is invited to consult Munyon's specialists, those who are unable to call at the office will be visited at their homes by a skilled physician and no charge whatever will be made.

Professor Munyon says he will demonstrate that his Rheumatism Cure does cure rheumatism in a few hours. He guarantees that his Dyspepsia Cure will cure any case of indigestion or stomach trouble. "I will demonstrate by this test that 90 per cent of all kidney complaints, including Bright's disease, can be cured with my Kidney Cure. I know," continued the professor, "that my Catarrh Cure will cure catarrh of the head, throat, and stomach—no matter how chronic or long standing. I will prove by this test that deafness can be cured by my new system of treatment. I will show that nervous affections and diseases of the heart are controlled and cured by my Nerve and Heart Cure. I will prove that my Cold Cure will break up any form of a cold in a few hours. I will convince the most skeptical that my Headache Cure will correct any form of headache in from 3 to 10 minutes, and that it is a splendid stomach and heart tonic. I will guarantee that my Asthma Cure and Asthma Herbs taken according to directions will relieve any case of asthma in 5 minutes and cure in a few days. I claim that my remedies for Female Complaints and children's diseases are positive cures and should be in every home. I will prove to the medical faculty that my remedies are absolutely harmless; that they will cure more than 90 per cent of all diseases."

Thus it will be seen by these statements that Professor Munyon does not claim to cure all diseases with one remedy, but he has a separate cure for each disease.

The professor invites physicians to bring their so-called incurable cases, faculties of colleges are invited to appoint investigating committees, the board of health is urged to keep a careful record of each individual case. Newspapers are expected to make daily reports and publish facts of this great test.

The doors are open—all are welcome.

MUNYON'S HOMOEOPATHIC REMEDY COMPANY.

95 WASHINGTON-ST.

2 Ways

of looking at a dollar. One way it's so large you can't see beyond it—the other way it's so small you lose sight of its value. If you object to the first small cost of the Improved Welsbach Light, you are blinded to your own interest and comfort. If you continue to use the old-fashioned method of lighting, at a cost of $1.00 for 50 cents worth of light, your eyes must be closed to economy.

THE IMPROVED
Welsbach
LIGHT

burns half the gas—gives three times the light. It pays for itself so quickly the first cost is not worth considering.

For sale at 67 Washington St., and at THE FAIR, State, Adams, & Dearborn Sts.

CAUTION to purchasers in Chicago: Allow no one to repair or put up a Welsbach Light who cannot show official authority from the Chicago Dep't. of the Welsbach Commercial Co.

All genuine goods have trade-mark—"Welsbach"—on each box.

KINGSFORD'S
Oswego Corn Starch

The finest and best for Puddings, Custards, Blanc Mange, etc.

RUPTURE

Of men, women and children cured without pain in 30 days by the FIDELITY METHOD. No pay until well. 11,000 cures in six years and warranted for life. Call or send for circulars. FRANK M. WRAY, M. D., 167 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

THE TRIBUNE
PRINTS ALL THE NEWS.
ARE YOU A SUBSCRIBER?

FIRES FIRST GUN IN COOK.

GOV. HASTINGS OPENS THE LOCAL REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN.

Vast Crowd Attends to Hear Him—Picturesque Escort of Fiery Wheelmen—Scathing Arraignment of Popocracy—Addresses by J. H. Gilbert, Ald. Madden, and J. R. Mann—Enthusiastic Reception of Telling Political Points.

(Continued from first page.)

found everywhere throughout the universe. Capital sought investment, labor was employed, we were at peace with ourselves and all the world, and the principle of American enterprise was encouraged on every hand. The public treasury was full, and the revenues of the country sufficient for every need.

"But let us look upon the present conditions. The Treasury is empty, business is paralyzed, confidence is gone, enterprise is an unknown quantity; our mills, our factories, our workshops are idle; labor is unemployed; there is neither a good day's wages nor a good day's work. We have had a change of party, a change of method, a complete reversal of results. We see in 1896 the exact reverse of what we saw in 1892, in that great achievement of Democratic statesmanship, a tariff for deficiency only. The Democrats have encouraged and cherished foreign, and they have absolutely destroyed home industry.

Tribute to McKinley.

"To lead us in our patriotic effort to lead the country back to prosperity we need the man whose Americanism is broad enough to maintain the dignity of the republic at home and protect the rights of its citizens in every land and on every sea; the man who thoroughly understands the science of practical government and has an intelligent apprehension of the true destiny of this republic; an Americanism that, with a due regard to international duties, can extend the right hand of fellowship to his fellowmen, wherever they may be struggling for freedom; an Americanism that does not look upon the Stars and Stripes as a mere piece of textile fabric, but sees in it the emblem of a great and powerful nation consecrated to the liberty and freedom of a mighty people by the expenditure of uncounted treasures and the sacrifice of innumerable heroic and patriotic lives. In the person of William McKinley of Ohio we have that man. [Great applause. Let us devote our untiring energies to his election.

Rap at Free Silver.

"The proposition for the free and unlimited coinage of silver means only the establishment of silver monometallism. There may be honest motives behind the silver movement, but if there are they are held by dupes. The agitation comes largely from the men who believe in the payment of the war debt of the Nation, including the pensions of deserving veterans, in 50-cent dollars. We are told that our honest and unequivocal declaration on the money question will cost the Republican party thousands of votes. Where are these voters to be found who will desert our standard because we declare for the right? The desertion of this kind of men cannot injure our cause.

"Gold is the standard of money in all enlightened and progressive nations. If this government should abandon that standard it would take a long step backward. Every interest demands that the money of the United States shall be equal to the best. Let us stand firmly for honest money, because it is honest and honorable to do so. Let us stand firmly for honest money because the best interests of the country demand it. No country under the sun should have better money. No country will have it if we do our duty in November."

J. H. GILBERT'S WORDS OF GREETING

He Pays a Warm Tribute to Maj. McKinley.

In introducing Gov. Hastings Chairman Gilbert said:

"This is the first meeting called to open the Republican campaign, a campaign for sound and honest money against repudiation; in favor of sufficient protection for our own industries, of reciprocity, and the maintaining of the dignity and privileges of the Supreme Court against a war of races and classes; in favor of the supremacy and proper execution of laws against a crusade of enthusiasm and Bryanism; against revolution, except that peaceful revolution that will restore once more the better times we enjoyed under that almost unequaled administration which was guided by the wisdom of that able statesman and President, Benjamin Harrison.

"To carry out to its fullest fruition the Republican party, on the phenomenal demand of the people in every State in the Union, we have nominated that great apostle of protection, the favorite son of Ohio, whose private life and public career stand out in bold relief, untarnished by vice on one side or corruption or boodleism on the other. His name has never been coupled with intrigues, with sugar or other trusts. No Wall street syndicate ever dared connect his name with speculation or peculation, but through all these years since 1861, as a soldier, a Congressman, a Governor, he has been the same faithful, loyal, unassuming, and able man and patriot, and, above all, an American.

"William McKinley stands for all we most dearly cherish and love, a true American. Four years ago he was abused, and the people in a fit of madness tried to bury our champion politically. But right prevailed, and William McKinley came out of that fiery trial a stronger, and a better, and a bolder champion of the people.

"What we want is not more silver or more money. We want more work and more confidence. This confidence will create new enterprises, and new avenues for labor. With credit restored we will soon forget the evils and trials of our present condition.

"It is appropriate that on this occasion we should have with us as our principal speaker a man who represents the greatest manufacturing State in the Union, a State that has always stood firmly by the Republican party in all Presidential elections since 1860. He can tell you the great advantages of protection to his State, and of the evils of the platform of the Democratic party. I have great pleasure in introducing to you Gov. D. H. Hastings of Pennsylvania."

GOV. HASTINGS ASSAILS POPOCRACY.

Makes Pennsylvania's Attitude the Logic of a Masterful Argument.

Gov. Hastings spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen: In the national debates of the past, as well as in State and local political contests, the disposition to magnify the importance of the result upon the country or the locality has been generally apparent. No argument is necessary to produce that condition of mind among the people of the country in the campaign upon which we have now entered. Every voter has become a student of political economy. Every American interest has become involved. Party lines have been trampled under foot. Old issues which for years formed the dividing line have become side issues.

"Many statesmen, leaders, and party men, who still adhere to the long-established faith of Democracy, are ardent supporters of McKinley. Some also have abandoned the Republican faith. A Democratic President and Cabinet are at war with their own party. Old leaders of Democracy have resigned or been dismissed from service; and when the conflict is ended, I am of the opinion that the occupants of the cots in the political hospital of the vanquished will be strange bedfellows to a large extent.

Defined by the St. Louis Convention.

"The St. Louis convention reaffirmed the well-known principles of the Republican party and registered the will of the people in the nomination of McKinley.

"It reiterated its faith in the American protective policy, in reciprocity, and in the Monroe doctrine; declared that the Republicans of this country were unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency by impairing its credit; it opposed the free coinage of silver, except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which they pledged themselves to promote; declared that the existing gold standard should be preserved until such agreement could be obtained, and that all silver and paper currency must be maintained at a parity with gold.

Popocratic Situation.

"The Chicago convention found itself in a condition of bad temper, confused ideas of policy, and a general indefiniteness of purpose. The delegates who believed in the Republican position on the money question were in a hopeless minority. The supporters of President Cleveland and his administration were equally helpless. Confusion of thought and purpose was fairly portrayed in the worse confounding attempts at deliberative action.

"The outcome was a logical product. The Persident was censured for issuing bonds and 'trafficking with bank syndicates' in order to pay the expense of the government, which the failing revenues of the Wilson bill could not provide. The Supreme Court of the United States was denounced because of its decision on the income tax law and threatened with a course of discipline. The Federal Judges were assailed because of their attitude toward the railroad strikes in '94, particularly in Chicago.

Patriots Versus Populists.

"The utterances of that convention on the money question have aroused the people as they have not been aroused probably since 1861. The new issue has created practically, and for the time being, two new parties. At the outbreak of the war of 1861 Douglas declared that there could be but two parties—Union men and rebels. In the present emergency the national honor is as much involved as then. Old party lines today are obliterated, and a new line is drawn between patriots and Populists. Upon the one side are the leaders of those who carry the red flag of anarchy, those who would array class against class, employed against employer, labor against capital; who would follow the phantom of socialism rather than the emblem of peace and good-will; those who would rather dishonestly enrich themselves than defend the Nation's honor; who would sink the ship in order to get the salvage. The representatives of these elements won at Chicago. Disappointed, disgusted, dismayed, the followers of Jefferson and Jackson retired from that convention to contemplate the fact that if thirteen of the seventeen planks in its platform are truth their political lives have been a delusion, a fraud, or a self-deception.

Pennsylvanians Stand to Their Guns.

"The Chicago convention called for a radical revision of Democratic principles. It stole the banners of Democracy while it trampled on its principles. The mental gymnastics employed in reconstructing the Democratic sentiment of the country was, to say the least, painful. In Pennsylvania the Democratic State convention, held a short time previous to the Chicago assemblage, declared that they were in favor of a 'firm, unwavering maintenance of the gold standard,' and that they were 'unalterably opposed to all devices and schemes for the debasement of our currency and to all evasions and compromises of a question so closely affecting individual and national credit and honor.' When they found that all devices and schemes had been employed to debase our currency they received a staggering blow. They stood, however, to their guns.

"The former Chairman of the National committee announced that he had retired from politics, the Chairman of the State committee resigned his office, the Electors-at-large and district Electors to a great extent refused to serve, the Pennsylvania declaration was indorsed by every Democratic newspaper in the State, and a great many of them still maintain that attitude.

McKinley and Bryan in Contrast.

"They know where McKinley and his party stand on the money question, and on every issue that is now, or has been heretofore, brought before the people. McKinley's letter of acceptance, while it could not clear the atmosphere any more than it has been, has sounded a bugle note which is lifting the national debate upon a higher plane. Nobody can misunderstand what he is doing when he votes for McKinley, and I am beginning to think that nobody who knows what he is doing will vote against him. It is equally clear that nobody can tell what will be the effect of his ballot if he votes for Bryan, excepting that the country will be placed on a free silver basis.

Bryan's Long Shadow Dwindles.

"Bryan has not yet made it clear to anybody what the due effect of his election will be. I say this with all respect, because I do not think that he himself knows. His speeches indicate either that he does not, or that if he does he has up to this time successfully concealed his purpose.

"This has been a disappointment to those who rejoiced in his nomination, but have had time for reflection since the convention. When he started from Lincoln on his journey East his shadow extended from Nebraska to New York. When he reached the latter point the shadow was gone, and the substance, from much speaking and wrestling with the great problem, had largely diminished in the scrutinizing examination to which he was subjected.

The Chicago Money Plank.

"The searcher for truth, when he turns from Bryan to the declaration of the Chicago convention, finds the money plank fully as unsatisfactory. It is filled with that which disregards truth and patriotism. When it invites attention to the 'fact that the Constitution names silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States' it asserts that which the author of the statement will search the Constitution in vain for verificaion of the reckless statement. It declares—

"The second proposition is equally imaginative. It says 'that the act of 1873 demonetizing silver without the knowledge or approval of the American people has resulted in the appreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in the prices of commodities,' etc. That the act of '73 was passed without 'the knowledge or approval of the American people' is made in the face of these facts: It was printed thirteen times by the Treasury Department and Congress; it fills 144 columns of the Congressional Globe; it was considered for more than two years, in five sessions of the Senate and House; it is quoted in the Treasury reports of 1870-'71-'72; every member of both Houses had it in the files upon his desk, and the fact that the gold dollar was the only standard recognized in the bill, as the record shows, was the subject of considerable debate. This is rather a remarkable way of withholding 'knowledge' from the American people.

Analysis of the "Crime of '73."

"The same sentence charges that the 'crime act' of '73 demonetized silver. The demonetization of course must have been the crime, and, according to the free silver dictionary, demonetization means to withdraw from use as money. The first answer to this allegation is that silver could not have been demonetized or withdrawn from use, for the reason that it had not been in circulation for more than twenty-five years.

"The second answer is that it did not in 1873 cease to be coined. The coinage of silver dollars had been suspended by Jefferson in 1806, sixty-seven years before that time. Less than nine millions legal tender standard silver dollars had been coined from the foundation of the government up to 1873, and the act of '73 ignored them, said nothing about them, was innocent of them. Neither common law nor the statute law of this or any country ever defined silence as a crime.

Review of Jones of Nevada.

"Besides, Senator Jones was there—not Jones, the Chairman of the Populist National committee—but Jones, who now pays the free silver freight; Jones, the ablest apostle of free silver; Jones, the then bright and ambitious Napoleon of finance from the young and growing State of Nevada, was there, and voted for the bill, and afterwards, when he had sixteen months of time to reflect upon his rash act, Senator Jones, now the real leader and the backbone of the Populist hosts, in the Senate of the United States on June 11, 1874, declared: 'I am opposed to any proposition, coming in whatever form it may, that attempts to override what God himself made for money. I believe the sooner we come down to a purely gold standard, the better it will be for the country.'

"After '73 there were issued 36,000,000 of trade dollars, and each one of them contained seven and one-half more grains of silver than the old dollar, and, in addition thereto, there were issued 431,000,000 of silver dollars under the Bland-Allison act, making a total of 467,000,000 of silver dollars. In other words, during the twenty years following '73 there were issued fifty-four times as many silver dollars as in the eighty-one previous years. Surely Senator Jones must have lost faith in his original conception of the purpose for which gold was created.

Americans Will Not Respond to Dishonor.

"When the same plank demands that private obligations, which were contracted to be paid in gold, shall be paid in coin conforming to a silver standard, at a time when that standard is debased to 53 cents on the dollar, it makes a dishonest demand to which the American people will not respond.

"When our institutions were in danger; when the loyal men of America rushed to the defense; when armies were marching to the music of the Union; when homes were robbed of the best and bravest members of the family; when millions of money were needed; when the Nation's credit was being weighed in the balance; then it was that her sons rose to the demands of the hour and pledged the last soldier and the last dollar to those who would furnish the money to Lincoln and Grant to fight the battles of American freedom to a successful ending. Then it was that an obligation was given, written in honor, sealed in the blood of patriots, and which will be redeemed so surely as American manhood and American honor shall triumph over Populism, dishonesty, and anarchy.

Nation Versus State.

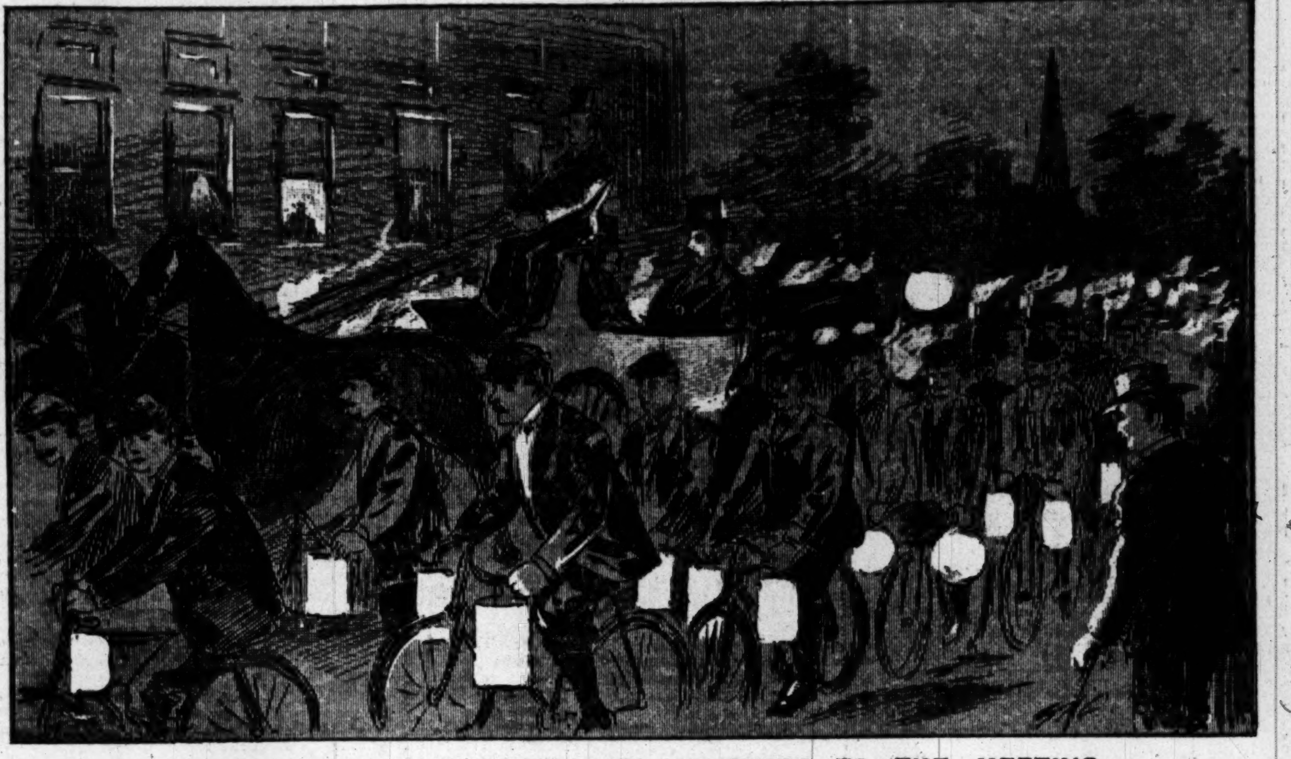
"Whether the President of the United States has the right to enter a State, as President Cleveland did Illinois, to quell a local disturbance, is not a new question in Pennsylvania.

"In 1794 a mythical character named 'Tom the Tinker,' representing a large number of distillers who resisted the Federal excise law, succeeded in bringing a number of counties in Western Pennsylvania into open rebellion against the enforcement of the law. President Washington, without asking leave of Gov. Mifflin, raised an army mostly from Virginia, New Jersey, and Maryland, and, placing Harry Lee of Virginia in command, accompanied the troops in person into the State, bringing with him Alexander Hamilton, then Secretary of the Treasury. He made short work of the 'whisky insurrection,' and received the thanks of the people, including the Governor.

"From that early period to the fateful day in July, '63, when Gettysburg was made famous, nor since, has Pennsylvania failed to welcome the strong arm of the government or the troops of sister States when law and liberty were in danger. And yet Pennsylvania has fallen into the habit through many years of vicissitudes of taking pretty good care of herself and her people.

The Question Stated.

"The question fraught with greatest concern to all our people relates to the proposed placing of our currency upon a free silver basis. The opportunity to pass upon this question comes before the country for the first time. Bryan's election means that the United States will go into the column of free silver countries. McKinley's election will guarantee a continuation of the present gold standard. The American people will be guided by the light of history, reason, experience, and national and self-interest. The verdict will be for or against ourselves as a Nation and as individuals.



BICYCLE CLUB ESCORTING GOV. HASTINGS TO THE MEETING.

"It is not a contest for or against Great Britain or any other country, but America and the American people. What is the wiser thing to do?

It Is a Home Question.

"Shall the business of this country be transacted with good money? Shall the workingman be paid in money which he and everybody else knows the value of, or shall he be paid in money which nobody can surely guess the value of from day to day? Shall the American farmer pay the mortgage on his farm in dollars worth 100 cents and sell his wheat for dollars worth 53 cents? The payment of the mortgage will surely be exacted before free silver begins its reign.

"Will the farmer and the workingman sell what each has to offer and purchase what each must provide with dollars whose value everybody knows and has known from the foundation of the government, or must every man carry with him a 'ready reckoner' to ascertain daily, because of the constant fluctuations in the price of silver, how much his bushel of wheat or his day's work has yielded him?

Business Disaster and Ruin.

"The change from the present money standard to free silver involves business revolution, disaster, and ruin.

"If, ultimately, a silver standard would be reached which would place us in the category of silver nations, the pathway from the gold basis to the silver standard is fraught with dangers and disasters which the imagination can hardly conceive. Even the fear that the government would not be able to maintain gold payments and that we would be forced to a silver basis has interrupted business, closed factories, thrown men out of employment, sent money into hiding, and paralyzed the industrial and money earning spirit of the people.

"If this condition was produced by a threat, what of the realization of the threat?

How It Hits the Workingman.

"The workingman in this audience who owns his home and has it paid for, excepting a balance of $1,000, for which he has given a mortgage, will never have the opportunity, if silver dollars should come as 'thick as leaves in Valambrosa,' to purchase $530 of silver bullion, have it coined into 1,000 silver dollars at the mint, and with them discharge the debt.

"He will not do it for two reasons. First of all, it would not be an honest transaction, because it would be cheating his creditor out of $470, and, secondly, the creditor would not permit him to do it. He would enforce the payment or foreclose the mortgage and sell the property, and he would do it as long before the era of certain free silver as the law would permit him to do it.

"This is a hard thing to contemplate, but money is an inexorable master and devoid of sentiment. No creditor will wait for payment in 53-cent dollars if he can enforce payments in gold dollars, each worth 100 cents.

"If you, my friends, belong to the great debtor class of the country, and have property and health or ability to earn, but not the ready money, be careful how you would hasten the day of settlement by voting for a change which in every land and in every age has been accompanied by the most disastrous results.

Debtor and Creditor.

"The 'debtor class' is a comprehensive term. It includes all who are in debt, whether the amount be large or small, and the people to whom the debt is owing comprise the 'creditor class.' After you deduct the people of independent fortunes who are out of business you have all the other people of the country included in the two classes. If you are a wage-earner and have completed your day's work you belong to the creditor class and are entitled to your wage in the best money in the land. Your employer is your debtor and should pay you in the same money which he requires from his debtors.

"If you have saved something from your earnings and have invested it in the savings bank, building association, trust company, life insurance policies, or other securities you will not forget that you earned that money when dollars were as good as gold. You will refuse to take 50-cent dollars. The fear that you will be compelled to take money of such debased value will induce you to withdraw it before the cheap silver dollar comes, if you can do it.

Savings Bank Depositors.

"Other creditors will do the same if they want to save their money. In your State of Illinois last year there were 83,000 of your fellow-citizens who had in the savings banks of your State over $24,000,000 of deposits, and in the whole country there were last year 5,000,000 of people with savings bank deposits amounting to $1,800,000,000. They cannot be very rich people because the average deposit is only about $300.

"Do you imagine they will leave their money stay in the bank until it is worth in purchasing power, in this country or any other country, only one-half of what it was worth when they earned it? Imagine these savings bank depositors demanding their money the day after Bryan's election, if you can stretch your imagination so far.

"We had on the first day of last July, according to the report of the Treasury Department, $1,509,000,000 of currency in circulation in this country, or about $300,000,000 less than would pay the savings bank deposits. An attempt to withdraw these deposits would bring ruin to the banks and disaster to the five millions of our poorer people, whose average savings were less than $400, and would only set the ball rolling.

"There is another class who could not protect themselves if they would. Among them are those who own life and accident insurance policies or are connected with mutual benefit corporations, assessment and similar institutions for the insurance of life against death or accident. Many laboring men and women are policy or share holders. They have paid their good money for the indemnity. It amounts in all to a total insurance of more than ten thousand millions of dollars. When the day of settlement comes, if this country is then on a free silver basis, those policies will be paid in free silver values.

Facts About Pensions.

"Again the thousands of disabled soldiers and the widows and orphans of their fallen comrades, whose tables are spread and whose homes are relieved from want by a grateful and generous government, will find the quality of gratitude and generosity given in pensions divided in twain and one part going to further enrich the silver mine owner of the West.

"Perhaps some one, who has done me the honor to listen to me thus far would inquire if the conditions to which I have referred will surely come to pass in the event of free silver, why there is not now more evidence of unrest and apprehension when we are within two months of the election? My answer to that question is that the American people are now confident that no such calamity will befall us. Their intelligent judgment is rising as a barrier to stem the tide of socialism and fanaticism.

Supreme Court.

"The people of the country are called upon to determine whether they will place in power a candidate and a party who have openly avowed their hostility to the highest judicial tribunal in the land; who have threatened that when the Supreme Court, exercising its constitutional power and duty, gave an interpretation to an act of Congress that is not satisfactory to the legislative branch of the government, they will increase the number of Judges and pack the court to get the decision which they want. They would trample under foot a constitutional bulwark erected by our fathers.'

"The legislative branch of the government is happily divided into two coördinate departments, the one coming fresh from and reflecting the will of the people, the other having a long term of service, and therefore, not so readily affected by changing tides of thought and impulse. The Supreme Court interprets the laws as they are placed upon the statute books and the Executive enforces the laws so interpreted.

"When any one or two of these branches of government shall come under the control of the other the cornerstone of our institutions will begin to tremble. The threat made at Chicago carries with it the idea that Bryan, Tillman, and Altgeld and their adherents are determined, if they come into power, to compel the Federal courts to conform their judgments at least to the legislative, if not the executive, branch of the government.

Ermine a Shield to the Oppressed.

"From the day that John Marshall laid aside his continental uniform and flintlock musket at Yorktown for the ermine of the Supreme Court of the United States down to the present time that august tribunal has maintained the confidence and the reverence of the American people. It has stood between the oppressor and the oppressed; it has protected the weak against the strong; it has been the conservative bulwark against which have dashed in vain the waves of avarice and passion, of treason and rebellion.

"I walked through the streets of Chicago one day when they were filled with angry men whose impulse and action were controlled by those who, like the leaders in the late Chicago convention, were endeavoring to array class against class, section against section, labor against capital; who defied order and trampled law under their feet; whose leaders had the daring and ability of those who commanded the French Tribune. It was indeed a 'Reign of Terror.' Citizens with blanched faces and trembling lips feared for their lives. The night came and with it increasing terror; and the midnight skies were made lurid with miles of flame. The work of obstruction had given place to that of destruction. The municipal authorities seemed powerless. The strong arm of the State was appealed to to arrest the further work of spoliation and frenzy.

Help from the Nation.

"The business of the country was paralyzed, the great arteries of trade and commerce ceased their pulsation. The wires were kept hot with messages to Washington. Among the messages was one saying: 'Help us, Cleveland,' and the import of that message was heard. Troops wearing the blue uniform and the brass button and the eagle upon the button, commanded by men who fought with Grant and Sheridan, invaded the State of Illinois and the City of Chicago, but their coming was like Grant to Appomattox.

"The stern order 'surrender' was soon obeyed and it was followed by the direction that the misguided men should go to their homes again in peace and resume their vocations, whilst the leaders of lawlessness, destruction, and anarchy were delivered to the proper authorities. The Federal courts heard the call: 'Help us, Cleveland,' and when appealed to broke the unlawful barriers that had blocked the channels of industry and commerce. Debs and his coterie were brought to the bar of justice and the thousands of thoughtless men who followed his leadership went back to their peaceful vocations. Cleveland received the plaudits of all lovers of peace and order and confidence in the Federal judiciary was increased.

Bryan and Debs Not Unlike.

"Retrospect of those unhappy days finds, in some measure, its counterpart in the convention which assembled in Chicago in '96. Ex-President Harrison lately said the atmosphere of that convention was 'surcharged with a spirit of revolution.' President Cleveland and the courts were held up to censure and scorn for performing a patriotic duty required under the law.

"The leaders were perhaps as few in number as those who led the misguided thousands in their work of destruction. There was an absence of cool judgment, of calm deliberation; a wild and indefinite purpose appealing to the baser passions, an arraying of one section of the country against another; of one class of citizenship against another; a trampling under foot of the principles and traditions of the party under whose name they had assembled. Their platform shows respect neither for the truth of history, the fundamental principles of society, nor patriotic love of country.

"In some respects Mr. Bryan was the Eugene Debs of that assemblage. He was the fomenter of its passions. He triumphantly declared that the silver crusade there inaugurated would array father against son, and brother against brother. His desecrating tongue, profaning the sepulchre of our Savior, made merchandise of the crown of thorns and the cross of Calvary to purchase his leadership in the unholy crusade which he sought to inaugurate.

MANN DISSECTS THE BOY ORATOR.

Cogent Argument Showing Up the Fallacies of Free Silver's Apostle.

James R. Mann spoke as follows:

"Fellow-citizens: Let us calmly and dispassionately, with reason and without prejudice, analyze the proposition made by the Democratic party in its Chicago platform, as explained by Mr. Bryan, its candidate for the Presidency of our country. That proposition is to permit any one in the world having or procuring 371¼ grains of pure silver metal or bullion to present it to our government and have it shaped and stamped into a silver dollar, and handed back without expense to the individual, and with no limit on the number of silver dollars to be coined in this way.

"Mr. Bryan, the Democratic candidate for President, in his New York notification speech said that it was his belief that a free silver coinage law would cause the first one of these things to happen—that is, it would so raise the price of silver metal in the market that 371¼ grains of pure silver, now worth 51 cents, would sell for $1 in gold, or, in other words, 371¼ grains of pure silver, now equal in value in the market to 11.84 grains of pure gold, would then immediately become equal in value to 23.22 grains of pure gold; or, again, that silver, which now sells for 66 cents an ounce in gold, would then at once sell for $1.29 an ounce in gold.

Bryan May Be Sincere.

"We must suppose that his advocacy of the free coinage of silver is based upon his honest belief that it would immediately raise the immense amount of silver all over the world from its present market price of 66 cents an ounce in gold to $1.29 in gold, or nearly double the value of the billions of dollars worth of silver in all the countries of the earth. That is his own proposition. If his belief on that is foolish and false his whole argument based upon that belief vanishes in thin air. It will not do for his friends to say that he is mistaken upon that point, because he is put forward as the leading advocate to state their case, and if he bases his whole reason upon an absurd belief as to a cardinal fact he defeats his case and proves himself unworthy of any high confidence. And his belief, as thus stated by him, is foolish, false, and absurd.

"To believe that a single government, by a mere passage of a law, can add billions of dollars to the value of any commodity is to believe nonsense. If our government could do so, it would better add that value to commodities which are mostly held in this country. That his silly belief is not shared by the silver barons who are his leading advocates is shown by the fact that they are still willing to sell their silver at 66 cents an ounce, and they are willing to sell it cheaper now than they would when he was first nominated. Either they do not believe that Bryan will be elected, or do not believe that, with his election, silver will be doubled in price as compared with gold, or else they lack ordinary good sense.

"Mr. Bryan, in his notification speech, said: 'We will be required to coin only that [silver] which is not needed elsewhere; but if we stand ready to take and utilize all of it other nations will be compelled to buy at the price which we fix.'

"If this be true, why fix the price at $1.29 an ounce in gold? Why put so much as 371¼ grains of pure silver in a dollar? If our government can fix the price of silver so that all other nations must buy at the price we fix why should we fix the price so that it will take sixteen ounces of silver to one ounce of gold? Why not make one ounce of silver equal in value to one ounce of gold?

Is Bryan a Goldbug?

"I object to this discrimination in favor of gold. I fear Mr. Bryan is becoming a goldbug. If our government has, as he claims, the absolute power to fix for the world the relative prices of silver and gold, it is unfair to silver to make one ounce of gold equal to sixteen ounces of silver. And then, if, as Mr. Bryan claims, we become prosperous in proportion to the number of dollars of money there is in the country, think how many more silver dollars we could coin if we made one ounce of silver equal in value to one ounce of gold, and only put 1-16 as much silver into a dollar as we now do.

"It will not do for him to say that he selects the ratio of 16 to 1 as the relative price for us to fix upon silver and gold, because that was the ratio adopted by the founders of our government. But that was not the ratio. They adopted a more favorable ratio for silver—namely: Fifteen ounces of silver for one of gold. And they took that ratio because they believed that was the ratio then established by commerce, and not merely by law.

"Bryan discards both their ratio and their reasoning. They intended their ratio to be temporary, though their reasoning was eternal.

"Is Mr. Bryan so full with sentimental regard for the past that he now wishes us to fix the price of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1 merely because Congress adopted that ratio in 1834? Is he afraid to exercise the full limit of this power which he says our government possesses of making the market price of silver and gold what we say it shall be for fear of offending the spirits of the past? If so, why does this tender sentimentality of his stop with silver? Our forefathers traveled on horseback. Shall we also abandon the railroad? And they knew not the cheap postage stamp. Shall we abolish that? They never heard of the steam engine, or the sewing machine, the telegraph, or the cooking range. Shall we then go back to the past and do as they did, simply because they did? Would it not be better for Mr. Bryan, instead of trying to copy a mere detail of their government, to emulate their spirit of honor, of good sense, and statesmanship, which told them that the government could only fix the value of money and of gold and silver in conformity with the markets of the world, and which did not attempt to arouse the anger of the unfortunate and poor against the more fortunate or provident?

Popocratic Presumption.

"And this man presumes to be a candidate for President of the United States! Fortunate it is for the memory of our time that history will record that he was nominated in one of those curious paroxysms of emotional insanity which sometimes sweep a body of men suddenly toward destruction and without any full knowledge of his reasoning powers or mental discipline. They did not know that his mind and mouth were disconnected. It was not the voice of Jacob and the hand of Esau, but it was the voice of Bryan and the mind of mud.

"Talk about raising the price of silver from 66 cents to $1.29 an ounce in gold by a free coinage law is a good deal like trying to lower the temperature of hell by organizing an artificial ice company.

"It is nonsense, pure and simple, and silly nonsense at that. The price of silver has been going down for ages. It has been rapidly going down for years. It has been tumbling down in recent years. It will probably continue to go down in years to come. It will fluctuate in value in the market as compared with the exchange money of the world like other commodities. To make it the standard for money in our country is to make the future value of our money uncertain and indefinite; is to deprive money of its chief function—that of being a stable medium of exchange; is to prevent the making of loans and the transaction of business on borrowed capital; is to prevent the immediate return of prosperity; is to take a mighty leap towards the poverty and darkness of the past; is to contradict the experience of history, the judgment of philosophy, the sense of business enterprise, and place a stain forever upon personal and national honor and credit.

"The cheap money which they really want means not money which is easy to get and therefore cheap, but money which is worth but little when procured, and, therefore, cheap."

POPS FUSE IN WISCONSIN.

THREE CONVENTIONS OF SILVER MEN NAME ONE TICKET.

W. C. Silverthorn Nominated for Governor—Popocrats Get Nine Electors and All the State Ticket Excepting Lieutenant-Governor, Which Goes to the American Silver Party, and Secretary of State and Insurance Commissioner.

Governor	W. C. Silverthorn
Lieutenant-Governor	Rublee A. Cole
Secretary of State	C. M. Butt
Insurance Commissioner	Fred Thal

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

First District	A. A. Worsely
Second District	L. Woodard
Sixth District	Germain Scherzinger

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 2.—[Special.]—The Popocrats, Populists, and the American Silver party in Wisconsin have succeeded in all climbing into the same political bed in their frantic efforts to form an organization to combat the Republicans of the State and to make a showing at the coming election. The conventions of these various parties effected a fusion without much difficulty. There was no fight over the division of the spoils.

The Popocrats were given nine Presidential Electors, and all of the places on the State tickets except the Lieutenant-Governorship, which was given to the American Silver party, and the Secretary of State and Insurance Commissioner, which were given to the Populists.

The conference committees reported to their respective conventions and the plan of fusion was unanimously adopted by the silverites and Democrats, but was objected to by a few of the middle-of-the-road Populists, who insisted on making straight nominations, and said that they would have nothing to do with the hybrid ticket.

Popocratic Convention Convenes.

The Popocratic State convention was called to order by Chairman Peck of the State Central committee at 11 o'clock. He introduced F. W. Von Cozhausen as the Temporary Chairman. The latter launched into a silver speech, which he was over an hour in delivering.

The Chairman announced that a committee of the silver party and the Populist party desired to meet a similar committee from the Popocrats and he appointed the State Central committee as a conference committee.

The Committee on Resolutions reported, and the report was adopted by a rising vote. The last clause was received with applause, and had to be read twice. The resolutions declare for free silver, and condemn the State administration for releasing the ex-Treasurers from the judgments which were obtained against them, demand a coemployé act, and protest against the moneyed and corporate interests in their attempt to control elections by intimidation and corruption.

At the evening session State Chairman Peck reported from the Conference committee, and the convention ratified the fusion agreement, and immediately proceeded to the nomination of candidates for Governor. W. C. Silverthorn of Wausau and Clinton Babbitt of Beloit were nominated, the latter withdrew, and Mr. Silverhorn was nominated by acclamation. The convention then adjourned until tomorrow morning.

W. C. Silverthorn of Wausau, the Popocratic nominee for Governor, has long been a well-known figure in legal and political circles, and has several times been urged to become a candidate for Congress. He has lived in Wisconsin from youth up, is a graduate of the State University, and has been a member of both Senate and Assembly.

How the Populists Did It.

The Populist State convention met at noon. C. W. Butt of Viroqua was selected as its Temporary Chairman.

At the afternoon session A. A. Worsely of Racine was made the Permanent Chairman. The convention got into a wrangle over the question of fusion, but it was finally agreed to appoint a committee to confer with the Democrats and silverites.

Resolutions were adopted indorsing the St. Louis platform and all of the usual isms of the Populists, and a recess was taken to await the result of the conference.

Carl Runge presented the report of the Conference committee. Several of the delegats thought the scheme which united the party to the Popocracy was one concocted by traitors, but it was finally adopted, after which Ole Smith of Wausau and A. B. Hewitt of Dodge and several others declared they could not support the ticket.

The convention then elected three Presidential Electors to vote for Bryan and Watson and C. M. Butt for Secretary of State and Fred Thal for Insurance Commissioner.

Silver Party Gets a Slice.

There were only fifty delegates and twelve counties represented in the State convention of the American Silver party of Wisconsin today. C. L. Wells was made the Temporary Chairman. The convention after listening to his talk about silver passed a resolution to appoint a committee to confer with the other silverites who are in convention in this city.

At the afternoon session the convention passed resolutions favoring the coinage of silver at 16 to 1.

The report on the platform on fusion was adopted without a dissenting voice at the evening session, and Rublee A. Cole was nominated as the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, and under the belief that the Populists would nominate Dr. Frank Powell for Secretary of State he was indorsed. The convention adjourned until tomorrow morning.

APPENDICITIS

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GEORGE HALSTED BOYLAND, M. A., M. D. (Paris), etc., Doctor of Medicine of the Faculty of Paris, and formerly Professor in the Baltimore Medical College, says, *in an article in the New York Medical Journal of August 22, 1896, entitled "The Solvent Properties of the Buffalo Lithia Waters of Virginia:"*

"Where appendicitis is dependent upon the formation of phosphatic deposit in the appendix vermiformis, the waters of Springs Nos. 1 and 2 will prevent a reformation of calculus after the operation. It is in this way that the best results will be obtained, unless it be as a prophylactic, for phosphatic appendicitis is a danger that patients with the lithic diathesis always run. During my last year as resident physician at the Buffalo Lithia Springs one case of appendicitis that came under my care made a very good recovery without operation, drinking the water of Spring No. 1 throughout the entire duration of the disease."

"I have already said regarding their action when taken internally that in the class of cases in which lithia, soda and potash are regarded as most specially indicated I have obtained *far better results from the Buffalo Lithia Water than from any of the preparations of the lithium salts of the pharmacopœia.* Furthermore, I am satisfied that there is no other mineral water either in America or in Europe so singularly adapted to such a large number and variety of maladies."

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TIRED SALESWOMEN.

Employes Should Be More Cons erate of Their Health.

Interesting Statement by a Y Lady of Brooklyn.

In the vast retail establishm large cities many women are em as saleswomen.

Men formerly held the positions women now hold, and while women's

ganism is less strong than men they expected to do the same work. T duties compel them to be on their from morning to night, and many of th in a short time, contract these distress complaints called "female diseases."

Then occur irregularities, suppressed painful, weakness, indigestion, general bility, and nervous prostration.

They are beset with such symptoms dizziness, faintness, lassitude, exci ty, irritability, nervousness, sleep melancholy, "all-gone" and "want be-left-alone" feelings, blues, and h lessness.

In such cases there is one tried true remedy. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once removes troubles. The following is a sample:

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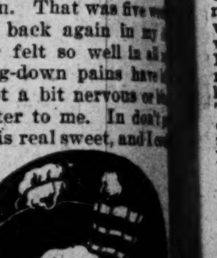

you for saving me from suffering. Every woman in my position should know your wonderful remedy. I never saw but I love you for being so good to me."

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FORMAN FIRES HOT SHOT.

INDITES A SECOND PHILIPPIC TO GOV. ALTGELD.

Rejoins to the Governor's Alleged Reply to His First Letter—Refuses to Discuss General Issues Raised by His Opponent and Reiterates in Detail His Charges of Irregularities—Refuses to Recognize Small-Bore Politicians.

Ex-Congressman W. S. Forman has written the following open letter as a rejoinder to Gov. Altgeld's alleged reply to his original letter charging the Governor with irregularities in the administration of his office:

"East St. Louis, Ill., Aug. 31.—The Hon. John P. Altgeld, Governor of the State of Illinois, Springfield, Ill.—Sir: I have noticed in the papers what has been styled a reply to my open letter which I mailed you a few days ago. When I wrote you I felt that I was confining myself to a discussion of your conduct as Governor of the State of Illinois, and desired to say nothing about your personal character except in so far as it might involve your official acts.

"In this so-called reply you ask me the question why I wrote that letter and why I wrote it at this time. I answer that you and your friends had claimed for you the highest personal honesty as well as a high standard of ability in managing the State institutions. This was to be your strong reason for reëlection. I wished to show what a fraud and hollow sham you were. The public had a right to expect a reply explaining every charge which I made, but instead of that we are met with personal abuse, mean insinuations as to me personally, and hypocritical cant about my having said something about two dead men. There is nothing in your letter worthy of my notice, yet, for the purpose of explaining some things you have said I shall write you a few lines.

"The only thing of importance is your assertion that I am actuated with malicious motive and give two facts in corroboration. First, that in a private interview you told me that you had no confidence in me. Second, that I asked you for an office, and, smarting under your refusal, I wrote the letter recently published.

As to the Springfield Interview.

"The conversation to which you allude in which you claimed to have made the awful announcement to me that you had no confidence in me politically, occurred January, 1895. I had been spoken of as Chairman of the State Central committee several weeks prior to that time. Other candidates withdrew and declared themselves for me. I repeatedly stated to friends that I would not accept this position if there was the least opposition to me; that the elections of '94 had made it exceedingly difficult to reorganize the Democratic party. I heard through a friend that you were opposing me. I at once telegraphed him that I would not allow the use of my name further. When I came to Springfield to attend the meeting of the committee I did go to your office and told you that I was not surprised at your opposition; that you had gotten your information as to Southern Illinois largely from R. N. Ramsay and James D. Baker. These were the only names mentioned. I said to you that Ramsay was dead and I did not care to discuss our personal relations, but that you were now better acquainted with Mr. Baker than when you appointed him Warden of the Southern Illinois Penitentiary, and that you would know him still better before you were through with him.

"You especially professed that you had no personal feeling against me and had every confidence in my ability as a politician. In fact, you were much more inclined to flatter me than you had ever been before. You said that the only reason why you objected to me was that some of your friends who were not friendly with me felt that the power of the Chairmanship, placed in my hands, might be used to oppress them; that you preferred Hinrichsen. I told you that your explanation of it was satisfactory, and that I would be for Hinrichsen and do what I could to have him elected unanimously. You followed me to the door, professing friendship, and assured me that I must feel at liberty to call upon you whenever I wanted anything. I went direct to Hinrichsen's office, told him partly what had occurred, and that I was for him. He then asked me to see certain gentlemen who were opposing him, and asked me to nominate him at the meeting of the committee. I met the gentlemen he named, and that evening or the next evening the committee met. I nominated Hinrichsen, and he was elected Chairman without opposition.

"Now, would I have carried out this program had I not been thoroughly satisfied with your explanation? Since then I have asked you for but two favors—one the appointment of a friend to office and the other the pardon of a man convicted of murder. Both were readily granted.

Wanted No Appointment.

"Now, as to my wanting an office under you, I knew that Mr. Fithian was to be appointed a member of the Board of Railway and Warehouse Commissioners. I knew that this would preclude my appointment had I desired the place. Fithian was my friend, and I had repeatedly talked to him about this. You had nothing else which I could afford to take. Mr. J. M. Browning of Duquoin was a member of your State Board of Mine Examiners. He was more your friend than mine, and in his anxiety to strengthen your administration he suggested my appointment, and your statement warrants that conclusion. I never authorized Mr. Browning or any other person to apply to you for a position. I knew nothing about his conversation with you for months after, and you are extremely guarded in saying that he did not say that I sent him.

"You allude to my course in East St. Louis and in your reply you ask me to come out into the sunlight. I want to say to you that I was for ten years a candidate for office in the counties composing this, one of the hardest fought districts in the State of Illinois, from '84 to '94, and was under the sunlight and searchlight of public opinion, and I need no introduction from you to the people of this locality. I shall be able to take care of myself politically.

"You say that I was afraid to risk an attempt at reëlection to Congress. To be frank with you, I did say to many of my friends as early as January, '94, that I did not care to remain longer in Congress, and that I thought I detected a political storm; that two years of Altgeldism in the State of Illinois had made it impossible for anybody to be elected. In this I was not mistaken. In this district, it having been changed to give it 3,000 Democratic majority, a very excellent gentleman was nominated upon the Democratic ticket and was defeated by 1,800. So that my prediction proved true, as only one member of Congress was elected by the Democracy of the State of Illinois. I mention this without a desire to reflect upon any gentleman, for our candidates were among the best men in the State.

"Now. I shall not attempt to discuss political questions with you in this letter. You are running away from the issue, and I do not intend to let you do so.

Reiterates the Charges.

"I charged you with being a heavy borrower of State funds.

"That Hinrichsen and Durfee assisted you in taking up your due bills.

"That between the times of the death of the Treasurer, Nov. 11, and the qualification of his successor, Nov. 22, you permitted or caused to be opened the vaults of the State Treasury contrary to law.

"That you appointed E. P. Ramsay, son of the late Treasurer, after you knew that his father was a defaulter, for the purpose of covering up damaging facts.

"That you attempted to borrow the funds of the Illinois Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children at Lincoln; that on the refusal of your request you removed the Superintendent of that institution.

"That you attempted to borrow funds of the Anna Insane Hospital at Anna, and when you were refused this loan by the Treasurer, that you asked for his resignation and ordered the funds deposited to be returned to the State Treasury

"That you have borrowed hundreds of thousands of dollars and paid interest thereon at 6 and 7 per cent, contrary to law.

"That you have permitted large sums of money appropriated for the maintenance of State institutions to be withdrawn from the Treasury before it was needed, to be deposited in your pet banks.

"That your shallow pretense to honesty in legislative affairs is a colossal delusion, and cited circumstances to prove it.

"Your reply is that the newspapers have been full of this; that I am howling over dead men's graves; that I was afraid to risk my reëlection; that I led a bolt in East St. Louis; that my friends call me 'Foxy Bill;' that you told me you couldn't trust me.

"I want to remind you that you cannot in this manner of pleading deceive the public. The issue was squarely presented to you and you refused to accept it, and I shall wait with confidence the verdict of the people of the State of Illinois to be rendered in November, and predict your overwhelming defeat. Respectfully, W. S. FORMAN."

Mr. Forman was asked if he desired to say anything in reference to the interviews of E. P. Ramsay, W. H. Hinrichsen, and the letter of R. A. D. Wilbanks, and said:

"I have nothing to say as to Mr. Ramsay. He apparently rushed into print before he understood the situation. His neighbor, the Hon G. Van Horbeeke of Carlyle, has so completely disposed of him that it is useless for me to say anything about him. His interview is on a par with the one published in the Chicago Record in January, 1895, when he indignantly denied that a dollar of State money had been loaned to Mr. Seiter, when due bills were found in the safe to the sum of $243,000.

"As to Hinrichsen, he may have been mistaken when he told me and many other gentlemen that he procured the $25,000 for the purposes mentioned, or he may be mistaken now when he says he did not procure it, and I don't care which.

"As to Mr. Wilbanks, he was driven out of politics in Southern Illinois in 1884 by a convention in which I was supposed to be somewhat of a figure, and he has never forgiven me. But I shall not engage in any controversy with such small-bore politicians as the Governor chooses to set upon me."

GOLD MEN LEAVE THE CONVENTION.

New Hampshire Popocrats Indorse Chicago Platform and Split.

Governor..........................**Col. Henry Kent**

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

William C. Hutchins. George N. Bingham.
Gilman Clough. Nathan K. Jameson.

Concord, N. H., Sept. 2.—The State Popocratic convention met here today. John B. Nash was selected Chairman, after which the Committee on Resolutions reported, the platform treating of national issues, as follows:

"We, the Democracy of New Hampshire, in delegate convention assembled, recognizing the action of the national convention held in Chicago on the 7th of July last as authority for party action on all political subjects therein stated, hereby adopt the platform of said convention, and pledge ourselves to the earnest support of William J. Bryan and Arthur Sewall, the candidates for President and Vice-President."

The resolutions were received with great applause, and a motion to send greetings of the convention to W. J. Bryan went through with enthusiasm.

A resolution indorsing the administration of President Cleveland was lost. Then the entire platform was adopted.

After a short debate Barry Bigham announced the withdrawal of the gold men from the convention, and they left the hall. Nominations were then made as above, and the convention adjourned.

Congressional Nominations.

Dis.	State.	Nominee.	Politics.
1.	Alabama	G. W. Taylor	Democrat
4.	Michigan	R. I. Jarvis	Fus.-Pop
2.	N. Hampshire	Gen. D. M. White	Democrat
29.	New York	C. W. Gillett	Republican
9.	New York	T. J. Campbell	Ind.-Dem

HAMMOND TELLS TRANSVAAL SECRETS

He Accuses Dr. Jameson of Causing the Trouble by Disobeying Orders.

London, Sept. 2.—Reports having been circulated in the United States that John Hays Hammond has had a serious dispute with Dr. L. S. Jameson, leader of the Transvaal raid, now undergoing sentence of fifteen months' imprisonment for that offense in Holloway jail, a representative of the Associated Press has had an interview with Mr. Hammond on the subject.

When questioned regarding the reported financial misunderstanding between himself and Dr. Jameson, Mr. Hammond said that the rumor was "absurdly untrue," adding:

"I never had any money transactions of any kind with Dr. Jameson, and, so far as personal feelings go, I admire the man. But I and the other reformers have one great grievance against Dr. Jameson—namely: that he has allowed us to remain under the imputation of cowardice and has stated that he started for Johannesburg in obedience to our request.

"Our lips have hitherto remained sealed; but it was solely to help Dr. Jameson and his fellow-prisoners. Had we spoken while they were in the hands of the Boers or before their trial here then their fate might have been different.

"As a matter of fact, and one which will be conclusively shown during the coming Parliamentary investigation, Dr. Jameson started in spite of my express orders to the contrary. I will not attempt to disguise the fact that we intended to secure by force of arms the reforms which were denied us and that we intended to establish an independent republic, but not then.

"I not only telegraphed Dr. Jameson not to come, but I sent two of his own officers who were at Johannesburg—Capt. Holden and Maj. Heany, the latter being an American—back to him, telling him on no account to start.

"I have not seen Dr. Jameson since my arrival in England, but both Dr. Phillips and I have written him that we think the time has come for him to exonerate us."

GOLF EXPERTS AT NIAGARA FALLS

V. S. Kennedy of Chicago Breaks Amateur Record at Eighteen Holes.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Sept. 2.—[Special.]—The largest meeting of golf players ever known on Canadian soil is that of the international tournament now being held at the old historic Niagara on the Lake. Players from all parts of the Dominion, together with many from every city in the Union and a few from Europe, are taking part in the contests on the grounds.

Event No. 1, the handicap open to all amateurs who are members of a recognized golf club, eighteen holes, began promptly at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. It was won by Stewart Gordon of Coboro club, Scotland, by a score of 87. He made the round in 95 strokes, doing excellent work throughout. The prize was a gold medal. The amateur record for eighteen holes was broken today by V. Shaw Kennedy of Chicago. He made the round in 92 strokes, the previous record held by Gardner being 91 strokes. The result of the handicap open follows:

Stewart Gordon, Coboro, Scotland, 95 less 8, 87.
R. H. Dickson, Niagara, Ont., 100 less 9, 91.
V. Shaw Kennedy, Chicago, 92 plus 4, 96.
J. Anstice, Rochester, 106 less 10, 96.
H. R. Sweeney, St. Andrews, 94 plus 4, 98.
W. J. Curtis, Rochester, 116 less 18, 98.
Capt. Dickson, Niagara, 102 less 2, 100.
Charles Hunter, Toronto, 98 plus 5, 103.
C. B. Hudson, Rochester, 119 less 16, 103.
John Crearer, Hamilton, 122 less 18, 104.
E. L. Adams, Rochester, 119 less 14, 105.
A. B. Eastwood, Rochester, 122 less 16, 106.
A. E. Hedstrom, Buffalo, 113 less 6, 107.
G. F. Curtis, Rochester, 113 less 6, 107.
C. Lansing, Niagara, 125 less 18, 107.
F. G. H. Pattison, Mussleboro, 105 plus 4, 109.
Dr. Grant, Buffalo, 116 less 6, 110.
Craig Powers, Rochester, 116 less 6, 110.
J. W. Oothul, Rochester, 121 less 10, 111.
G. E. Bristol, Hamilton, 119 less 8, 111.
George Meeker, Chicago, 131 less 18, 113.
W. L. Hodgman, Providence, 132 less 18, 114.
J. H. Stedman, Rochester, 131 less 16, 115.
F. B. Allen, Rochester, 129 less 14, 115.
E. A. Bell, Buffalo, 129 less 10, 119.
E. Perkins, Rochester, 138 less 18, 120.
E. C. Jones, Toronto, 138 less 18, 120.

At 4:30 p. m. the driving competition by points for instance was begun. The distance between the flags was 100 feet. H. R. Sweeny of St. Andrew Golf club won first. In the first trial he sent the ball 538 feet. In the second trial 597 feet, third 578, total 1,713 feet. Dr. H. Y. Grant of Buffalo won second and V. Shaw Kennedy of Cricago won third.

AS MAY BE DESIRED.

Equally Good Service to St. Louis by Night or by Day via the Illinois Central.

CENTRAL I. C. R. R. ROUTE

The Diamond Special is a night train, and the Daylight Special a day train of the Illinois Central to St. Louis. Both are fast, elegant trains, running solid for the entire distance from Chicago. Superior service in every respect, including compartment sleeping cars, free reclining chairs, and buffet parlor cars.

Chippewa Spring is the only pure non-mineral water on sale. Price delivered $1 for 1 doz half-gallon bottles or 10-gal. can. Tel. Ex. 327.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Thousands of cases of rheumatism have been cured by Elmer & Amend's Prescription No. 2851. All sufferers should try a bottle of same. Gale & Blocki, 111 Randolph street, agents.

Coughs and colds are dangerous intruders. Expel them with Parker's Ginger Tonic. Parker's Hair Balsam aids the hair growth.

Frank Heinig opened his fall season with the largest and most elegantly selected stock of novelties for fine wear.

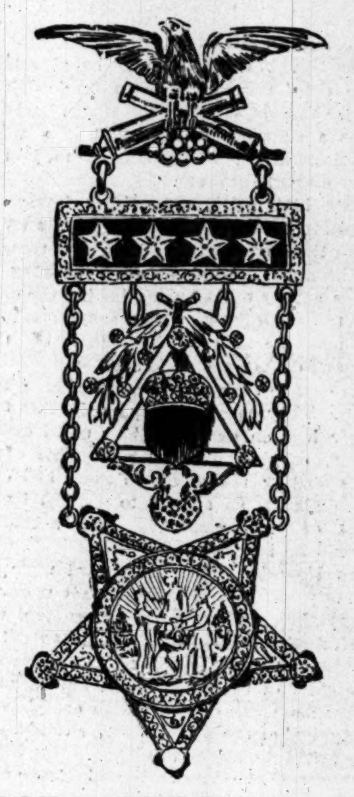
The best regulator of digestive organs and appetizer, Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters.

ONCE MORE UNDER ARMS.

VETERANS AT ST. PAUL SHOULDER BRIGHTLY BURNISHED MUSKETS.

But to Prove These Are Piping Times of Peace Instead of War the Cartridge Box Is Left Unfilled and Roses Are Carried in the Muzzles of the Guns—Big Day for the Old Soldiers—Scenes and Incidents of the Thirtieth Encampment.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 2.—[Special.]—The Department of Illinois of the Grand Army of the Republic, the first State department organized, was first in the grand parade of veterans today. Not less than 25,000 men, who fought for the Union, were in line, and of these fully 2,000 were from the State where the Grand Army of the Republic had its birth. Cheers greeted the approach of the first post from Illinois. Cheers reëchoed as each separate post passed the reviewing stand. The men of Illinois in the parade were representative men, and the crowds wend wild with applause as they heard voice after voice from the moving column call out "Illinois for McKinley by 100,000 majority."



BADGE PRESENTED TO COMMANDER WALKER.

The Illinois veterans only voiced the sentiments of the entire column, for there was hardly a State delegation in the line which did not make a similar promise of victory for McKinley and sound money as the parade moved through the streets and past the reviewing stand in Smith Park. Comrades from all sections of the country and leading members of the Grand Army from every State say there has never been a demonstration before at any encampment in favor of any candidate equal to that which is manifest for McKinley in the thirtieth encampment now being held in this city.

McKinley buttons and badges are as numerous as the Grand Army badges, and the veterans, irrespective of their party affiliations, are openly talking and arguing for McKinley. The North Dakotans in the line of march, 500 strong, spoke for the entire Grand Army, apparently, when they waved in the air the sheaves of wheat they carried and shouted their shibboleth, "Hard wheat, hard money, and McKinley."

Mounted and in uniform, Commander-in-Chief Ivan A. Walker and staff rode down Sixth street to the reviewing stand ahead of the column of veterans. After the Commander's party had taken their places in the stand the first division marched by. Col. C. S. Tibbitts rode at their head, followed by Department Commander Cochran of Sullivan, Ill. The first post marched to music furnished by the City Band of Duluth, and was Post No. 1 of Rockford. The figure of Past Commander-in-Chief Lawler was recognized by the crowd among the members of the post, and he lifted his hat repeatedly in response to calls of his name.

Chicago's Big Post Warmly Greeted.

The G. A. R. national drum corps set the time for the George H. Thomas Post No. 5 of Chicago, which came next with 300 members in line. The Post is the largest in the Grand Army, numbering almost 1,200 members, and was given a warm reception by the crowd. After the Thomas Post came Post No. 9, with about fifty men in line. Aurora Post No. 20 had their own veterans' drum corps at their head.

The temper of the crowd was tested by the manner in which they bestowed their applause. The bands with their natty uniforms were much enjoyed, but the heartiest applause was given the men with stooping forms and grizzled hair and beards, who played fifes and drums that had sounded the call to arms on the battlefields drenched with patriotic blood thirty years ago.

Post No. 2 followed with about sixty veterans in line. Stein's band of this city played "Marching Through Georgia" as they passed the reviewing stand at the head of U. S. Grant Post, No. 28, of Chicago. Col. J. H. Page of Fort Snelling, who is a member of this post, rode with the Post Commander at their head. There were about 200 members of the Grant Post in line.

Members of Stephenson Post No. 30 of Springfield carried muskets in the parade, but in the muzzles were thrust the stems of roses, golden rod, and other flowers. The suggestion of peace conveyed evoked frequent applause, as did also the music furnished by the veteran fife and drum corps of the post.

Columbia Post No. 706 of Chicago appeared with neat uniforms of dark blue, with white helmets, white gloves, and white gaiters. Their marching was the best seen in the entire parade, showing the results of drill, and they were enthusiastically received. The Third Regiment Band from Fort Snelling accompanied them. Other Illinois posts that attracted attention were Dunham Post No. 141, Decatur; Mead Post, Englewood; Washington Post, Chicago; and Phil Sheridan Post No. 615, Oak Park.

Mrs. Gen. John A. Logan gave the Illinois veterans a pleasant surprise late this afternoon by calling at their headquarters. She was given a hearty reception. She was accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Maj. Tucker, whose husband is a member of the staff of Gen. John R. Brooks, and resides in this city. Hundreds of Illinois men thronged into the room. A line was formed and kept moving in the same direction until all had a chance to shake hands with the two ladies.

Mrs. Logan Greets "the Boys."

Tears came to the eyes of Mrs. Logan as she assured one and another of the old soldiers of her love for the boys who stood side by side with her husband on the field of battle. Tears came to the eyes of many of the vets as they swore that there never was another commander like "Black Jack" Logan of Illinois. Later Mrs. Logan signed the register in the rooms of the Thomas Post as follows: "Mrs. John A. Logan, Washington, D. C., but always of Illinois, with all good wishes to all Illinoisans."

Mrs. Minnie M. Kyle of the Lincoln Relief Corps of Chicago was one of the busiest women in St. Paul today. Together with Col. Keifer she was given the task of making preparations for the reception tendered Gen. Walker and his staff at the Ryan Hotel this evening, a compliment to the manner which the same two carried out a similar reception at the Louisville encampment.

Col. Keifer was so busy with the parade that Mrs. Kyle had her hands full. The reception was one of the prettiest features of the encampment, and thousands of the members of the woman's organizations and of the G. A. R. took advantage of the opportunity to meet Gen. Walker.

A visitor at Illinois headquarters this afternoon was Comrade John S. Phelps of Thomas Post No. 5, and formerly commander for four years of Bartleson Post at Joliet. Mr. Phelps was one of the organizers of the first Grand Army post, and assisted Dr. B. F. Stephenson, the father of the Grand Army, in drafting the ritual which was used in mustering the first post which was organized at Decatur. Later Mr. Phelps went through Southern Illinois to organize posts, and ushered the first ten posts of the Grand Army of the Republic into life.

Welcomed in Social Circles.

The members of Columbia Post No. 706, after the parade was over today, enjoyed themselves in social gatherings. In the afternoon they went in a body to call upon the ladies of St. Paul, who were giving a reception at the Kittson residence on Summit avenue. Later, upon invitation, they called at the palatial residence of President James J. Hill of the Great Northern road, also on Summit avenue, where they were royally entertained. This evening the Columbia Post gave a reception in their parlors at the Ryan, and the room was thronged.

The candidacy of the Rev. Frank Bruner of Harvey, Ill., for the office of Chaplain-in-Chief received a substantial boom today. The Illinois delegates and Past Department Commanders decided by a unanimous vote to present the name of the Rev. Bruner to the encampment for that office. The nominating speech will be made by Comrade Charles Sauter of Thomas Post No. 5. The first seconding speech will be made by Capt. S. R. Van Sant, Past Department Commander of the Minnesota G. A. R. and Speaker of the Minnesota House of Representatives. Other seconds will come from New York, Colorado, Nebraska, Wisconsin, and Iowa, and it looks as though the Rev. Bruner's chances for election are very bright.

In the Illinois caucus the large majority of the delegates declared themselves in favor of Buffalo as the place for holding the next encampment. Though Denver has been making a hard fight for the honor, today it is generally conceded that Buffalo will win the plum easily.

The Illinois delegates did not go on record on the matter of Commander-in-Chief, but the sentiment of the delegation is known to incline to Thaddeus S. Clarkson of Nebraska. It is thought that the choice lies between Clarkson and Lineham of New Hampshire and that the latter's chances will be lessened from the fact that the encampment will go to the East.

Over two hundred veterans, including a large number from Illinois, attended the reunion of the Army of the Frontier at the court-house this afternoon. Commander Cochran is pleased at the showing made by Illinois in the encampment. He will leave for home tomorrow evening.

Presentation to Commander Walker.

A pleasant surprise was in store for Commander-in-Chief Walker when he returned to the Ryan Hotel after the parade this afternoon. Members of his staff beguiled him into the rooms occupied as national headquarters and there presented him with one of the most elaborate and costly badges ever designed for a member of any military organization. Col. Dietrich as chief of staff had been chosen to make the presentation speech, which he did in a most acceptable manner.

Gen. Walker thanked the members of the staff, and was about to bid them adieu when informed that the program was not yet complete. On behalf of the staff Col. Dietrich then presented Mrs. Walker with a costly jeweled emblem of appropriate design.

DENUNCIATION FOR THE HEALEYITES.

Stormy Time at the Concluding Session of the Irish National Convention.

Dublin, Sept. 2.—[Copyrighted, 1896, by the Associated Press.]—When the Irish national convention resumed its sessions this evening the Rev. Father Flynn moved the appointment of a Committee of Arbitration, to be composed of home and foreign delegates, with instructions to draft rules and a platform to unite all the factions of the Irish parties.

T. P. O'Connor, M. P., took the floor and his eloquence aroused the first breeze of the day. He read Father Flynn's original resolution, suggesting that a committee be selected from the three sections of the Irish Parliamentary party to prepare a basis of union, which resolution has since been amended and which was believed to have been written by Timothy M. Healy, M. P., himself. Mr. O'Connor then fiercely attacked the "disruptionists, who are fighting the convention with every dirty expedient."

Mr. O'Connor's attack on the Healyites was received with deafening cheers from the Dillonites and others, during which Canon Murnane of London succeeded in obtaining the floor and objected to Mr. O'Connor's language, which, he said, was defeating the object which the convention had in view, that of bringing about unity among Irishmen of all sections. A scene of great disorder followed and was continued until Canon Murnane was ruled out of order.

Mr. O'Connor then resumed his remarks and declared that the only way to kill dissension was to crush it by the "united determination of an angry people," and urged the convention to give the Irish leaders means of uniting the Parnellites with the Irish party. He appealed to the delegates to uphold constitutional methods which, he added, if abandoned, meant a return to the use of dynamite.

The discussion of Father Flynn's resolution, which was the first test of strength between the Dillonites and Healyites, was long and bitter and the resolution was finally withdrawn in the interest of harmony.

Later the convention adopted resolutions recording the conviction that it was of the first importance that Nationalist representatives in Parliament should be reunited in one home rule party, in which every supporter of that policy would be cordially received and treated according to his capacity to render service to the cause.

Edward Blake, M. P., moved a resolution recognizing, as an essential element of an effective party, the hearty coöperation and cheerful subordination of each individual member of such a party. Mr. Blake spoke at length on this subject and during the course of his remarks asserted that a change was needful as, otherwise, there would be a collapse of the Irish Parliamentary party.

O. H. Higgins of Boston, Mass., supported Mr. Blake's motion in a speech which was full of defiance to England, and the resolution was eventually adopted.

John Dillon moved the usual home rule resolutions and called upon the men "whose names were the shibboleth of factions" to meet in the autumn, abdicate as leaders, and choose a new leader to whom all can give unbroken support.

The convention then adjourned.

A meeting of the foreign delegates was held after the convention adjourned and, following an animated discussion, a resolution was adopted that the foreign delegates would hereafter afford financial support to the party represented by the convention.

TRUST RUINS A RACINE, WIS., BREWER

E. Klinkert Makes an Assignment with Estimated Assets of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars.

Racine, Wis., Sept. 2.—[Special.]—This afternoon Sheriff John Pugh seized the brewery of E. Klinkert on a judgment entered on a judgment note in favor of the Freubert Grain and Malting company of Milwaukee for $11,000. Tonight Mr. Klinkert made an assignment to Charles M. Dietrich for the benefit of his creditors.

The assets are said to be $200,000, while the liabilities will not reach over half or three-quarters of that sum. The heaviest unsecured creditor is the firm above named. The complete list of creditors will be published in a few days.

The attorneys of Mr. Klinkert claim that the judgment and levy will not hold good for the reason that the statutes relating to voluntary assignments declare void any judgment note given within sixty days, and that the assignment will hold good.

This is the brewery that the recent combine made an effort to wipe out of existence by running beer into Racine at a low rate. It is believed that the combine is back of the trouble, for the reason that a local banker offered to give security and settle the claim within a short time, but it was refused.

TO CONTROL ILLINOIS' WATER SUPPLY

Important Conference for Enlarging the Powers of the State Board of Health.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 2.—[Special.]—An important conference was held here today having for its purpose the consideration of measures for the enlargement of the powers and duties of the State Board of Health.

It was decided to present to the Legislature a bill giving the State Board of Health practically the control of the water supply of the State. The board is to have authority to establish rules and regulations for the distribution of the public water supply, and it is made its duty to analyze such water from time to time. The bill is modeled after the New York law on the same subject. A subcommittee was appointed to draft the measure.

Coffee is good for some people. When it don't agree, use Postum, that delicious grain coffee.

LI TALKS TO REPORTERS.

GIVES HIS IDEAS OF THE GEARY LAW AND THE "IRISH PARTY."

He Believes in Cheap Labor and Blames the United States for Placing Restrictions Upon the Chinese in This Country—Two Reasons Why He Will Go Home by Way of Vancouver—To Visit the City of Philadelphia Today.

New York, Sept. 2.—[Special.]—Li Hung Chang started out well today by allowing himself to be interviewed instead of asking all the questions and answering none, according to his usual habit.

He said some hard things of the Geary law and the "Irish party," but declined to criticise America further than suggest there are too many parties and the newspapers ought to unite them.

Later in the day the Viceroy paid a call of courtesy on Mayor Strong in the latter's office and embarrassed him by inquiring why he did not fight under Gen. Grant.

Then he went over to Brooklyn and was banqueted at the Union League club, where he allowed his Viceroyal hand to be shaken by several hundred people until he nearly fainted from the exertion. He returned to the Hotel Waldorf and retired early to rest for the excitement of a trip to Philadelphia tomorrow.

In his interview Li discussed many economic and sociological questions, including Chinese labor, education, American ingenuity, chances for investment in China, American and Chinese newspapers, and why he will go through Canada instead of the United States. Some questions he refused to answer.

"Too Many Parties."

Following are some of the questions and answers put by newspaper men and answered through Li's interpreter, Dr. Mark:

"Your Excellency has said many complimentary things about the United States. Have you been disappointed in any way?"

"He won't say anything bad about America. The only thing is that you have too many parties. Can't your papers try something to unite them together? He has nothing to complain about the reception."

"What has most interested him?"

"Of course, he is delighted to see everything here, and everything pleased him so much that it is really hard to say what is the best, but there is something—the high buildings—that he has never seen in any other country that he has been through—that is to say, twenty odd stories high."

"Do you look for the modification or repeal of the so-called Chinese exclusion law passed by the Congress of the United States in 1892?"

"The Viceroy says that he knows very well that you are going to have a new election, and of course there will be a change in your government, so he will not mention anything, either to cancel of to modify the Geary act, but he expects some, and he also expects support from you. He knows that the papers are the most influential institution in this country, and you should support our government to affect and influence your government either to modify or to do away with the Geary act."

Why He Goes Via Vancouver.

"Was your route over the Canadian Pacific chosen to escape going to those Pacific coast States that have treated the subjects of China unfavorably?"

"The Viceroy says the choice of his route through Canada is determined by two reasons. First, that while he was high Commissioner in the Northern ports of China he received constant petitions and memorials from our immigrants in Californa, in San Francisco, complaining that they are not in possesion of the rights to which they are entitled, and appealing for the Viceroy's assistance to secure them, and instead of restoring to them their full rights you curtailed more of their rights. So the Viceroy did not like to go through the States where he could not excuse himself from a great many things the Chinese immigrants there would bring forward and lay before the Viceroy.

"In the second place, although he is a good sailor, he is now advanced in his age, and must study his comfort. As the Empress of China, people told him, is a very comfortable steamer, he preferred to take this steamer home from Vancouver than taking a smaller ship from San Francisco.

"The Viceroy says the Chinese exclusion act is a most unfair one, because, the Viceroy says, it is admitted by the political economists that competition will always keep the market in good health, whether it is labor or commodities. Now, this act is influenced by the Democratic party, by the Irish party, by the laboring classes' party. They wish to monopolize the labor market, and as the Chinese are their strong competitors they exclude them.

His View of Cheap Labor.

"If you let labor have free competition then you will have cheap labor, because all our Chinese can live more frugally than your Irish or the laboring class of these States. That is why they hate them, because they are possessors of higher virtues than themselves. What do you think of what the Viceroy has been telling us? He would like full discussion."

"What will his Excellency say about opportunities for investment in China?"

"The Viceroy says wealth can only be produced by the combination of capital, labor, and land. Of course the Chinese Government will invite any capitalists who are willing to invest their money in the enterprises in the Chinese Empire; but, as you know, Gen. Grant was the best friend of the Viceroy, and he gave an advice which the Viceroy will never forget. He said: 'You must invite the European or American capitalists to China to invest their money in the enterprises so as to assist the Chinese Government to develop their resources. But there is one thing; their administration must remain in the hands of the Chinese Government.' They can receive capital and skilled labor only, but we must retain our sovereign rights, and will let nobody hold our sovereign rights. He remembers that in his heart."

"What does his Excellency think of the pictures of himself in the papers?"

"The Viceroy says they are very poor representatives of their original."

The Viceroy stopped and looked around at the reporters.

"Are you the best representatives of your papers?" he asked, "because you are very poor representatives of your papers."

"Has the Viceroy's visit any political or social significance?"

"We are sorry that the Viceroy has some other appointments now."

In his call on Mayor Strong, Li Hung Chang asked more questions than usual to make up for lost time. Unfortunately for Mayor Strong, he pointed out a desk in his office once used by George Washington which started Li on this train of questions: "Washington and Grant were your most distinguished Presidents, were they not?"

"We put them in this order: Washington, Lincoln, Grant."

"Huh!" said Li. "Lincoln and Grant were contemporaneous, I believe?"

There was a good deal more of the same kind, and Mayor Strong seemed heartily glad when Li Hung Chang and suite left New York for Brooklyn.

They were received by a big crowd and a large squad of police, who were needed to keep the crowd from smothering the Chinese diplomat. He was driven to the navy yard and through Prospect Park, and then to the Union League Club-House, where Gov. Morton, Thomas C. Platt, and other notables met him, the Governor delivering an address of welcome. In reply the Viceroy said he would remember Brooklyn in writing a book about his travels. He shook hands as long as he could stand it, and then partook of a dinner prepared by his Chinese cooks. Having gone to Brooklyn over the big bridge, Li returned by a decorated ferry-boat, and after reaching his hotel denied himself to all visitors.

Li and his party will leave the hotel tomorrow morning at 7 o'clock en route for the Desbrosses street ferry, where a special train of the Pennsylvania road will be in waiting. The train will leave at 8 o'clock sharp.

WORLD FAILS TO COME TO AN END.

The Rev. F. Stutzke and His Band of Followers Disappointed.

New York, Sept. 2.—The Rev. F. Stutzke and his small band of followers who had expected the world to end today were disappointed when it did not, and Mr. Stutzke said he could not explain it, except that a miscalculation must have been made. He felt sure that the world would end inside of ninety days.

Chicagoans in New York.

The following Chicagoans are registered at New York hotels:

Albert—E. A. Lawson.
Astor—W. T. Tate, F. M. Fargo.
Fifth Avenue—N. M. White.
Gilsey—F. P. Fisk.
Hoffman—D. S. Simon, J. A. Kohn, A. W. Masters.
Holland—A. L. Bell, E. L. Axtell, A. H. Wallace, W. M. Salisbury, M. Klapp, H. H. Getty, H. Crawford, H. A. Squire, B. McConnell, C. and W. Jerome, C. B. French, H. D. Baker, A. T. Murray.
Imperial—F. Richardson, F. H. Waterbury, F. S. Olivier.
Netherland—G. J. Swan, R. P. Gormully.
New Amsterdam—M. Parmelle.
Savoy—A. Kohn.
St. Denis—J. H. Parsons.
Waldorf—H. H. Cooper, J. Farron.
Windsor—Edson Keith, W. B. Ream.

Among the passengers on the steamship Normannia of the Hamburg-American line, which sails from New York tomorrow for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, are the following Chicagoans:

Mr. and Mrs. Siegmund Schwartz and child.
Miss Fannie Schwartz.
Henry Kan.

INDORSES ABOLITION OF TOWNSHIPS.

Real Estate Board Instructs the Revenue Committee to Forward the Movement Here and at Springfield.

The Chicago Real Estate Board at its monthly meeting yesterday indorsed the proposed abolition of the township organizations. William A. Bond offered the resolution which was adopted, as follows:

"The Chicago Real Estate Board expresses its approval and indorsement of the petition which has been recently circulated to abolish township organizations. The Revenue committee is instructed to forward the movement, both here and at Springfield."

No household is complete without a case of Cook's Imperial Extra Dry Champagne. It's the best sparkling wine made.

Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co. A few shop-worn "Liberties" for sale cheap. 82-80 Wabash avenue.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Sept. 2.—Forecast for Thursday:

Illinois, Indiana, Missouri—Local showers, with cooler northerly winds.

Lower Michigan—Showers and cooler; fresh to brisk northwesterly winds.

Wisconsin—Fair, preceded in the early morning by showers in eastern portion; fresh northerly winds; cooler in southern portion.

Place of observation. Time taken: Sept. 2, 7 p. m.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Max. temp	Direction of wind	Precipitation, 12 hours	State of weather
Abilene	29.94	86	90	S.E.	....	Clear
Bismarck	30.26	64	70	N.	....	Clear
Boston	30.22	62	72	S.W.	....	Clear
Buffalo	29.94	68	70	S.	....	Clo'dy
Cairo	30.00	82	88	S.	....	Clear
Cheyenne	30.14	58	66	N.	....	Clear
Chicago	29.82	84	84	S.	....	Clo'dy
Cincinnati	30.02	80	86	S.W.	....	Clear
Cleveland	29.96	72	78	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Davenport	29.90	74	88	S.	.04	Rain
Des Moines	29.90	70	82	N.W.	.08	Fair
Detroit	29.90	72	74	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
Dodge City	29.86	84	94	N.E.	....	Clear
Duluth	29.96	62	64	N.W.	....	Fair
El Paso	29.80	92	94	S.E.	....	Fair
Galveston	30.00	82	84	S.	....	Clear
Grand Haven	29.80	70	74	S.W.	.08	Clo'dy
Green Bay	29.86	64	70	N.W.	.22	Clo'dy
Helena	30.16	64	64	S.W.	....	Clear
Huron	30.16	60	64	S.W.	.08	Clo'dy
Indianapolis	29.98	78	84	S.	....	Fair
Jacksonville	30.16	78	88	N.E.	....	Fair
Kansas City	29.94	72	94	E.	Tr.	Rain
Little Rock	29.98	90	94	S.E.	....	Clear
Los Angeles	29.86	68	80	W.	....	Clear
Marquette	29.88	56	66	N.W.	.01	Clo'dy
Memphis	30.00	90	94	S.	....	Clear
Montreal	30.02	60	64	S.E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Nashville	30.02	88	94	N.W.	....	Clear
New Orleans	30.06	74	84	S.	....	Clear
New York City	30.18	66	70	S.	....	Clo'dy
Omaha	30.00	70	78	N.W.	.26	Clear
Oswego	29.96	68	72	S.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Palestine	29.96	84	98	S.E.	....	Fair
Pittsburg	30.06	76	84	S.	....	Clear
Pueblo	30.00	72	82	N.E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Rapid City	30.26	52	58	S.W.	.26	Fair
San Francisco	29.86	64	76	W.	....	Clear
St. Louis	29.96	84	92	S.	....	Clear
St. Paul	30.02	62	68	N.W.	.01	Clo'dy
Salt Lake City	29.94	76	78	N.	....	Clear
Springfield, Mo.	29.96	84	90	S.	....	Clear
Springfield, Ill.	29.92	84	90	S.	....	Fair
Washington	30.18	70	78	S.E.	....	Clear

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, No. 88 East Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 66 degrees; 9 a. m., 69; 10 a. m., 73; 11 a. m., 75; 12 m., 78; 3 p. m., 84; 6 p. m., 83. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.68; 6 p. m., 29.55.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
Otis Lake Ross, Mary Frances Doyle	26—23
William Meisterling, Bertha Veencamp	32—22
Austin L. Trowbridge, Mamie K. Martin	28—26
Mathew Fleming, Johanna McCormick	28—28
Stanislaw Horak, Katerina Schichovska	23—19
John Hoff, Alma Huwald	24—19
John A. Smith, Nellie Roche	28—22
Mitchell Stemfield, Rose Hoffenberg	22—18
John H. Harrington, May Stapleton	28—26
Julius Heinze, Magda Jarius	24—21
Fred Bibbinge, Mary Wernic	24—19
John F. Howatt, Octavia Fuller	30—32
David H. Craigmile, Emma Hoyt	27—23
Sperry B. Pope, Evelyn S. Todd	26—26
Robert McLean, Ida E. Downer	21—23
James C. Bond, Lizzie M. Maltby	45—28
John Sladek, Mary Pertle	22—21
Frank Symyt, Barbara Longite	35—25
Charles Klingburg, Katherine Johnson	29—27
James Collins, Ellen Hurst	34—33
Charles Olson, Jennie Kjunglad	28—26
Valentine Wiezbiek, Mary Wochowiak	25—18
Thomas F. Lartin, May Walsh	27—21
Lemmell A. Thomas, Ida Blumer	23—17
Otto Miller, Martha Witzisk	39—25
Robert J. Wilber, Jennie G. Beach	23—21
Axel Hansen, Eda Bjorling	31—34
William A. Gray, Mary Ann McMahon	35—25
Sivan P. Swanson, Caroline A. Hokanson	28—28
Charles Peterson, Anna Baumann	23—17
Joseph Cerny, Mamie Murphy	22—18
Frank Casper, Mary H. Graunstadt	29—16
Charles E. Engstrom, Martha Person	29—27
W. E. Brady, Lucele A. West	26—24
William G. Smith, May Pratt	28—26
Oscar M. Newberg, Annie Hjerlstedt	26—23
Dennis J. Murphy, Hannah P. Springer	25—20
Timothy W. Cotton, Mary Joyce	23—22
Donato Serritello, Lucia Caponigri	44—46
Clarence D. Miley, Hattie M. Truas	33—23
Peter Cahill, Mary O'Brien	40—27
Frank Schoenfield, Flora Israel	25—22
James Taylor, Margaret McDonald	46—30
Isidore Wertheimer, Hermine Tansig	24—21
John Liskey, Ida Bratberg	24—22
Axel Solberg, Ingeborg Duklat	26—23
John McMorrin, Emily Boulton	33—27
Herman Jensen, Annie Larsen	28—23
David J. Casey, Margaret Cearne	21—18
Charles Wiosa, Mary Viklorsia	24—22
Louis Bernere, Marie Anelli	51—23
Leopold Berger, Maria Maurer	41—45
Christopher Stearns, Annie Voigtlander	25—20
William P. Fortenn, Helen Twohy	25—24
William Shoemaker, Alma Bishop	23—19
Peter De Vries, Effie Stuivinger	23—24
Frederick D. Miller, Mary I. Butler	29—21

DEATHS.

CARTER—In New York Sept. 1, George T. Carter, oldest son of Thomas B. Carter.

EDEN—Ann Eden, wife of the late John Eden, died Sept. 2. Funeral private from her late residence, 640 W. Lake-st., Friday, Sept. 4, at 10 a. m.

GOLDSETH—Charles G. Goldseth, at his residence, 327 Dickens-av., Sept. 2, of typhoid fever. Funeral notice hereafter.

KISSINGER—The remains of Emma Fontaine Kissinger, wife of Fred Kissinger, Milwaukee, Wis., were interred at Graceland on Wednesday, Sept. 2, 1896.

SAWE—Sept. 1, 11 p. m., Ella A. Sawe, wife of Henry J. Sawe, Evanston, aged 43 years. Funeral from Congregational Church, Hinsdale, Sept. 3, at 2:30 p. m. New York, Boston, and Madison, Wis., papers please copy.

STEIN—Solomon Stein, beloved son of Adolph and Yetta Stein, aged 11 years and 4 months. Funeral from their home, 5621 Dearborn-st., Sept. 3, at 11 o'clock sharp, to Free Sons' Cemetery.

WILLIAMS—Ellen Williams died of parlysis Sept. 2 at 4:30 a. m. at 2895 N. Paulina-st. Funeral private at 2:30 p. m. Friday. Interment at Rosehill Cemetery.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
TONIGHT—FOUR TIMES.
HOYT'S
..A Midnight Bell..
MATINEE SATURDAY.
America's Favorite Comedian, DIGBY BELL.
The Famous Comedienne, LAURA JOYCE BELL.
Next Sunday—HOYT'S A MILK WHITE FLAG.

HOPKINS THEATER.
HOPKINS
State Street, Near Congress.
ONLY AND ORIGINAL VITASCOPE.
New and Wonderful Reproductions.
THE FREDERICKS—Marvelous European Acrobats.
And a Long List of Specialties.
McKEE RANKIN'S Masterpiece THE DANITES and Realistic Melodrama.
ONLY 10—20—30——30—20—10 ONLY.

SCHILLER—Direction David Henderson.
50c AND 25c BEST SEATS.
GREATEST HIT EVER.
OLIVETTE
75 People on Stage.
Next Week—BOHEMIAN GIRL and MIKADO.

THE TIVOLI—Wabash-av. & Nineteenth-st.
PRICES, 15c, 25c and 50c.
THE KING OF THE GAULS.
MATINEES, SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.
Next Sunday—Mascotte.
Matinee Prices—25c all over the house.

THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis.
GOOD AS GOLD
WARD AND VOKES
A Run On the Bank.
MATINEE Saturday. Bargain Prices.
Next Sunday Matinee—CHARLEY'S AUNT.

We expect to sell more of these Rogers, Peet & Co. light weight overcoats than ever this fall.

Their sterling merit is gaining new friends every day.

The merit of tailors' excellence—fit, fabric, finish—at about half tailors' prices.

Covert Cloths, Oxfords, Venetians, Cheviots, Kerseys, etc.—all the best fabrics and new lengths to choose from—$12 to $30.

F. M. ATWOOD
N. W. Cor. Clark and Madison-sts.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE.
CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Jack Mason, M. Manola, The Olifans,
Burt Shepard, Dan Mason,
Hodgkins & Leith, Werts & Adair,
Ray Royce, Walter McMahon,
Wesson & Walters, The 2 Petries,
Carrie Monroe, Oscar Hall,
Elliott Sisters, Netter & Gilmour,
Carita Barton, Mason & Manola.
PRICES—10, 20, 30 CENTS.

OLYMPIC
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Ezra Kendall, John & Emma Ray,
Dixon, Bowers & Dixon, Jessie Couthoui,
Lew Hawkins, Wills & Barron,
Mays & Hunter, Gertie Cochran,
Lillie Laurel, Topack & Steele,
O'Rourke & Burnett, Gertrude Haynes,
Prince Kinzo, Flaherty & Conners,
Bowers' Dog Circus, Ezra Kendall.
PRICES—10, 20, 30 CENTS.

COLISEUM.
TONIGHT at 8,
And Friday, Saturday, and Monday,
CYCLE RACES
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF
NATIONAL CYCLE EXHIBITION CO.,
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General Admission, 50c.

LAKE MICHIGAN AND LAKE SUPERIOR TRANSPORTATION CO.
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...POPULAR EXCURSIONS...
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Ideal Park Racing Association,
IDEAL PARK, WIS.
Five or More Races Daily—Rain or Shine.
Beginning at 2:30 p. m.
Music by Banks Cregier's Full Orchestra.
Special express trains direct to grand stand in 50 minutes, via Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, leave Union Depot (Canal, Madison, and Adams-sts.), stopping at Western-av. at 11:45 a. m., 12:15, 12:40, 1 and 1:15 p. m. Returning, leave track at 4:30 p. m. and immediately after the races. Regular trains at 7:30 and 8:30 a. m., going, and 5:17 p. m. returning, on which reduced rate commutation tickets will be honored.
Admission Including Round Trip Fare on Special Trains, One Dollar

WHALEBACK S. S. CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS
ROUND TRIP, $1.00.
FOR MILWAUKEE DAILY AT 9 A. M. SUNDAYS AT 9:30 A. M.
No private rooms to let at double the price of round trip tickets for day passage. Returning arrive 10 p. m. Dock north end Rush-st. bridge. Main Office 138 Rialto Bldg. J. G. KEITH, Gen. Agt.

EXCURSION.
THE GOODRICH LINE
"VIRGINIA" DAILY TO MILWAUKEE
$1 AND RETURN
Leave Chicago 9:00 A. M. Week Days. 9:30 A. M. SUNDAYS.
Returning reaches Chicago about 10:30 P. M.
DOCKS FOOT OF MICHIGAN AVENUE.

ST. JOE, BENTON HARBOR.
PEACHES and MELONS RIPE
Steamers City of Chicago, City of Milwaukee. Daily 9:30 a. m. Round trip. $1. Leave foot Wabash-av. Every Saturday 2 p. m. Returning same day. Night boat 11:30. $1 each way.

HOOLEY'S THEATER—Opening 27th Season.
SEAT SALE NOW OPEN
MONDAY NEXT Mats. Wednesday and Saturday.
Daniel Frohman's (N. Y.) Lyceum Theater Co. in The
PRISONER OF ZENDA.

McVICKER'S THEATER—40th Year.
IN MIZZOURA.
THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
Augustus Thomas' greatest play.
Every night at 8—Saturday Matinee.

GREAT NORTHERN ROOF GARDEN.
JACKSON-ST.
This Evening at 8:30. RAIN OR SHINE.
THE BEST BILL YET. EVERY ACT A NOVELTY.
See the JUDGES, FIALKOWSKI, SMITH & COOK, BONNY GOODWIN, TIM CRONIN, and others.
ADMISSION
Reserved Seats at Table 50c Extra.

MASONIC TEMPLE ROOF GARDEN.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS. No Higher.
AN ALL STAR COMPANY,
Gotham City Four, Louise Willis, The Edisons, Goldens, John D. Gilbert, Sharp and Flatt, Seagrow, Gus Bruno.
Observatory open all day—25c only.

SAM T. JACK'S OPERA HOUSE.
Madison-st., near State. Tel. M. 3196.
Only Burlesque Show in Chicago.
—2 GRAND PERFORMANCES—
Every Day, 2 and 8.
SAM T. JACK'S CREOLES.
Opera, Burlesque, Vaudeville.
Prices—10, 20, 30 cents.

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

HESPERIA LODGE NO. 411, A. F. AND A. M.—Members are hereby notified and visitors invited to attend a stated communication of the lodge at their hall, 78 Monroe street, Thursday evening, Sept. 3, at 8 o'clock. Work.

J. D. EVERETT, W. M.
H. B. CHANDLER, Sec.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 3, 1896.

THE silver disease is one malady that is certain to yield to the mind cure.

WHEN the repudiationists say that free silver would raise wages they mean the wages of sin.

MR. BRYAN'S talk about a war of the classes is not so very far from the truth. The infant class is arrayed against the others.

IT appears that it is not Gov. Altgeld who demands gold in payment of rents due him, but his wicked partner, Business-man Altgeld.

IT is eminently fitting that the cause of a tinkling symbol like a 53-cent dollar should be espoused by sounding brass like the Boy Orator.

BRYAN knows that if a man can choose his own premises he can prove anything. But, unfortunately for him, so does everybody else.

THE story that the Prince of Wales has the "evil eye" is interesting, but it would be much more plausible if Queen Victoria had not lived so long.

THE Indianapolis convention furnishes new evidence that the "what's-the-matter" man is still on guard—no, that's not right. He is yet on guard.

IT begins to look as if that Populist nomination would have to enlist the services of a clairvoyant in order to learn the whereabouts of Mr. Bryan.

NOTWITHSTANDING the general anxiety over the disappearance of gold, nobody appears to have thought to interview Dr. Keeley on the subject.

IT is a wonder that nobody has suggested that Li Hung Chang's forty trunks are used to carry the necessary amount of the free-silver currency of China.

AMONG other things that Li Hung Chang has taught the American people is that a man can smoke cigarets and still be great and live to be 74 years old.

THE man who refused to believe the world is round is dead. But we still have with us several people who think that by legislation 53 cents can be made a dollar.

IN view of the constant readiness of the Hon. W. J. Bryan to inform the people about everything, it hardly seems that the free silver cause is in need of a Teller.

TILLMAN'S challenge to ex-President Harrison has encouraged other people who want a little free advertising. Bob Fitzsimmons has come to life with a challenge to Corbett.

NOBODY will deny that the Bryan organ is a remarkably powerful and melodious instrument. But, on the other hand, it must be admitted that it has not nearly enough stops.

THE advocates of free coinage would inspire more confidence and win more votes if they would get together and agree on arguments that do not continually contradict one another.

IT may or may not be significant, but it is worth remark that no babies are being named William J. Bryan. This is well, for there is no chance of mixing up the scholars in the infant class.

APPARENTLY the only consolation the suffering Christians in the Sultan's dominions have is the certainty that if they are good Christians they will not have to wait long to get to a better place.

THERE is something highly appropriate in the fact that the Secretary of the Indianapolis convention is named Coffin. And, besides, the delegates are convinced that they are performing a grave duty.

LOUISIANA'S anti-high hat law has gone into effect, and it is stated that the ladies are uncomplainingly observing it. This is an indication that the financial stringency in the South is much more severe than had been supposed. The Louisiana women probably have not had new hats for several months.

IN reply to Senator Vest of Missouri, who wants to know why the President did not send United States troops against the New York bankers when they issued clearing-house certificates, it may be enough to say that Mr. Cleveland is not a candidate for admittance to the asylum for the feeble-minded.

COL. WILLIAM R. MORRISON states that from his knowledge of ex-Congressman Forman he has no doubt that the allegations made by him in his letter to Gov. Altgeld are true. While Col. Morrison does not say so, it is probable that his knowledge of Gov. Altgeld also helped him to make up his mind. It has been stated that Morrison is going to make some speeches in this State for Bryan. It does not look as if he is going to make any appeals in behalf of Altgeld.

THE New York stock market was strong on the political outlook. Charles T. Yerkes formally submitted a proposition to brokers with reference to a settlement of August account trades. Sterling exchange was unchanged. New York exchange was $1.30 discount before clearings, with no market after clearings.—Leading speculative produce markets were moderately active and easier. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day September wheat closed ⅛ cent lower, corn ⅛ cent lower, oats easy, cash rye ½ cent lower, barley easy, flaxseed ¼@½ cent higher, pork 2½ cents lower, and lard and ribs 5 cents higher.

BRYAN EVADES AND DODGES ON PENSIONS.

Mr. Bryan's language in his Albany speech about the old soldiers and the free coinage of silver should be read carefully by the 970,000 pensioners who look to the Federal Government for a part or the whole of their support:

> I notice that one of our opponents the other day said that the old soldiers would be opposed to free coinage. They gave the impression that the financiers are very much interested in maintaining a gold standard for the benefit of the soldiers. But, my friends, these men forget that all of the old soldiers lived during the war, and that during the war the soldiers knew that the financiers made their bonds payable in gold, and left the soldier to offer his life upon the battlefield. More than that, I do not believe that the soldiers who are willing to offer their lives, if need be, in behalf of their country are today going to join in a conspiracy to enslave seventy millions of free people by fettering them to a gold standard.

Every old soldier must regard this as a cowardly, slippery evasion. Bryan has no right to address the old vets as "my friends" after making such an explanation to them. They have their pensions now paid in gold or its equivalent, and they are naturally anxious to know how they will fare when the currency of this country is changed by the Popocrats from the gold standard of 100 cents on the dollar to free silver worth 50 cents on the dollar. Will Bryan and his supporters pay them two free silver 50-cent dollars for each dollar worth 100 cents paid to them now? Bryan knows that is the important question in all their minds; but he makes no attempt to answer it.

He deliberately dodges it, and slides off to one side—viz: "But, 'my friends,' these men [who ask what money the pensions are to be paid in] forget that all of the old soldiers lived during the war, and know that the financiers made their bonds payable in gold and left the soldier to offer his life upon the battlefield."

That is no answer to the old soldiers' question: "Are we to be paid in your cheap free silver dollars, Mr. Bryan, if you are elected? Must we accept debased money—worth perhaps only 50 cents on the dollar—in order that a class of insolvents may scale their debts one-half?" That is the question.

Bryan dodges it. If he does not intend to defraud them out of one-half their pensions why does he attempt to sneak around the question?

Why does he take a fling at the public creditors who loaned the hard money which kept the greenbacks from collapsing, as did the Confederate money? Had it not been for the malicious action of the Copperheads in decrying the credit of the government and continually predicting that it would fail to crush out the slaveholders' rebellion, the bonds would have sold for much higher prices in hard money. The Germans purchased several hundred million "thalers'" worth of them and thus helped to sustain the value of the greenbacks against "Copperhead" assault.

From the nasty flings and sneering language of Bryan it is quite certain that had he been old enough during the war to take a hand in it, he would have been an active and malicious "Copperhead."

As soon as the rebels had surrendered to Grant and laid down their arms the credit of the government began to improve, and the greenbacks to rise in value. The soldiers' pensions were then paid each year in better money. In 1878, the year before resumption, the greenbacks reached a value of 99 cents in gold. From that time to this, almost twenty years, the old soldiers and the widows of the deceased ones have had their pensions and back pay pensions paid in gold or its equivalent in value.

But Billy Bryan never mentioned a word of these facts, but closes his sneering with the insulting remarks that "he does not believe the old soldiers [drawing pensions in good money] are going to join in a conspiracy to enslave seventy millions of free people by fettering them to a gold standard," which is equivalent to saying that the money they are getting from the government is too good for them by one-half, and that 50-cent dollars are the kind of cash they must accept when he and his repudiators and Anarchists get into power.

This is the cure-all nostrum this quack doctor Bryan has proposed to dose the people with when he is appointed chief medico of the Nation.

How many old soldiers or their sons, brothers, or nephews are going to help this miserable quack to throw the people into fits and then help him force his physic into them?

A HUNDRED FREE SILVER ORATORS FROM COLORADO.

The Denver Republican declares that—

> Colorado ought to send a hundred speakers to Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, and other States where the battle for silver is being waged. There is no need of making an aggressive fight in Colorado. This State is sure for Bryan and Sewall. Colorado can therefore afford to send its speakers into the doubtful States to talk for silver. A man does not need to be a great orator to make an effective speech for free coinage. All he needs to do is to speak plainly and distinctly, so that the people may understand him. But in order that he may do this he must understand the money question. No one should be sent to discuss this question unless he understands the problem so well that he would be able to explain every point. Without difficulty a hundred men capable of discussing this subject can be found in Colorado, and men, too, who are able to pay their expenses and give at least a month's time to the work. They should go into every part of the Middle West and make speeches.

Yes, these missionaries should be well posted, or they may find themselves like bold, venturesome flies caught on sugared sticking paper and left there to wiggle, while those whose votes they sought to entrap smile at their failure.

One of the first questions these Colorado missionaries will be asked to explain is, What benefit do the Colorado silver barons expect to gain out of 16 to 1 free coinage of silver? Do they think it will raise the price of silver bullion to 129 cents per ounce, being the par of a gold dollar containing 23 1-5 grains of gold?

If they feel sure of that outcome of free coinage, "without the aid or consent of other nations," acting in international agreement with ours, how is that dear silver going to give insolvent people or those embarrassed by debts cheap silver money with which to scale them?

The only personal interest nine-tenths of those howling for free coinage at 16 to 1 without international agreement have is to get cheap money for debt-paying purposes. If those 100 silver orators from Colorado persuade them that the effect of free coinage will be to make silver dear, the same as it was before the "crime of '73," they will care no more about free silver dollars than did the people previous to the "perpetration of the crime" by Congress, and they might as well remain in Colorado and save the expenses of the proposed prowl through the Central West.

On the other hand, if, suiting their argument to the wishes and interests of the debt-embarrassed persons who happen not to be troubled with personal honesty, they can show satisfactorily that free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 by this country alone cannot raise the value of all the silver bullion in Colorado and other silver States and countries more than a few cents per ounce at most, and that the American free silver dollars will remain under, say, 60 cents in gold value, this argument, if believed by the desperate debtors, may please them. But how will it affect many other powerful classes of men? For instance, what will the five millions of wageworkers say to the proposition of Colorado orators to have the value of their 2,000 millions of money in the savings banks shriveled up by 40 per cent, thereby inflicting a loss on them of 800 millions of good money? When Candidate Bryan is harpooned with the same question he wiggles about, giving evasive, dodging answers, but never faces the music honestly. The most that can be squeezed out of him is that "he is going to emancipate 70 millions of free people from the slavery of being fettered to a gold standard."

How are those 100 orators going to satisfy the million of stockholders in building and loan associations that it is to their interest to take 60 cents on the dollar for their investments? These men all belong to the working classes. And how are the two millions of depositors in all the commercial banks to be convinced that their interests would be subserved by accepting 60-cent money for the 100-cent money they deposited?

And then there is a multitude of persons who have sold property on time payments or loaned money to borrowers those strolling spouters will meet on their travels. What line of argument will they adopt to reconcile those creditors to repayment in debased currency, worth anywhere between 50 and 60 cents of what is honestly due them?

In addition to all these people are several millions of workingmen depending on their weekly or monthly wages for the support of themselves and families. How will these Colorado tramps convince them that their interest will be promoted and the struggle for existence made easier by being paid for their toil in bad, fluctuating money instead of in good money?

And, finally, the 100 Colorado shouters must be prepared to demonstrate to people's satisfaction that the gold value standard, which the country has had for nearly twenty years, can be discarded and a 16 to 1 silver standard substituted without causing a business convulsion which will throw the country into a frightful panic, stopping manufacturing production, throwing multitudes of people out of employment and thousands into bankruptcy. If the Colorado 100 orators are not "able to discuss these problems so well as to explain every point" they would do wisely to stay about Denver and keep out "of the Middle West."

THE INDIANAPOLIS CONVENTION.

Over 800 delegates, representing forty-one States, met at Indianapolis yesterday to hold, in the language of Senator Palmer, "the only National Democratic convention of 1896." Nobody was there from States like Nevada and Utah, and there was but one man from Montana. But there were full delegations from New York, Illinois, Ohio, and other States whose Electoral votes and whose material interests give them special importance.

There were some delegates lacking from Rocky Mountain States, but there was no lack of enthusiasm and of determination to rescue the party from the hands of the Populists and Anarchists, who got control of it at Chicago. There was nothing cold-blooded or perfunctory about the proceedings. The Democrats who have taken the trouble to go to Indianapolis are very much in earnest in their determination to crush Bryanism.

Gov. Flower, the Temporary Chairman, denounced Bryan as "an untried man, a demagogue, a word-juggler," "flinging out social and political firebrands among the people from the rear ends of cars." He spoke of him as a fit representative of the revolutionary forces behind him—forces which aimed at far more than the free coinage of silver, and were using that as a cloak to cover their anarchistic designs.

Gov. Flower criticised sharply the dangerous tenets of the Chicago platform, and exposed in detail the tricky, fallacious arguments of the candidate who stands upon it. He dwelt on that candidate's attempts to stir up class against class, and incite employé against employer. The preposterous claims made in behalf of free coinage were analyzed and the injury it would do to all classes was portrayed forcibly.

The points made by Gov. Flower have been made before, but the applause with which his remarks were greeted showed how fully satisfied his hearers were of the absolute correctness of all his statements and how firm in their resolution to crush that menace to the peace of the country, known as Bryanism, Altgeldism, or Tillmanism.

The honest money Democrats are determined to drive out the cuckoos who have taken possession of their nest, and to make the party of the Chicago convention like Cain, "a fugitive and a vagabond in the earth."

Today the convention will adopt its platform and nominate its candidates.

BRYAN ANSWERS WITH UNTRUTHS.

A question that Bryan dodges with the persistence of supreme prudence is: "How are the earners of wages and of salaries to be benefited by a change in the currency which is expressly intended to raise the prices of cotton, wheat, pork, beef, and all agricultural and mineral products?" His only attempt to meet this point was in his Madison Square Garden speech, when he said:

> While the gold standard raises the purchasing power of the dollar it makes it more difficult to obtain possession of the dollar; salaries in business occupations depend upon business conditions, and the gold standard both lessens the amount and threatens the permanency of such salaries.

Statistics, which Mr. Bryan appears to ignore, prove this statement is untrue. Specie payments on a gold basis were resumed on Jan. 1, 1879, and since that time wages and salaries have risen, and certainly have been no harder to get paid. In 1880, the year in which the gold standard became supreme, the number of employés in manufacturing establishments was 2,732,595 and the aggregate of their wages was $947,953,795, or an average of $324. In 1890, after a decade of the gold standard, the number of employés was 4,712,622 and their aggregate earnings were $2,283,216,529, an average of $488. Here was an increase of nearly one-half under the gold standard, which Mr. Bryan says "both lessens the amount and threatens the permanence" of the wages of workingmen.

In further refutation of Mr. Bryan's statement can be urged the figures reported by the committee of the Senate which in 1894 investigated the subject of wages and prices. Senator Aldrich was Chairman, and in his report he said that "in twenty-one selected industries wages were in money 40 per cent higher in 1880 than in 1860, and 60 per cent higher in 1891 than 1860, while the prices of staple articles had fallen between 1880 and 1890 in some instances one-third." The facts show, therefore, that Mr. Bryan was nearly exactly wrong. What new inaccuracies has he to offer in substitution?

SEWALL TO BE DROPPED FROM THE TICKET.

There is reason to believe the mask of Democracy will soon be thrown off entirely by Mr. Bryan. It is asserted he has been convinced of the folly of posing longer as a Democrat with a Democratic running mate when his platform and all his personal friends are Populistic and when his only hope of success rests on Populist support. There may be no announcement from Mr. Bryan nor any real change in his manner of campaign, but none will be needed to emphasize the outward transformation when Sewall is formally withdrawn from the race and Watson is substituted as Bryan's sole Vice-Presidential appendage. This is said to be the Bryan program insisted on by Populists, agreed to by Popocrats, and accepted by Sewall by virtue of necessity. This plan also is responsible for the delay in notifying Bryan and Watson of their nomination by the Populists, as it is expected the Sewall abdication will make the notification unnecessary, or at least free it of much of its embarrassment.

Mr. L. C. Bateman, the Populist candidate for Governor of Maine and the Secretary of the Populist National Notification committee, in an interview in the Boston Herald says definitely that Sewall will be taken off the ticket immediately after the Maine election. He explains:

> Bryan can't be elected without our help. I have positive information that he would accept our [the Populist] nomination tomorrow if the committee should notify him. As the Secretary of that committee, I have made all arrangements for the notification, but I am in no hurry to press the matter. I had intended to do it this week, but the positive information that has come into my possession that Sewall will shortly be pulled down causes me to let up for a short time.

The Maine State election will occur within two weeks, and the political leaders have become convinced that the result will show a marked Democratic loss. This is to be the pretext for the dropping of Sewall and for the bursting of Populism at last into full bloom. It is a drastic course of action, but Bryan is scared. He fears he will lose several Southern States if Watson is not on his ticket, and is convinced that with Watson he will lose no Confederate support and will poll the full free silver vote of the East and West. In desperation and in self-defense Bryan will sacrifice the ship-builder of Maine.

LI HUNG CHANG AS AN INQUISITOR

At a critical moment in Li Hung Chang's visit to New York's Chinatown an excited observer shouted in English: "Mind your head," and by ducking promptly the potentate saved himself from a hard bump. The incident is noteworthy only as an evidence of Li's typical racial subtlety. He has denied knowing any English words and has declared he was subservient entirely to the linguistic agility and ability of an interpreter, but it is obvious when it is a question of knocking his head against an obstruction or understanding English, he chooses to understand.

In other respects the deportment of the aged diplomat has been dignified and consistent. Every distinguished American introduced to the Oriental traveler has passed through an inquisition as to his age, income, and hopes for future happiness, and all have replied frankly except one railroad official, who was getting so much money, presumably, that he wrote the amount on a piece of paper lest the public should obtain the information. Tuesday, apparently, was "millionaires' day," for a succession of these favored-of-fortune passed in review before the inscrutable Asiatic. Gov. Morton was one, and narrowly escaped being asked why he was not running for President. It is a pity he escaped, for his answer to that question would have been particularly edifying. Senator Brice had a hard time of it parrying an effort to find out whether he was going to vote for Bryan. His success was only partial and it is clear that Senator Hill could not pass through a similar ordeal and not reveal his intentions. Li has made it plain that if he ever wearies of running affairs of State for the Chinese Emperor he can command a handsome salary in this country as a standing Senatorial Investigating committee.

"THE MONEY-OWNING CLASS."

Bryan has asserted repeatedly that "without the aid of the money-owning class the gold standard would not stand for one day in any nation under the sun."

Then the enemies of the gold standard are those who do not own any money and have no desire to earn any. Prominent among them are the shiftless, the drunkards, the incurably lazy, the bankrupts, and the debtors who would rather repudiate an obligation than work to pay it.

These enemies of the gold standard whom Bryan is rallying under his standard are the enemies also of good government and of law and order. Bryan will have their votes, but their ballots will be few in number when compared with those of "the money-owning class" the Popocrat demagogue sneers at.

For that class does not consist solely of a few millionaires or of a handful of bankers. "The money-owning class" takes in every one who owns money, whether he has much or little. Whoever has only a dollar is a money-owner, and it is to his interest the soundness of his dollar should be maintained.

There are 4,875,000 depositors in savings banks—men, women, and children. Each of them belongs to "the money-owning class." They own among them nearly two billions of good money. It was good when they deposited it. They wish it to stay good.

There are three and a third million business-men and well-to-do farmers who have deposits in national, State, and private banks and in loan and trust companies, which amount to more than three billions. The stockholders of all these institutions number fully three-quarters of a million. They own paid-up stock of a billion and a half. All these men belong to "the money-owning class."

The stockholders in building and loan associations number fully 750,000 and their loans amount to more than 750 millions of dollars. Every one of those stockholders belongs to "the money-owning class" on whose support the maintenance of the gold standard depends.

There are three and a half millon people who have put money into mutual benefit, cooperative, and fraternal associations, and have thus become members of "the money-owning class."

There must be over a million men and women, not included in the above, who have loaned their money on mortgages on city or country property to the amount of several billions. Every cent of the money these "money-owners" loaned was good money, and they want it to remain so.

Bryan proposes to cheat all these people out of half their money, in whatever way it is invested, by slumping the currency, substituting 50-cent silver dollars for 100-cent dollars. He has no compunctions. For nobody has any favor in his eyes who is not an insolvent or a rogue eager to cheat his creditors.

But the vast money-owning classes he is attacking do not mean to let themselves be robbed by the worthless, moneyless rabble that Bryan is leading. They have the votes with which to maintain the gold standard, and they mean to use them effectively.

"END OF THE WORLD" FAILS TO ARRIVE.

Reports from New York and other parts of the world where the faith of the Apostolic Christian Congregation has flourished indicate that no large portion of the earth came to an end on schedule time yesterday morning. As far as can be ascertained the chief result of the fantastic delusion these benighted people have been harboring was a sleepless night, spent in a solemn vigil awaiting the summons to join the company of the stars.

The little affair of earthly existence was to have terminated at sunrise in an unostentatious translation of the few thousand believers, followed as soon as they had been snugly tucked away behind the clouds by the annihilation of the scoffing millions. It must be said to the credit of these fanatics that no elaborate preparations were made even for so stupendous a function. They spent the day that was to be their last on earth in their usual occupations, only changing the program of life to spending the night on roofs and other open places, so as not to get left by any lack of precaution when the ascensions should be inaugurated.

In New York the hours that were confidently believed to be their last under the present form of psychical government were disturbed somewhat by an irreverent assemblage that gathered about the house of the chief of the enthusiasts, but these annoyances were endured with complacency as typical of the world of strife the band of the faithful was soon to leave.

It would be interesting to learn the present state of mind of this Apostolic Congregation. It must be clear to them that the chief platform of their faith has been removed through the failure of the millennium to keep its date. If the sect is not to go out of existence it is equally clear that some new arrangements with the administrators of their idea of paradise must be made, and it would be wise to fix the new date sufficiently far in the future so that the present generation would not be annoyed by a second disappointment. The "end of the world" has been arranged for so many dates at various times in the past that an expectant public is growing somewhat captious and will insist on a longer lease of life than usual this time.

KNEIPPISTS WIN THEIR GRASS FIGHT.

If the Kneippists of New York are making the earliest use of their privilege they are spending this morning walking in bare feet over the grass of Central Park. This green product of nature and agricultural implements has always before been held sacred in the metropolis of the East, and the Commissioners have rescinded their despotic decrees in this case only in the interests of public health. As every one knows, the Kneippists believe that this combination of bare feet and dewy grass is invincible as a cure for all disease, and the Commissioners have not dared to hold out longer against the faith of the enthusiasts. The privilege is extended, however, with proper caution, for, as one sage Commissioner remarks: "We must experiment with care; for if we grant a privilege to people to walk barefoot, we must grant it also, if requested, to people who want to walk in rubber boots or on stilts."

The subtle compliment to the particular qualities of the Central Park grass doubtless had much to do with the relaxation of the ironclad rule against its desecration, but the official allusion to rubber boots and stilts shows that the Commissioners will not countenance any imposition. It is probable some formality will be required, either as proof that the applicant for a barefoot ramble—to give the proceeding a name—is a real Kneippist, or, being a Kneippist, that he has something the matter with him besides his peculiar medical beliefs that needs to be cured. The austerity of the New York Park Board is too well known to warrant the fear that any barefooted impostors will be tolerated.

IT is not surprising that Mr. Bryan declined to be interviewed about the Vermont election. An adverse majority of 39,093 in that small State—a majority heavier than the most sanguine Republicans had expected—must have given him reason to believe that what he called "the enemy's country" is certainly inimical to him. It must have awakened in his mind the fear that his oratory was wasted on the farmers of New York and that they will vote as their Vermont brethren have voted. Such a fear would be well founded. The result in Vermont is an indication not merely of the way in which the New England States and New York are going to vote, but of what is going to happen in the States of the old Northwest, between the Mississippi and the Pennsylvania line. The full Republican vote will be cast for McKinley, who will get also the votes of some of the sound money Democrats, while others will vote for their own candidate. Bryan will have only the Populists and the free silverites. Vermont has spoken more decisively than in 1872 and has announced the defeat of the latest coalition party.

THE Commissioner of Health has given orders that the drinking water in the public schools must be filtered. The order is a proper one and should be obeyed cheerfully. It would show great inconsistency for one branch of the city government to be urging all families to boil the water they use for drinking purposes so as to make its use safe while another branch of the city government is supplying tens of thousands of school children with water which may be full of impurities. From time to time during the coming school season the quality of the water will be bad, and children who are protected at home ought to be protected when in school. The schools reopen Tuesday, so the Commissioner's order is timely. Parents will thank him for what he has done.

THE news from Vermont and Indianapolis is very de-Bryanizing.

SENATOR HILL need not fear to come out of his hole now. The gobble-uns will not get him.

THE Canadians seem to have a dim kind of idea that Chicago's Drainage Canal will reverse the current of the St. Lawrence River.

I AM satisfied I missed several good bites while I was entertaining that Chinaman.—G. C.

CANDIDATE BRYAN will notice that the Vermonters have been following his advice and studying up on the silver question.

AT the same time Mrs. Charlotte Smith cannot say anything worse about bloomers than the facts will warrant.

MISS VERMONT has spoken her little piece.

AND the audience is still applauding.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Naturally Indignant.

"Ethel, dear," said her mother, "I tell you again that when you are sewing you must not bite off threads with your teeth."

"What must I bite them off with?" snapped Ethel. "My eyelids?"

Perils of Hero Worship.

"I always feel sorry fur Muggsy."

"What's de matter wid him?"

"He learnt to talk out o' de corner of his mouth 'coz John L. Sullivan used to do it, an' now he can't break hisself o' de habit."

His Sentence.

The Court—"Now, then, what are you here for this time?"

Tuffold Knutt—"Fightin,' yer Honor. Me an' Mosely Wraggs had a scrap over a question o' grammar. He said it wuz right to say 'between you an' I,' an' I said it ort to be 'betwixt you an' I.' He told me I wuz a ignorummus, an' I slugged 'im."

"Fighting about a question of grammar, were you? H'm! Prisoner, would you say 'I see wood,' or 'I saw wood'?"

"'I saw wood,' I reckon, yer Honor."

"Well, that's what you'll do at the workhouse for the next thirty days. Call the next case!"

FRESH LITERARY NOTES

Brümmer's "Lexicon of German Authors" contains about 5,000 names.

Dr. Newton Bateman and Paul Selby are at work on a valuable work to be known as a "Historical Encyclopœdia of Illinois."

America is not alone in the movement away from the dead to the living languages. Norway has done away with Latin and Greek in its high schools.

A complete uniform edition of Kipling's works is at last said to be on the stocks, though rumor has it that the publisher will be one who has not hitherto handled any of Mr. Kipling's books.

For six years J. E. C. Bodley, an English scholar, has been at work on a book which will do for modern France what Bryce's "American Commonwealth" has done for the United States. The first volume will be published by the Macmillans this fall.

Björnstjerne Björnson announces that he will hereafter live in Germany, having been driven from his native country by the truculency of the Norwegian political press. Lovers of Björnson's fiction, who have long regretted his silence, now have reason to hope for a third period of literary activity in the life of the great romanticist.

According to the Dial, work has actually begun on the important enterprise of reprinting in French and English the extended series of "Jesuit Relations" projected by the Burrows Bros. of Cleveland. R. G. Thwaites is to edit the series, which will comprise sixty volumes of 300 pages each. It will require five years to issue the volumes at the rate of one a month.

PERSONALS.

Mrs. Langtry has had her bicycle enameled in turquoise and fawn, which are also the colors of her racing stable.

Paderewski has some hope of realizing the chief desire of his life—the permanent cure of the spinal complaint which has so long afflicted his son

It has been suggested that as a memorial to Harriet Beecher Stowe a national institute and hospital as a training school for colored nurses shall be erected in Washington.

Wilfrid Laurier, the new Canadian Premier, has an excellent reputation at the bar, but he seldom goes into court. It is estimated that if he were to die now his estate would not exceed $2,000.

We have heard a great deal of Lady Henry Somerset, but very little of her husband. There is such a person, however. He lives abroad, chiefly in Italy, and is frequently seen at La Scala, in Milan.

Gen. Maurice Lisandro Barillas, ex-President of Guatemala, whose administration was most friendly to the United States and whose official staff comprised several Americans, has been journeying across this country in a private car. An amusing incident of his trip was his telegraphing from Chicago to New York to have the Cunard liner Lucania held five hours after sailing time for him. It is sufficient to add that the fast mail steamer was not at the dock when the General arrived.

The Gold in the Banks.

New York, Aug. 27.—[Editor New York World.]—What was the amount of gold held by the national banks at latest report, also State banks?

P. KNEIPNER.

[In national banks $162,824,990, counting gold certificates as gold, as they should be. They held $7,965,844 in silver dollars and $28,385,889 in silver certificates. The Controller of the Currency makes this estimate of the holdings of the banks for July 11, 1895:

	3,715 national banks.	6,093 State banks.
Gold coin	$117,476,837	$ 10,144,262
Gold certificates	53,740,600	
Silver dollars	7,248,059	
Fractional silver	5,834,241	2,511,737
Silver certificates	30,127,457	
National bank notes	19,402,179	....
Legal tenders	123,185,172	*70,953,721
Certificates	45,330,000	
Fractional currency	1,023,442	
Specie not classified		19,298,363
Cash not classified		124,835,220
Totals	$403,367,987	$227,743,303

*Includes coin certificates and national bank notes.

This is the best the Controller of the Currency can do in regard to State banks, which means we know nothing of the gold they hold.—Ed. World.]

Bryan's Great Mud Metaphor.

"When the Creator made man he did not use any superior kind of mud when he made financiers."

In this fashion Mr. Bryan wound up his address at the ratification meeting of the Democratic County committee at Buffalo on Thursday evening last.

It is talk of this sort that is deemed oratory on the banks of the Platte.

This mud metaphor manifests the same irreverent disregard for biblical associations which is characteristic of his crown of thorns plagiarism speech-making in general.

The holy scriptures say: "And the Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man became a living soul."

Mr. Bryan thinks it is clever to parody this text from Genesis and liken the Deity to a sculptor in mud!

Are the electors of the United States going to put into the place of George Washington a man who will descend to such depths as this in order to inflame the poor against the rich, in order to gain votes from among the ignorant and the debased?

We cannot believe it for a moment.—New York Sun [Dem.].

Never for Silver Monometallism.

Buffalo Courier [Dem.]: Referring to Senator Sherman's recent speech, the New York World says: "Senator Sherman declares the historic fact heretofore established that 'from 1801, when Mr. Jefferson became President, to the close of Buchanan's administration in 1861, the Democratic party was a gold party, opposed to silver and all forms of paper money.' It was likewise a sound money party under Tilden in 1876, and for honest and actual bimetallism to and including 1892. Never until this year has it been committed to a fictitious ratio certain to produce, if adopted, silver monometallism." It cannot be too emphatically or too often affirmed that the 16 to 1 proposition is not bimetallism; it is silver monometallism.

Take Your Choice.

New York Sun: The next President will be either McKinley, a Republican, and consequently a protectionist, or Bryan, a Populist, and consequently a repudiationist. Every citizen must elect which he will take. There is no use in beating about the bush or in bemoaning that such an alternative is before us. It is either security and national honor with McKinley, or ruin and national dishonor with Bryan. We may wish it were different, but the political situation is fixed unalterably, and we must look it squarely in the face.

Forgery and Fiat.

New York, Aug. 27.—[Editor of the Sun.]—If I raise a $1 bank bill to $2, or a $100 check to $200, or 53 cents' worth of silver to 100 cents by stamping it with an imitation of the government die, I am guilty of forgery and counterfeiting, one or both, and if detected and convicted I am sent to the State prison. If the producers of silver should do for themselves what they ask the government to do for them they would be put behind the bars.

E. W. V.

SOUND MONEY DISCUSSION

President Cleveland.

Peoria, Ill., Aug. 27.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you have the kindness to state through the usual column in your paper the time, place, occasion, and by what man the following words were used: "We are confronted by a condition, not a theory." That may not be the exact language, but the substance.

PEORIA.

In his annual message of 1887 President Cleveland said: "It is a condition which confronts us and not a theory."

Poisoning the Minds of Workingmen.

Chicago, Sept. 2.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The managers of the free silver campaign are resorting to some of the most despicable artifices to influence workingmen that have ever disgraced American politics. Among other things, they are charging that employers are trying to intimidate their men to prevent them from voting for Bryan. Whenever a mill shuts down, an iron carrier on the lakes lays up, a factory is closed, or work is suspended in a mine, the Popocratic press asserts that it is all done for the purpose of intimidating workingmen. Popocratic managers have even hired men to go among workingmen and say they were discharged because they dared to openly speak for free silver, and warn others to keep their opinions to themselves, to wear a McKinley badge, but to vote for Bryan.

The effect of all this may be more far-reaching than we imagine. When men feel that they are attacked in their rights they instinctively fall to devising means to preserve those rights. They cling to them with more tenacity than they would otherwise manifest. In their efforts to preserve an inalienable right, which they have been unjustly made to believe is assailed, they neglect to study the true question at issue and thus fail in the performance of the highest duty of citizenship. The only way to counteract these disreputable tactics is by education. A quiet, honest effort should be made among employers of labor to find who these men are who have been thus deceived, and to see that their employés have every means of being enlightened on the money question. Give them tracts and pamphlets to read. Try to induce them to attend meetings where the principles of sound money are clearly set forth. Give them facts on this momentous issue, and they must reach the conclusion that their interests are on the side of an honest dollar as declared in the Republican platform.

JAMES W

A Batch of Questions.

Denver, Colo., Aug. 26.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Having confidence in your ability and fairness, I wish to submit a few questions, which I hope you will answer in the plainest way possible.

1. When did the gold standard nations of Europe adopt the gold standard?
2. Is the bullion value of gold the same in all countries?
3. Would free coinage of silver in this country have any effect upon the value of gold in other countries?
4. If this Nation adopts the financial plank in the Chicago platform, and Congress passes a law making the new silver dollar a legal tender according to that platform, will the relation of the government to the new silver dollar be the same as its relation to the present silver dollar? If not, why not? Will you make this especially plain?
5. Is the price of labor and produce governed by either the kind or quantity of money?
6. If the laborers and labor and the price of produce were increased 50 per cent would there still be a sufficient amount of money to carry on the business of the country?
7. If our gold dollars have appreciated, as is claimed, until they are each worth 200 cents, is the farmer injured by this? If he must give double the amount of wheat for one of these dollars can he not buy double the amount of merchandise with the same dollar?
8. Has this Nation ever had free coinage of silver, such as is now asked for? If so, did we ever have a financial panic during that time?
9. Are all the rich men of the Nation supporting McKinley and all the poor men supporting Bryan?
10. If all the gold and all the silver in the world was coined into dollars at the ratio of 16 to 1 which metal would yield the greater number of dollars?
11. I read in a prominent daily silver paper this morning that we could banish all the gold from the world and still have plenty of money, but could not banish silver and have sufficient money to carry on the business of the world. Is this statement according to facts?

A VOTER.

1. At different dates between 1816 and the present time.
2. The value of gold bullion is about the same in all countries. Occasionally there may be a special demand for it in some one country, and the price rises a little. Gold flows in till the demand is met, and then the price falls.
3. The free coinage of silver by the United States would have no appreciable effect on the value of gold. In 1860-'61 there was [illegible] millions of gold coin in the country. The greenbacks drove all of it but 25 millions abroad. No one has ever contended that the result was to lower the value of gold in the gold-using countries of Europe, of which there were fewer then than now. Consequently it cannot be assumed that the expulsion by free coinage of 550 millions of gold would have any effect on its value at a time when its use for monetary purposes is so much more general abroad.
4. Why the relation of the government to a free coinage dollar will not be the same as to the dollars it has coined since 1878 has been explained with great clearness by Mr. McKinley in his letter of acceptance. Read what he has to say.
5. The prices of labor and products are affected by the kind of money in use rather than by the quantity. When a kind of money is put into use which is inferior in purchasing power to the kind previously employed the prices of products advance. Wages advance much more slowly and never get as far. The money of a country with which business is transacted does not consist merely of specie and bills, but of credit in various forms—chiefly bank deposits and bank checks. "The general range of prices with a given volume of transactions depends not on the quantity of money in use but on the volume of credit used as purchasing power." The credit thus used exceeds in volume the actual money employed. An increase in the currency has no effect on prices compared with an increase in the amount of credit money.
6. Doubtless more actual money would be needed and also more credit money. But it would not be necessary to add 50 per cent to the circulating medium, or anything like it. Increasing population and business call for more money of all kinds to do business with—more cents to buy papers with, more nickels to buy street car rides with, and more $1, $2, and $5 bills to do shopping with, and more bills of larger denominations to do wholesale business with. But the additional amount required annually is not as great as is often claimed.
7. There has been no such appreciation. If there had been, other things being equal, the farmer would be neither gainer nor loser. His products would exchange for the same quantity of commodities as before.
8. There were laws for the free coinage of silver from 1792 to 1873. There were panics in 1816-17, 1837, 1857, and other years.
9. No. All the silver mine owners, most of them very rich men, are supporting Bryan. A majority of the poor men support McKinley.
10. At the ratio of 16 to 1 silver would yield the most, so great has been its production of late in spite of the fall in its price. At the commercial ratio of 31 to 1 gold would yield the most.
11. If there were no gold in the world the world would manage to get along with silver, which would then be the only available metal. But it would make very poor money. If there were no silver, the world could get along more easily than if confined to silver alone. But silver cannot be "banished" from the world as it uses more silver than it ever did before, why discuss this absurd proposition of a Denver sheet?

Democratic Frauds in Virginia.

Richmond Times (Dem.): The Richmond Dispatch knows as well as everybody else in the State that the policy of carrying elections in Virginia by the liberal expenditure of money was adopted years ago, and that the thing went on until, in many counties in the black belt, it grew into a regular practice for the Electoral Boards to appoint as the judges of election who would put into the ballot boxes whatever number of votes were desired. Will the Dispatch

"ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE, AND ALL THE MEN AND WOMEN MERELY PLAYERS."

SHORT SCENES IN THE DRAMA OF LIFE IN A BIG CITY.

DESPERATE FIGHT WITH A MAD DOG.

Rabid Animal Invades Engine House and Attacks Lieut. Quinlan, Who Is Bitten in the Cheek.

Lieut. Michael Quinlan of Engine Company No. 1 had a desperate encounter with a mad dog which invaded the engine house on Fifth avenue, near Van Buren street, last evening. The Lieutenant was standing near the center of the room about 6 o'clock when a fierce-looking bulldog bounded into the house and rushed back towards the horse stalls in the rear.

Quinlan noticed white flecks on the dog's jaws and stooped over to make a closer examination. The animal turned when it reached the end of the house and started back towards the door. The Lieutenant stood in his way, and, as the dog reached him, it gave a growl and sprang straight for the fireman's face.

Quinlan attempted to dodge but the dog was too quick for him, and before he could turn aside it had fastened its teeth in the right side of his face. The force with which the dog struck him brought the Lieutenant to his knees. He endeavored to shake the dog off but it clung tight. Then he struck two blows with all his might and the animal released its hold.

As the Lieutenant sprang to his feet the dog made another jump, but Quinlan found opportunity to get in such a vigorous kick on the body of the animal that the leather of his shoe was broken. He jumped on the step of a hose wagon and attempted to find something with which the better to defend himself.

The other men in the house had come on the scene in the meantime and started to the Lieutenant's aid. As they were unarmed Quinlan was afraid some of them might be bitten, so he ordered them to stand back and let the dog escape out of the front door. As the rabid animal ran out and dashed down Fifth avenue Quinlan sent a man to follow the dog until the Harrison street police could be notified.

As the mad dog crossed Fifth avenue it bit two other dogs who were standing in the center of the street. At Harrison street Policeman Flannigan saw the animal approaching, and with a well directed shot from his revolver killed it. Lieut. Quinlan's wounds were cauterized, and he was on duty as usual last evening.

TINY PUG DOG MAKES BIG TROUBLE.

Has to Have a Doctor for Diphtheria and Comes Near Getting Its Mistress Arrested.

A pug dog that weighs scarcely two pounds came near being the cause of a prosecution for assault suit and a civil law suit yesterday.

Shortly after 4 o'clock Policeman Perry of the Harrison Street Station was accosted by a woman who rushed out of No. 42 Harrison street and demanded that he arrest a man and woman who, she said, had threatened to assault her, and refused to pay her a debt of $5. She said her name was Mrs. Alice C. Mill.

In the house Policeman Perry found Mrs. Grace Rydell quietly nursing a small pug dog. Sitting by her side was her husband, G. W. Rydell. They said they had formerly rented rooms of Mrs. Mill, but three weeks ago they left the city on a visit, and gave over to her care their pug dog. When they came back and asked for the return of the dog Mrs. Mill demanded $5 for its keep. They thought the charge extortionate and had refused to pay it.

Mrs. Mill explained that her charge was reasonable. When she took the dog it was a "skinny little thing," she said, "and had to have a doctor because it had had diphtheria and other complaints."

Mrs. Mill went to the station and told her story to the desk sergeant. She wanted a warrant, but before signing it changed her mind and decided to take whatever the owners of the dog offered. Mr. Rydell held out $2 to her and she declared herself satisfied.

CRANK ANXIOUS TO HELP MAYOR SWIFT

He Announces to Secretary Minkler He Is Commissioned to Assist in Reorganizing the City.

A crank caused some amusement yesterday morning among the attachés of the Mayor's office by walking into the outer room and demanding to see Chicago's Chief Executive.

"My business," said the stranger, "is to reorganize the city. I am commissioned by the Lord to come here and help the Mayor."

Secretary Minkler called Stenographer Mayer to his aid, and together they explained that the Mayor was out of the city and would not be back for several weeks. The visitor was finally induced to leave.

FIVE DESTITUTE CHILDREN FOUND.

Agent Nolan of the Humane Society Discovers Cases of Suffering in a Dilapidated Tenement.

Agent Nolan of the Humane Society yesterday found five destitute children in a dilapidated tenement in the rear of No. 1315 Forty-seventh street.

Mr. Nolan's attention had been called to the case by the neighbors, who said that the mother had been dead since last October, that the father was dissipated, and that the children were in need of the necessities of life.

The father's name is Philip Coyne. He was formerly employed at Armour's, but has been out of work for some time past. Since the death of the mother, nearly a year ago, matters had been going, it is said, from bad to worse. Michael, the eldest child, had been unable to get work, and the others were helpless.

Piece by piece the furniture in the house had been disposed of, until not even a bed was left for the children to sleep on. They had made up a bunk of old newspapers and pieces of blankets, and every day the little ones had to go out among the neighbors to get something to eat.

The children were taken last evening to the Detention Hospital, and will be taken to court this morning so that some permanent disposition can be made of them.

SCALPERS STRAND VETERANS EN ROUTE

Several Hundred Travelers to St. Paul Are Brought in Post Limits and Trouble Ensues.

Considerable excitement was caused in railroad circles by the discovery yesterday that G. A. R. tickets are being manipulated in order to help the scalpers. The limitation of G. A. R. tickets to St. Paul expired Tuesday evening, and no more tickets were to be honored after that.

To the surprise of the officials of the Chicago-St. Paul lines some 300 people dropped in here from the Southeast holding tickets issued by the Evansville and Terre Haute with an extended limit.

None of the roads running to St. Paul were willing to honor the tickets, as it was known that the scalpers had blocks of such tickets, which might be thrown on the market if an opportunity was afforded.

The people stranded at Chicago set up a hue and cry against the treatment they were subjected to, and finally the Milwaukee and St. Paul and one or two other roads concluded to honor the tickets, if presented by bona fide purchasers, and the travelers went on to St. Paul last evening in a happy frame of mind.

FINDS THE REV. A. H. SMITH A TARTAR

Constable Ahern Goes to Make an Arrest and Has a Free Fight with His Man.

The trouble in Evanston between Thomas Craven, landlord, and the Rev. A. H. Smith, tenant, who refuses to pay his rent because the roof leaked and ruined some furniture, broke out again yesterday.

Shortly after 10 o'clock Constable Ahern, with six assistants, appeared at Smith's furniture store with warrants sworn out in Justice Martin's court for the arrest of Smith and his sons, Edward and Robert, on charges of disorderly conduct.

Robert Smith and two workmen locked the doors, but the constable and his assistants, after breaking in the door, placed Robert Smith under arrest.

At this juncture Smith the elder arrived, and all concerned engaged in a fist fight. Constable Sam Harrison of Evanston was called, and also Capt. Mersch of the Police Department. After some difficulty A. H. Smith was also arrested. Justice Martin will hear the case Sept. 8.

LAYS HIS BAN ON BURYING ALIVE.

Mayor of Bradley, Ill., Stops Hypnotist Ferris' Sepulchral Experiment.

There was disappointment last Tuesday night at Bradley, a suburb of Kankakee, over the hypnotist, W. S. Ferris, and his assistant, W. F. Honan, whom he was to have hypnotized and buried alive. The open grave yawned before the spectators and Mr. Honan had stretched himself out and prepared to fall into the hypnotic sleep and then sink into his ghastly resting place.

But this was as far as the experiment was destined to proceed.

The Mayor of Bradley came to the conclusion that something horrible was going to be done. So in he marched and commanded Forris to go no further with his experiment. Ferris had to yield.

GETS HER DANCES OUT OF HER HEAD.

Marie Tuohy Says She Doesn't Know How She Does It, but She Finds Them in Her Feet.

Marie Tuohy, a diminutive Chicago girl now dancing at the Schiller Theater, is thought by her admirers to have a career before her. She is self-taught, just 16 years old, and gets her dances "out of her head."

About four weeks ago she first came out, and it was not so much what she did, for there were moments when her left foot seemed not to know what her right foot was doing, as the way she did it. She is doing a Spanish dance now with an abandon that gets her a recall or two every night, but no brunette make-up will ever conceal her Hibernian claims.

Last night she sat on a box in a hallway at the theater and told her story while the chorus got off the key up-stairs.

"My home is here in Chicago. We live on the North Side," she said. "Mamma's a widow. I have a brother and sister now going to school at the Convent of the Holy Name, and I help along at home. None of our family has ever been on the stage. I got my idea of it by helping at a benefit for the orphans in 'Babes in the Wood.' I took the part of a bee. Then I came to Mr. Henderson and went in the chorus. Nobody knew what I could do. Indeed, I didn't know myself.

"I make up all of the dances out of my own head, for I never had a lesson. The director plays over a lot of music for me. I select what I want, tell him how I want it to end up, and then I put the steps to it. But O, I do want to get some training. I hope I may, for I want to be a soubrette."

Then she got off the box and climbed upstairs to the stage.

POLICEMEN TAKE PART IN A WAR DANCE

They Keep Shoppers from Burning Off Their Shoes in a Puddle of Muriatic Acid.

Fifteen policemen, with hands joined, danced like Indians around a puddle on the sidewalk in front of Marshall Field & Co.'s store yesterday morning. They were on the Washington street side.

The curious conduct of the policemen soon drew a crowd about the place.

As the crowd pressed closer and closer to the spot the police yelled out a warning to keep away.

"Look out! Hi, there!" they shouted to the shoppers. "Do you want your shoes burned off? Then keep away."

The harmless-looking "puddle of water" was muriatic acid. A few minutes before a little boy had walked down Washington street with a large jug of the stuff. In an unguarded moment, while his attention was absorbed with the pretty things in a show window, he lost his grip on the receptacle, and it came in contact with the sidewalk, and shattered to pieces.

The urchin took fright and fled. Floorwalkers and porters in the store were thrown into a panic over the welfare of the customers. The police were called out, and the only thing they could think of was to circle about the stuff, till it dawned upon one big officer, who had gone to school and learned to handle a shovel, that it would be a good idea to cover the acid with dirt. This was done, and after the mess was pushed into the gutter sufficient water was poured on it to dilute the acid and rob it of its strength.

BARS MICROBES FROM SCHOOL ROOMS.

Kerr Orders Filters in All the Buildings and Will Close Those Where His Commands Are Disregarded.

Health Department officials say the drinking water in the public school buildings must be filtered. Commissioner Kerr does not intend to act arbitrarily in the matter, but he is determined to throw this safeguard around the health of the public school children. Typhoid-fever and many intestinal diseases prevalent at certain seasons of the year are directly traceable to the impure drinking water.

Late yesterday afternoon Commissioner Kerr sent to Edward G. Halle, President of the Board of Education, a communication in regard to the matter, in which he set forth the imperative necessity of action by the School Board.

Commissioner Kerr said: "We have full power to act in this matter. My action is a sanitary measure, and as such can be enforced. If the water in a certain portion of the city contains so many impurities as to be a source of danger, I shall order the schools in that district closed, unless, of course, the School Board places filters in the buildings."

TAKES A HEADER INTO A BUTTER TUB.

Fair Cook in a Dearborn Street Restaurant Involuntarily Dips Her Auburn Locks in Yellow Dripping.

Patrons of one of the popular "cook your steak while you wait" restaurants, that abound in Dearborn street, were treated to the novel spectacle of the "lady cook" of the establishment standing on her head in the large ice-box, in plain view of all the patrons of the place yesterday afternoon.

The trouble was caused by a young man of mischievous disposition, who occupied one of the high counter stools and called for a "small steak, medium." The cook, who called him George, and evidently was on pleasant terms with him, lifted the cover of the box containing the meats, and, bending over, reached down into the chilly interior for a steak.

The young man had a rubber band in his fingers, which he snapped with the greatest precision at the bared forearm exposed on the edge of the box. The rubber went straight to its mark, and then there was a muffled exclamation from the interior.

When the proprietor of the place reached the spot and assisted the girl from her chilly quarters it was seen that she had fallen head first into a tub of butter, which still clung in copious masses to her auburn locks.

George escaped the wrath to come by making a dash for the street, amid the roars of laughter of the amused patrons of the establishment.

STEAMER RHODES CRUSHES A ROWBOAT

Three Boys Are Hurled Into the River and John Patton Is Injured, but All Are Rescued.

As the steambarge R. R. Rhodes was passing through the draw at State street at noon yesterday it crashed into a rowboat containing three boys. The boat was demolished and the boys were all thrown into the river, but were rescued in a few moments by Policeman Cronin and Bridgetender O'Connor.

The boys were John Patton, No. 52 Wesson street; John Eichelkeifer, No. 52 Wesson street; and Robert Griffin, No. 28 Wesson street. Patton's leg was badly injured. After being rescued from the water he was removed to his home in an ambulance. His companions were able to go home unassisted. No blame is attached to the Captain of the steamer Rhodes, as it is almost impossible to steer large boats properly in the river on account of the small amount of space and the current, which causes them to drift.

DOG LYING ON DEAD MISTRESS' BREAST

Detective Sergeant Frank Stible Makes a Sad Discovery When He Reaches His Home.

The wife of Detective Sergeant Frank Stible of the Central Police Station died suddenly at her home, No. 3759 Forest avenue, Tuesday evening. Detective Stible reached home about 8 o'clock, and his wife's little dog, which always had run to the door, failed to meet him. Stible went into the house and found his wife lying on the kitchen floor. She was unconscious, and the dog was lying on her breast, whining and licking her face. Dr. Schwartz was called and pronounced Mrs. Stible dead. He gave as the cause heart disease, from which she had been suffering for many years. The body will be taken to Cleveland, O., today.

DOWNEY BRINGS LOOP PEOPLE TO TIME

He Refuses Permit for a Station Till Company Agrees to Observe the City Ordinances.

When Engineer Weston of the Union Loop company called on Commissioner Downey yesterday to secure a permit for the erection of a ticket office at Van Buren street and Custom-House place the latter refused to grant the permit unless the company agreed to construct the building of steel girders. All the other stations of the company will be built according to the new plans.

BADENOCH LAYS OFF TWO PATROLMEN.

He Dismisses Joseph McKernan and L. J. Van Pelt on Charge of Being Intoxicated While on Duty.

Chief of Police Badenoch yesterday issued an order dismissing Patrolmen Joseph McKernan of the Sixth Precinct and L. J. Van Pelt of the Twenty-seventh Precinct from the service. The men were charged with being intoxicated while on duty. The order also reprimanded several other officers for minor offenses.

BANK FAILURE CAUSES A SUICIDE.

Thomas Glynn Loses $200 in the Haymarket Crash and Kills Himself—Creditors to Prosecute.

Because his entire savings had been wiped out by the failure of the Haymarket Bank Thomas Glynn killed himself in his home, No. 490 Marshfield avenue, last night. His wife and two children are left in nearly destitute circumstances. Glynn had $200 in the bank, which he had accumulated during ten years. When the bank closed its doors a week ago he and his wife were nearly frantic with grief. Last night Glynn walked to the sidewalk in front of his house and shot himself in the right ear. He was taken to St. Elizabeth's Hospital, where he died within an hour.

The second meeting held by the creditors of the defunct Haymarket Bank, which failed three weeks ago, was largely attended yesterday afternoon in the hall in the bank building. John Keller was appointed Chairman and Nathan Friend acted as secretary. The meeting was called for the purpose of raising funds with which to engage an attorney and meet other expenses in the endeavor to regain money from the bank. Nearly 500 depositors were represented, and before the meeting adjourned over $1,000 had been subscribed. It was agreed to engage the same attorneys who prosecuted the Meadowcroft brothers a year ago in the Criminal Court.

THOMAS' ASSAILANT YET AT LARGE.

Collector Davis Awaits Developments of His Attack—Stories of Other Tradespeople.

H. C. Davis, collector for Plumber J. M. Tumalty, No. 2251 Cottage Grove avenue, is still at large, despite his assault upon W. H. Thomas, a real estate man.

More than that, Mr. Davis was much sought yesterday by those whom a common bond had made wondrous kind, the callers being those who asserted that their efforts to collect debts from the victim of the assault had resulted to their physical detriment.

Mr. Davis was not, however, in the language of the street, "comeatable," although he was entirely willing to be located by the police. This willingness was based, it was stated, upon a desire to have Mr. Thomas, or the Messrs. Thomas, the three husky sons of the first-named, place their grievances upon record, in order that a public answer might be made.

As a matter of precaution, Mr. Davis quietly went before Justice George L. Ford, pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and paid the fine and costs. Then he adjourned to await developments, which, it seems, have not developed.

The whole story, as told, is this:

Mr. Thomas has three sons. They are D. R. Thomas, a lawyer, who weighs 250 pounds; Will F. Thomas, a less mighty man, but by no means a weakling; and Ben M. Thomas, was has the reputation of being a "good man."

A great number of the small merchants in the neighborhood of Mr. Thomas' home, No. 59 University place, say they have had dealings with father and sons.

Among these is J. O. Samkins, a plumber, at Wabash avenue and Twentieth street. He says he went to Mr. Thomas' office, which was then at No. 119 Dearborn street, and asked the payment of a bill. He says that through the intervention of the sons he escaped only with a pair of black eyes and numerous bruises.

Another plumber, with a similar story, is P. J. Kinney, whose shop is in Twenty-second street, near Cottage Grove avenue.

Abner Price, a mason contractor, says his son was assaulted because he attempted to collect a bill.

W. H. Hanson, a carpenter, in Twenty-second street, near Prairie avenue, is one of others who detail experiences with the Thomases similar to those described.

The elder Thomas could not be seen yesterday.

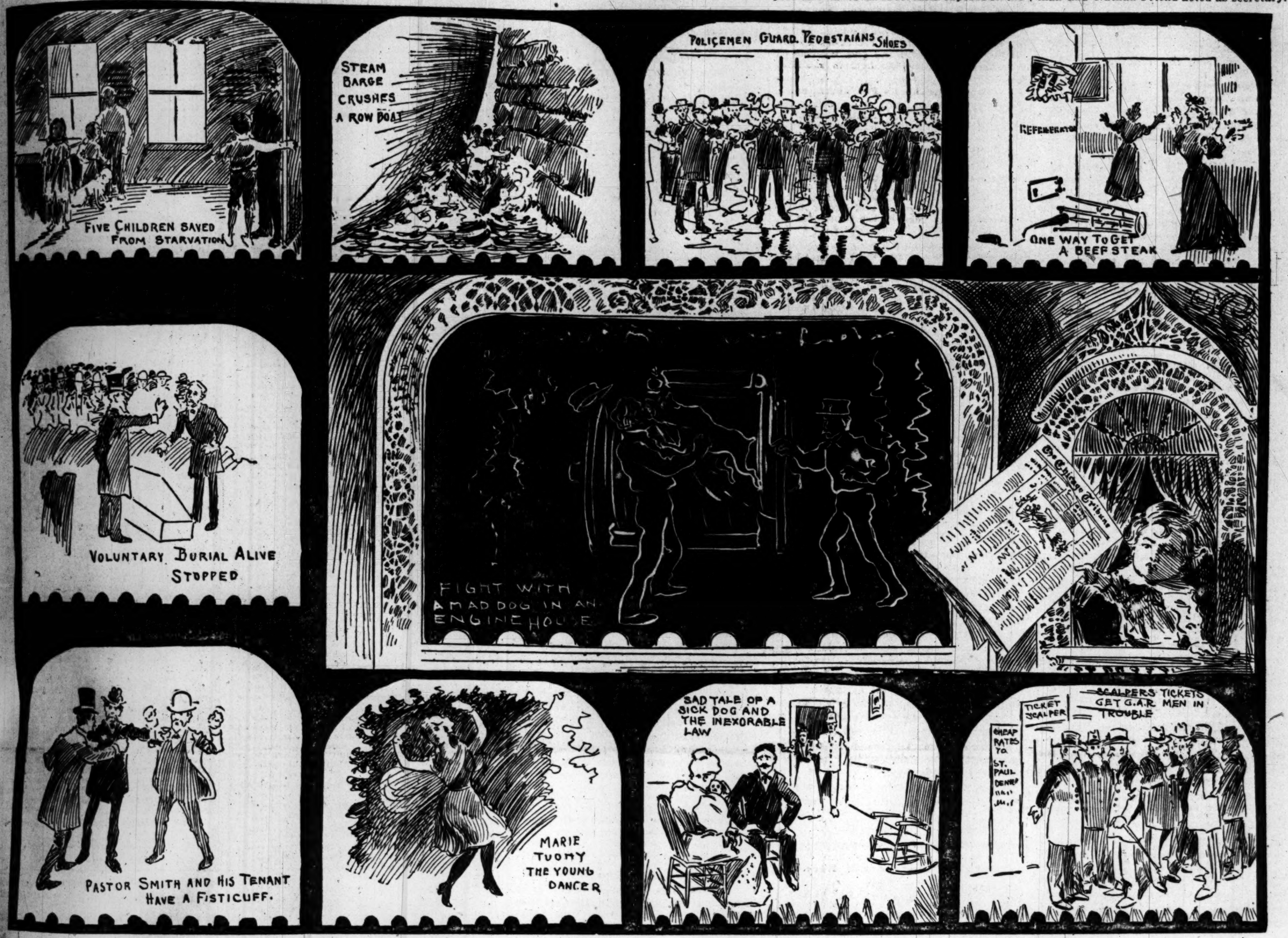
Benjamin and Thomas and William F. Thomas not only deny the allegations, but declare that they never before heard either of J. O. Samkins, P. J. Kinney, Abner Price, or W. H. Hanson.

However, it is asserted that one of the Thomas sons called on Mr. Samkins yesterday for the purpose of paying the claim for presenting which Mr. Samkins says he was beaten.

MOVEMENT FOR ALL-NIGHT SALOONS.

Proprietors and Patrons Now Hopeful the Council Will Pass a Permissive Ordinance.

It is thought probable that in the near future the City Council will amend the ordinances governing the licensing of saloons so as to provide for a special license which will permit the saloonkeepers who pay an additional fee to keep open all night.


FIVE CHILDREN SAVED FROM STARVATION
STEAM BARGE CRUSHES A ROW BOAT
POLICEMEN GUARD PEDESTRIANS SHOES
REFRIGERATOR
ONE WAY TO GET A BEEFSTEAK
VOLUNTARY BURIAL ALIVE STOPPED
FIGHT WITH A MAD DOG IN AN ENGINE HOUSE
Tribune
PASTOR SMITH AND HIS TENANT HAVE A FISTICUFF
MARIE TUOHY THE YOUNG DANCER
SAD TALE OF A SICK DOG AND THE INEXORABLE LAW
TICKET SCALPER
CHEAP RATES TO ST. PAUL DENVER
SCALPERS TICKETS GET G.A.R. MEN IN TROUBLE

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Delafield, Waukesha County, Wisconsin.
President Smythe will be at the Auditorium Hotel Annex each day, except Sunday, beginning Aug. 17. Hours—9:30 a. m. to 1 p. m.; 3 p. m. to 5 p. m.

Princeton-Yale School
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Affiliated with the University of Chicago.
Boys thoroughly prepared for universities and schools of science; finely equipped boarding department; new and elegant fire proof buildings; all modern improvements; faculty of 14 male teachers, all specialists; complete laboratories, gymnasium and auditorium; primary, grammar and college preparatory departments; location in Hyde Park residence district near University; opportunity for Chicago boys to spend Saturdays and Sundays at home. Write for catalogue. School opens Sept. 21st, '96. Address HIRAM A. GOOCH, Dean.

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL.
Dearborn Ave. and Elm St.
Boys prepared for college, scientific school, and early business life. Private tutoring and special preparation. Primary, Intermediate, Academic classes. New building elaborately equipped. Manual Training, Gymnastics, Military Drill. Graduates entered with honors at twelve colleges. Certificate admits without examination at colleges receiving certificates. Ninth year opens Sept. 24.
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Medical College and Hospital
of Chicago, Illinois.
The thirty-seventh annual course of lectures in this institution will commence September 15, 1896. New college building. Everything modern. Experienced teachers. Equality in sex. New Hospital of 200 beds now open. Send for announcement.
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A School for Girls.
A College for Young Women.
Twenty-Ninth Year Begins September 16, 1896.
The Rector will be at the office of the Living Church, 55 Dearborn-st., Room 20, every day this week, after Monday, 10:30 to 12:30.
Rev. C. W. LEFFINGWELL, D. D., Rector.

CHICAGO MUSICAL COLLEGE
Central Music Hall, Chicago. Dr. F. Ziegfeld, Pres.
31st Year begins Sept. 7, 1896.
Acknowledged the Foremost Institution of America.
Unexcelled facilities for a thorough course in
MUSIC and DRAMATIC ART.
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ST. AGATHA'S ACADEMY, 49th and Evans-av., opens on the same day.

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Fifteen miles from Chicago on the north shore. Graduating and College Preparatory Courses. Thorough instruction. Modern buildings; beautiful home. For illustrated catalogue address
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French and Latin Classes.
Marshall Field Building, Room 917.
The classes will begin October 5th. Circulars may be had at the book houses of McClurg, Brentano, Koelling & Klappenbach. For more information address DR. L. SAUVEUR, 4613 Ellis-av.

Mrs. Helen E. Starrett's
College Preparatory and Finishing School for young ladies, Scoville Place, Oak Park [suburb of Chicago], Ill., reopens Wednesday, Sept. 16. Principal at home Thursday and Saturday afternoons. Large and finely furnished buildings. Five acres of lawn. Day pupils from city five cents fare. Circulars on application.

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Competent instructors in every department. Well equipped modern building. A Christian home for young ladies. Most cultured surroundings. Write for prospectus. Dr. JOS. R. HARKER, Prest.

FEMALE ACADEMY 67th YEAR
High grade English and Classical School. Literary, Music, Art courses. Certificate admits to Wellesly, Smith, Vassar, Mt. Holyoke. E. F. BULLARD, Prin. Jacksonville, Ill.

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22nd year begins Sept. 23. All departments. Music, Art and Elocution taught as specialties. University Preparatory Course. Send for illustrated catalogue.
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A Christian Home School for girls and small boys. Day school for both sexes. College preparatory, music, and fine arts. Reopens Sept. 21.
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Affiliated with University of Chicago. Certificate admits to Eastern colleges. Girls of all ages taken. Special facilities for care of motherless girls. Address principal.

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NEW YORK, NEW YORK.
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BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
30, 32, and 34 East 57th Street.
Special Students admitted.

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STEVAN SCHOOL.
Boarding and Day School for Girls. Circulars.
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LAKESIDE SCHOOL, 429 Oak Street.
Prepares boys for college. Special attention to individual instruction. All teachers experienced.
Opens Sept. 23. C. C. COBB, Principal.

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Next terms begins Sept. 16th, 1896. Apply to WM. VERBECK.

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Kenyon Military Academy, Gambier, O.
73rd year. This old and remarkably successful school provides thorough preparation for college or business, and careful supervision of health, habits and manners. It is much the oldest, largest and best equipped boarding school for boys in Ohio. Illustrated catalogue sent.

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Is situated on Lake Maxinkuckee, in Northern Indiana, in a beautiful park of 80 acres, containing campus, fine course for cavalry practice, track for bicycle and sprinting races, lawn tennis and base-ball grounds, gymnasium. [70x80 feet] six flowing artesian wells.
The lake covers an area of about 12 square miles, is wholly fed by springs, has gently sloping sandy beach, and is a popular and pleasant summer resort, affording opportunity for all kinds of aquatic sports.
The Academy and Dormitory building is complete in every particular, entirely new, ABSOLUTELY FIRE PROOF, finished in hard wood, heated by steam, lighted by electricity, has hot and cold water baths, lavatories, and all modern toilet conveniences.
The course of study thoroughly prepares cadets for college, scientific schools, business, West Point or Annapolis.
The Academy is under the supervision of a West Point graduate and ex-army officer of large experience in teaching, who will have direct control of the discipline of the cadets.
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46 and 48 Van Buren-st.
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All branches of Music and Dramatic Art. Examinations for free and partial scholarship from Sept. 2.
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Send for catalogue and learn its superior advantages in standard, equipment and climate before deciding on a school. Opens Sept. 15th.

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Rev. J. H. McKenzie, Rector of Howe School, will be at the Auditorium Annex Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Sept. 3d, 4th, and 5th, from 11 to 1 and 2 to 5 o'clock.

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Civil Engineering (C. E.), Chemistry (B. S.), Arts (A. B.).
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Infantry, Artillery and Cavalry Drills.
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A REFINED HOME SCHOOL for 12 Boys. Prepares for College, Scientific Schools, and Business. Small classes. Specially adapted for boys who need private tutoring. Pupils have won scholarships at Chicago University and Columbia College. Terms, $400.

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38 AND 40 SCOTT STREET.
Twenty-second year begins Sept. 23, 1896.
Boys admitted to kindergarten and primary classes. A few boarding pupils received.
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Moved to spacious quarters at 1401-1403 Washington-blvd., Chicago. Principals: Miss Virginia Sayre and Miss Frances B. Wells. College preparatory and regular courses four years each.

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Full and Superior Faculty. Departments for English, Latin, Greek, German, French, Science, Music, Art.
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MISS JANE HUGE McDERMITT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Prepares for college. Boys received in Primary and Kindergarten Departments. Opens Sept. 23, 1896.

SYLVAN DELLS.
An ideal school for young boys. Home influences. Beautiful location. Terms, $300.
W. H. RUSSELL, Prin., Highland Park, Ill.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME,
NOTRE DAME, IND.
The 105th term will open September 8th, 1896. Catalogues sent free on application to Very Rev. A. MORRISSEY, C. S. C., President.

WEST WALNUT STREET SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies. 30th year. Collegiate, Eclectic and Preparatory. Modern Languages, Music, Art, Elocution. Mrs. Rebecca C. Dickson Long, Prin., successor to Mrs. Henrietta Kutz, 2045 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

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ORIOLES WIN THE FIRST.

COLTS LOSE A CLOSE GAME WITH LEAGUE CHAMPIONS.

Anson's Team Unable to Connect with Dr. Pond's Curves but Play a Snappy Game—Umpire Emslie's Gross Injustice to Chicago Hooted and Hissed by the Spectators—Baltimore Hits Terry Freely, but Wins Largely on Errors.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Baltimore	76	34	.691	Philadelphia	54	58	.482
Cincinnati	70	41	.631	Brooklyn	53	58	.477
Cleveland	67	43	.609	New York	53	61	.465
Chicago	65	50	.565	Washington	45	65	.409
Boston	62	50	.554	St. Louis	35	77	.313
Pittsburg	60	50	.545	Louisville	28	81	.257

Yesterday's Games.

Baltimore, 4; Chicago, 2.
Boston, 18; St. Louis, 3.
Boston, 12; St. Louis, 8.
Cincinnati, 4; New York, 0.
Pittsburg, 10; Philadelphia, 2.
Cleveland, 5; Brooklyn, 3.
Louisville, 8; Washington, 6.

Games Today.

Chicago at Baltimore.
Louisville at Washington.
Cincinnati at New York.
Cleveland at Brooklyn.
Pittsburg at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Boston.

ORIOLES TAKE THE FIRST GAME.

Colts Lose by Errors and Emslie's Bad Decisions.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 2.—[Special.]—The Colts lost to the champions today by a score of 4 to 2. The result was due to the fact that the visitors could not solve the scientific problems submitted by Dr. Pond. There were other factors, including the umpire, that combined to defeat the equine aggregation, but the doctor was the chief stumbling block.

The home team gathered in eleven good hits from Mr. Terry's delivery, while the Colts could do no better than six of this number; two were bunched on two different occasions and two earned runs resulted. If the visitors had done just a little more stick work they could have won handily. The narrow margin of two runs, by which the home team gained its victory, was partly due to fielding errors, in which "your Uncle" Anson played prominent part. And yet it was a pretty game. Both sides played fast ball. The champions made no errors. On several occasions the home team was prevented from adding to its score by the best kind of field work. Each side secured two double plays of exceptional rapidity. The home team hit the ball hard. A feature of the game was McCormick's fine work on third base. He accepted six difficult chances without error. One of them was a sensational one-hand catch of a high, bounding grounder from Jennings' bat. On several occasions he saved scores and helped to retire the home team at critical points. Dahlen let a grounder get away that cost one run in the last inning, and Capt. Anson had two fumbles, one of which let in the run which Dahlen should have killed. Everitt's error cost nothing. Ryan got a triple, a single, a sacrifice, and one score. Donohue got the other score and a two-bagger.

Emslie Makes Bad Decisions.

Umpire Emslie got into disfavor with the fans in the early part of the game and lost his temper. He gave a number of bad decisions to the cost of both clubs. A Baltimore enthusiast in the bleachers threw a beer bottle, which missed Emslie's head by an inch. The home team did not get the worst of the umpiring. In the eighth inning the Colts hit twice and made one score and but one more was needed to tie. Everitt was on first base with but one man out. Dahlen came to bat. The first ball was called a strike. Dahlen protested. The next ball grazed the plate. "Strike two," said Emslie. Then the ball was thrown to first. Everitt was almost caught napping, but it was too close for Emslie to call him out from his position behind the plate, but he so decided. Again Dahlen protested, and standing on the plate turned his back to the pitcher. Emslie motioned to Pond to throw the ball and he did so. It passed three feet to the right of the plate, where Dahlen was still standing facing the grand-stand. "Three strikes, you're out," said Emslie. The crowd was now in sympathy with Dahlen and the decision was hissed and hooted. Anson, tired of kicking for once in his life, walked to first base without a word. As the ball was about to be pitched he called time and then asked Emslie why he didn't call the game and give it to the home team 9 to 0.

"Play ball," yelled Emslie, and the game went on. The Colts played without life or interest and the home team made another score by virtue of a base on balls and two errors, without a hit.

On the way to his carriage Anson said: "There is not an umpire in the league that has given Chicago a fair deal away from home."

Full of Snap and Vim.

The game opened with plenty of snap and vim. Dahlen got a hit in the first, but was left. For the home team McGraw went out on a line drive which hit Pfeffer's belt buckle, but didn't get away. Keeler got a clean single to right and stole second. Jennings hit a liner to left, and also reached second while Keeler scored. Kelley followed with a liner to center, scoring Jennings. Kelley also stole second, but was left there when Doyle and Reitz went out on infield hits, which McCormick and Pfeffer fielded perfectly.

In the second inning Ryan hit the first pitched ball and landed it in the middle of the fence in left center and beat it to third. He scored on Pfeffer's long fly to right. That settled the run getting, as far as the Colts were concerned, until the eighth inning, when they had a good chance to bat out a victory, but were retired without one score on two questionable decisions.

How Baltimore Won.

The home team was also shut out by fast ball playing until the sixth inning. In the last half of the second Brodie went out from McCormick to Anson. Then Clark hit a three-bagger to right. Dr. Pond followed with a long fly to Lange. Clark left third too soon and was declared out, Lange and McCormick securing the double play. This decision caused a row between the home team and the umpire and Brodie was ordered off the field, Quinn taking his place.

In the sixth Quinn's three-bagger to center and Clark's safe popup brought one more run. Dahlen, Pfeffer, and Anson retired the side with a double play. In the eighth Doyle walked. Reitz hit a slow one to Dahlen, who fumbled, spoiling a double play. Then Quinn hit a grounder to Anson, who fumbled, and Doyle went from second to home while Anson was recovering the ball, which had not gone outside the diamond. The Colts then pulled themselves together and retired the side and were themselves retired in one, two, three, order in the ninth. The score:

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	B	P	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
Everitt, lf...	4	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Dahlen, ss...	3	0	1	3	3	1	0	1	1	0	1
Lange, cf...	4	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anson, 1b...	3	0	0	9	1	2	0	0	1	0	1
Ryan, rf...	3	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Pfeffer, 2b...	3	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
M'Crm'k, 3b...	3	0	1	1	5	0	0	1	0	0	1
Terry, p...	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Donohue, c...	3	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals...	28	2	6	24	13	4	0	5	3	0	3

BALTIMORE.

	AB	R	B	P	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
McGraw, 3b...	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Keeler, rf...	4	1	2	3	0	0	2	0	0	1	2
Jennings, ss...	4	1	1	5	3	0	1	0	0	0	0
Kelley, lf...	4	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Doyle, 1b...	4	0	1	9	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Reitz, 2b...	4	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0
Brodie, cf...	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clark, c...	4	0	2	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Pond, p...	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Quinn, cf...	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Totals...	35	4	11	27	10	0	6	0	2	3	8

Chicago ....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—2
Base hits ....1 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 2—6
Baltimore ....2 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 *—4
Base hits ....3 1 1 1 1 2 1 0 *—11

Place and date—Baltimore, Md., Sept. 2, 1896. Exact attendance—2,300. Earned runs—Chicago, 2; Baltimore, 3. Two-base hits—Donohue, McGraw, Keeler. Three-base hit—Ryan. Sacrifice hits—Ryan, Quinn, Clark. Double plays—Lange-McCormick-Dahlen, Pfeffer-Anson, Jennings-Doyle, Reitz-Doyle. Umpire—Emslie. Time—2:00.

PAY FOR THE DOOR AND A BALL.

Mr. Byrne Says Nothing but Sends In a Bill.

New York, Sept. 2.—[Special.]—Patsy Tebeau and his aggregation from Cleveland made things exceedingly interesting for the so-called Grooms at Eastern Park this afternoon, winning by 5 to 2. The latter never had a say until the last inning, when they bunched a few hits and thus saved themselves from a shut-out.

"Cy" Young was in good condition for this game and the Brooklyns' inability to hit safely made it uninteresting for the small crowd of spectators.

Payne, who is considered Brooklyns' leading man, was hit too frequently. With all that, the game would have been in doubt had the home team not played so poorly in the field. Charlie Byrnes got even with the Spiders, however, after the last game of the former series here. Jesse Burkett was so incensed over the defeat of the Clevelands he deliberately tossed the ball over the fence. Mr. Byrne noticed this act, but looked wise and said nothing.

After the Cleveland team left the grounds it was discovered one of the doors of the dressing-room had been battered down. Again Mr. Byrne smiled, but took no action. Last night Patsy Tebeau received a bill for $5.25 for the erection of a new door and the loss of one regulation league ball. Accompanying the bill was a letter notifying the Cleveland man that unless the bill was paid the visiting team would have to seek another dressing-room.

When the team reached the grounds this afternoon the money was paid and the Cleveland players were allowed to dress on the grounds. Tebeau claimed the old door and it was given him. It is not likely that any more damage will be done to the Brooklyn club's property. The score:

Cleveland.	R	B	P	A	E	Brooklyn.	R	B	P	A	E
B'rkett, lf.	0	1	0	0	0	Griffin, cf.	0	0	4	0	0
M'Kean, ss	1	1	4	1	0	Shindle, 3b	0	0	2	2	0
Childs, 2b.	0	3	1	1	0	Jones, rf.	1	3	2	0	1
M'Aleer, cf	0	0	3	0	0	Shoch, 2b.	1	1	2	2	1
McGarr, 3b	0	1	0	5	0	C'rcor'n, ss	1	1	4	2	2
Zimmer, c.	0	2	3	1	0	And's'n, 1b	0	0	6	0	0
Tebeau, 1b	1	0	15	2	0	M'C'rthy, lf	0	3	3	0	0
Blake, rf.	2	2	1	0	0	Grim, c.	0	1	4	0	1
Young, p.	1	2	0	6	0	Payne, p.	0	1	0	1	0
Totals.	5	12	27	16	0	Totals.	3	10	27	7	5

Cleveland..........0 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 2—5
Brooklyn..........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3—3

Earned runs—Cleveland, 1; Brooklyn, 2. First base on errors—Cleveland, 2; Brooklyn, 0. Left on bases—Cleveland, 9; Brooklyn, 6. Three-base hit—Burkett. Two-base hits—Blake, Corcoran. Struck out—By Young, 2; by Payne, 2. Base on balls—Off Young, 1. Sacrifice hit—Grim. Stolen bases—McAleer, McCarthy. Double play—McGarr-Tebeau-Zimmer. Umpire—Hurst. Time—1:58. Attendance—1,500.

BATTERS' BOX ON THE WRONG SIDE.

Cincinnati Wins a Game from the New York Team.

New York, Sept. 2.—[Special.]—The Cincinnati Reds, after losing eleven straight games, went to the Polo Grounds this afternoon and won a game that was full of ginger but had no runs for the New Yorks. The game was called at the end of the seventh inning on account of darkness with the score 4 to 0 for the Reds.

Cincinnati players made a discovery soon after their arrival. They found the batters' box on the left-hand side of the plate had been carefully dug out and the hole filled up with loose earth. This would be a detriment to the Cincinnatis, who are nearly all right-handed hitters, while the south-paw hitters of the New York team would not be affected.

For a long time the Cincinnatis scraped the dust out of the hole and the New-Yorkers scraped it back again. Umpire Sheridan refused to call play until the hole was properly filled up. Finally some water was poured on the dust and a young man pounded the dirt with a weight, after which the umpire started the game, play being called at twenty minutes past 4 o'clock.

In the fourth inning Gleason struck out and Joyce did likewise, the last strike on each being called on a good ball. Joyce made a fierce protest, ending up with the assertion: "You can't come here and bulldoze us."

Sheridan cautioned Joyce to go to the bench. The manager refused and kept on talking. "If you don't sit down I'll put you out of the game," said the umpire.

"I dare you to," replied Joyce. "You are out of the game and fined $25," said Sheridan. Joyce refused to retire until Sheridan got a watch and threatened to declare the game forfeited. Connaughton was then detailed to play short, and George Davis was shifted to third base.

Cincinnati won the game in the sixth, when they scored four runs on singles by McPhee, Smith, Irwin, and Burke and Connaughton's bad muff of a throw to second. The score:

Cincinnati.	R	B	P	A	E	New York.	R	B	P	A	E
Burke, lf.	0	1	1	0	0	V'H'lt'n, cf	0	0	0	0	0
Hoy, cf.	0	0	1	0	0	Tiernan, rf.	0	2	1	0	0
Miller, rf.	0	0	0	1	0	Gleas'n, 2b.	0	0	4	2	0
McPhee, 2b	1	4	3	3	0	Joyce, 3b.	0	0	0	1	0
Peitz, c.	0	0	8	1	0	D'vis, ss,3b	0	1	1	1	0
Smith, ss.	1	1	1	3	0	Staff'rd, lf.	0	0	2	1	0
Irwin, 3b.	1	1	1	1	0	W.Cl'rk, 1b	0	0	6	3	0
Vaughn, 1b	1	1	6	0	0	Wilson, c.	0	2	5	1	0
F'rem'n, p.	0	1	0	3	0	H. Clark, p	0	1	2	1	0
						C'nn't'n, ss	0	0	0	1	0
Totals.	4	9	21	11	0	Totals.	0	6	21	11	0

Cincinnati..........0 0 0 0 0 4 0—4
New York..........0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 2. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 8; New York, 6. First on balls—Off Foreman, 2; off Clark, 1. Struck out—By Foreman, 5; by W. H. Clark, 4. Two-base hit—Tiernan. Stolen bases—McPhee [4], Wilson. Double play—Peitz-McPhee. Passed ball—Wilson. Hit by pitcher—By Foreman, 1; by Clark, 1. Umpire—Sheridan. Time—1:44. Attendance—2,500.

TWO VICTORIES FOR BOSTON TEAM.

Takes Both Games from St. Louis by Heavy Batting.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 2.—Boston won two games from St. Louis today. The home team did enough batting to win a dozen games. Klobedanz occupied the box for Boston, and allowed the visitors only five hits. Long was struck by a pitched ball and injured in the eighth inning, Ganzel taking his place. In the second game both teams batted heavily, but the ragged fielding by Meyers and Cross for St. Louis gave Boston the game. Cross made a home run on a hit inside the grounds. The game was called after the eighth inning on account of darkness. The score:

FIRST GAME.

Boston.	R	B	P	A	E	St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E
Hamilton, cf.	2	2	5	1	0	Dowd, 2b.	0	0	3	6	0
Tenney, rf.	1	3	3	0	0	Sullivan, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Duffy, lf.	3	3	0	0	0	Douglass, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Long, ss.	2	0	2	1	0	Connor, 1b.	0	0	14	0	0
Stivetts, 1b.	5	3	5	1	0	Parrott, cf.	0	0	4	0	0
McGann, 2b.	1	2	4	0	0	Meyers, 3b.	1	1	2	4	1
Bergen, c.	2	4	1	0	0	Cross, ss.	0	2	2	2	1
Collins, 3b.	1	2	2	3	1	Murphy, c.	1	1	1	0	0
Klobedanz, p.	1	4	1	1	0	Donahue, p.	1	0	0	2	1
Ganzel, ss.	0	0	0	0	1	McFarl'd, *.	0	0	0	0	0
Totals.	18	23	27	7	2	Totals.	3	5	27	14	3

*Batted for Murphy in ninth.

Boston..........3 0 2 3 4 0 1 1 2—18
St. Louis..........0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—3

Earned runs—Boston, 9; St. Louis, 1. Two-base hits—Tenney, Duffy, Bergen. Three-base hits—Stivetts, Meyers, Collins, Tenney. Home run—Bergen. Stolen bases—Duffy, Stivetts. Double play—Cross-Dowd-Connor. First on balls—Off Klobedanz, 2; off Donahue, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Sullivan and Long. Passed ball—Bergen. Time—1:51. Umpires—Campbell and Henderson. Attendance, 2,500.

SECOND GAME.

Boston.	R	B	P	A	E	St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E
Hamilton, cf	2	3	2	0	0	Dowd, 2b.	3	3	3	1	0
Tenney, rf.	1	2	4	0	0	Sullivan, lf.	0	0	5	0	0
Duffy, lf.	0	2	2	0	0	Douglass, rf	1	2	2	1	0
Ganzel, ss.	1	2	0	2	2	Connor, 1b.	0	0	6	1	1
Stivetts, 1b.	1	3	7	0	0	Parrott, cf.	0	2	4	0	0
McGann, 2b.	1	0	2	2	2	Meyers, 3b.	0	0	1	3	4
Bergen, c.	3	3	4	1	0	Cross, ss.	1	1	2	0	3
Collins, 3b.	2	2	3	1	0	M'Frl'nd, c.	2	1	1	4	0
Nichols, p.	1	2	0	1	0	Kissinger, p	1	2	0	0	0
Totals.	12	19	24	7	4	Totals.	8	11	24	10	8

St. Louis..........2 1 0 0 0 0 3 2—8
Boston..........1 2 2 0 5 0 1 1—12

Earned runs—Boston, 2. Two-base hits—Kissinger, Bergen, McFarland, Stivetts, Duffy. Three-base hits—Meyers, Nichols. Home runs—Cross, Dowd. Stolen bases—Dowd, Cross, Duffy [2], Hamilton [3]. First base on balls—Off Kissinger, 4; off Nichols, 1. Struck out—By Kissinger, 2; by Nichols, 3. Passed ball—McFarland. Time—1:45. Umpires—Campbell and Henderson.

MILLER'S SINGLE BRINGS VICTORY.

Colonels Win from Washington in the Eighth Inning.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 2.—Louisville bunched hits on German in the final innings and won out, although Washington had taken a good lead. Herman was easy in the first inning, but improved as the game progressed. "Doggie" Miller batted in place of Johnson in the eighth, and his single brought in the runs which won the game. Attendance, 765. The score:

Washing'n.	R	B	P	A	E	Louisville.	R	B	P	A	E
Lush, rf.	3	1	0	0	0	Dexter, c.	1	1	1	3	1
Demont, ss.	0	2	2	5	1	McCreary, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Selbach, lf.	1	2	0	0	0	Clark, lf.	1	2	4	0	0
McGuire, c.	1	3	5	1	0	Rogers, 1b.	1	2	11	1	0
Smith, 3b.	1	2	0	4	1	Pickering, cf.	1	1	3	0	0
Wrighley, 2b.	1	1	2	7	1	Dolan, ss.	1	1	2	2	0
Brown, cf.	0	1	2	0	0	Clingman, 3b.	2	2	4	4	1
Cartwr't, 1b.	0	1	13	0	0	Johnson, 2b.	0	0	0	1	0
German, p.	0	0	0	3	0	Herman, p.	1	0	0	3	0
						Miller, 2b.	0	1	1	1	0
Totals.	6	14	27	17	3	Totals.	8	12	27	15	2

Washington..........4 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—6
Louisville..........0 0 2 0 0 0 1 4 1—8

Earned runs—Washington, 4; Louisville, 5. Two-base hit—Clingman. Three-base hits—Brown, Rogers. Home run—Clingman. Stolen bases—Selbach, Smith, Lush. First on balls—Off Herman, 8. Hit by pitcher—Selbach, Rogers. Struck out—By German, 2; by Herman, 1. Time—1:40. Umpire—Lynch.

TAYLOR WEAKENS IN THE EIGHTH.

Three Two-Baggers and Five Singles Win for Pittsburg.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 2.—Today's game between the Phillies and Pittsburg was a pitcher's battle until the visitors' half of the eighth, when Taylor was rapped for three two-baggers and five singles, Pittsburg winning in a walk. Previous to this Taylor pitched an excellent game, but received poor support, while Hawley allowed the locals but four hits. A wild pitch and a bad throw to second gave the Phillies their first run and their next was a gift from Sugden, who stood deliberately away from the plate, allowing Delehanty to come in from third. Pittsburg played a sharp fielding game throughout. Attendance, 3,700. The score:

Philadel'a.	R	B	P	A	E	Pittsburg.	R	B	P	A	E
Cooley, cf.	0	0	4	0	2	Dono'n, rf.	2	3	0	0	0
Thomp'n, rf	0	1	2	0	0	Ely, ss.	0	1	2	1	0
Deleh'y, lf.	1	1	1	0	0	Stenzel, c.	2	1	4	0	0
Hallm'n, 2b	0	0	3	0	0	Smith, lf.	2	2	3	0	0
Lajoie, 1b.	0	1	11	0	1	Lyons, 3b.	1	2	0	0	0
Boyle, c.	1	2	2	0	0	Sugden, c.	2	2	5	1	1
Cross, 3b.	0	1	0	2	0	Davis, 1b.	0	0	11	0	0
Leahy, ss.	0	0	1	5	1	Hawley, p.	1	1	0	3	0
Taylor, p.	0	0	0	5	0	Padden, 2b.	1	1	2	3	0
Totals	2	6	24	12	4	Totals	10	13	27	9	1

Philadelphia..........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1—2
Pittsburg..........0 0 0 1 1 0 1 7 *—10

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 1; Pittsburg, 8. Two-base hits—Donovan, Hawley, Padden, Lyons. Three-base hits—Boyle, Sugden, Lyons, Davis. Stolen bases—Delehanty, Stenzel. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 5; Pittsburg, 7. Struck out—Lajoie, Leahy, Hallman, Cross, Taylor, Padden. Double plays—Davis and Ely, Padden and Davis. First on errors—Pittsburg, 3. First on balls—Off Taylor, 2; off Hawley, 4. Hit by pitcher—Delehanty. Wild pitch—Hawley. Passed ball—Boyle. Umpire—Lally. Time of game—1:55.

ANSON HOPES FOR SECOND PLACE.

Says the Colts Will Land Next to the Leaders.

New York, Sept. 2.—[Special.]—Anson is now looking for the second best of it. Asked tonight where the Colts would end, he replied: "In second place. We are the best travelers that ever came down the pike, and while Cleveland and Cincinnati are cutting one another's throats we will knock the Temple cup persimmon, and then beat Baltimore for the prize and the big end of the gate money. If we can win when we are crippled and playing out of position, what will we do when we get in shape again?"

GAMES IN THE WESTERN LEAGUE.

Minneapolis Makes It Three Straight from the Tigers.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Minneapolis	74	39	.654	Kansas City	61	53	.535
Ind'napolis	68	45	.601	Milwaukee	54	66	.450
St. Paul	66	50	.568	Columbus	40	80	.333
Detroit	65	51	.560	G'd Rapids	38	82	.316

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 2.—The Millers today made it three straight from the Tigers. The score:

Minneapolis..........0 0 0 3 2 0 0 3 0—8
Detroit..........0 0 1 1 0 0 0 2 0—4

Carney Was Invincible.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 2.—Carney was invincible today up to the ninth inning, when a lucky bunching of hits saved the visitors from a shut-out. Jones was easy to solve. Attendance 2,000. The score:

Kansas City..........1 2 0 1 0 2 0 3 0—9
Columbus..........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3—3

Brewers Defeat the Hoosiers.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 2.—Milwaukee outbatted Indianapolis, bunching nine hits in three innings, and won. The score:

Milwaukee..........1 0 0 0 3 1 2 0 0—7
Indianapolis..........1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—3

BOHMAN BECOMES A PROFESSIONAL.

Chairman Gideon's Weekly List of Transfers and Suspensions.

Chairman Gideon's bulletin for this week announces the transfer to the professional ranks of O. F. Bohman of this city. Bohman is transferred at his own request and will hereafter try for racing honors against the professionals.

Among those suspended pending investigation is A. E. Irons of Chicago and Meadville, Pa. The bulletin does not state what the charges against Irons are. Sanction for a race meet is granted to Frank W. Moulton of Chicago for Sept. 4. The bulletin:

SUSPENDED PENDING INVESTIGATION.

A. E. Irons, Chicago, Ill., and Meadville, Pa.

DECLARED PROFESSIONALS.

George Sanborn Jr., Fonda, Ia., Clause A; John Bridges, Fonda, Ia., Clause A; Will Paulson, Alta, Ia., Clause A; W. Knehens, William Obermueller, O. J. O'Brien, Marion Stevens, M. J. Williams, Mike Cullinare, M. McDonough, T. J. Lemke, J. F. Barsaloux, J. M. Sheehan, E. C. Graham, H. A. Mengels, J. M. J. Thornton, Fred Eichman, H. C. Jones, Thomas Murphy, H. Falvey, C. F. Stevens, all of St. Louis, Mo., Clause B; Byrd Moore, Fort Dodge, Ia., Clause B; George T. Huebner, Fort Dodge, Ia., Clause B; George D. Grant, Detroit, Mich., Clause B; T. W. Underwood, Chapin, Ia., Clause B; H. W. Dean, Waverly, Ia., Clause B; E. H. Streeter, Cedar Rapids, Ia., Clause B; S. H. Page, Waverly, Ia., Clause B; William H. Williamson, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Clause D; Louis C. Howard, Grand Rapids, Mich., Clause F; Clarence Kellett, Oshkosh, Wis., Clause B; O. F. Bohman, Chicago, Ill., own request; —— Rumler, Atkinson, Ill., Clause B; Fay Hunter, Atkinson, Ill., Clause B; William Sears, Atkinson, Ill., Clause B; Edward Johnson, Atkinson, Ill., Clause B; Walter Kline, Genesee, Ill., Clause B; J. Boyd Anderson, Nanticoke, Pa.; P. P. Dawson, Newman, Ill.; H. F. Palmer, Milwaukee, Wis.

SUSPENDED.

For competing in unsanctioned races—James Boyd, Wylie Harris, George Murray, Elmer Kelly, Lou Boyd, Peter Sarald, Daniel Coyne, Frank Acker, Minneapolis, Minn.; Fred Ward Smith, F. Smith, Dan Armstedt, St. Paul, Minn.; William Lawson, Cambridge, Ill.; Frank W. Smith, Sharon, Ill., are suspended for ninety days from Aug. 26. For competing in unsanctioned races—Will Paulson, Alta, Ia., suspended for sixty days from Aug. 26. For competing in unsanctioned races—George Sanborn Jr., John Bridges, Fonda, Ia., are suspended for thirty days from Aug. 26. For competing in unsanctioned races after warning—Charles Tallman, A. K. Wheeler, Harry Wheeler, George M. McKay, Dr. James Mills, H. D. Murdock, William Mason, Janesville, Wis.; Frederick Burgess, Frederick Knobel, B. Ackley, Evansville, Wis., are suspended for sixty days from Aug. 28. For competing in unsanctioned races—Henry Motel, Clymon, Wis., is suspended for thirty days from Aug. 29. For false entry—Guy R. Lee, Depere, Wis., suspended for thirty days from Aug. 29.

SUSPENSIONS REDUCED.

Sportsman's Park and club, St. Louis, Mo., has been placed upon the list of those to whom the sanction privilege is denied.

SANCTIONS GRANTED.

Sept. 23-24, Barry County Agricultural Society, Hastings, Mich.
Sept. 11, Hillsboro County Fair and Driving Park Association, Hillsboro, Ill.
Sept. 3-4, Morrison Fair Association, Morrison, Ill.
Sept. 3, Howard City Driving Park and Agricultural Society, Howard City, Mich.
Sept. 3, Dwight Cycling club, Dwight, Ill.
Sept. 7, Soo Falls Wheelmen, Sioux Falls, S. D.
Sept. 14-15-16, Goodhue County Agricultural Society, Zumbrota, Minn.
Sept. 16, Merchants' club, Alton, Ill.
Sept. 18, Kankakee Fair Association, Kankakee, Ill.
Sept. 12, Saginaw Wheelmen, Saginaw, Mich.
Sept. 9, Freeport Cycling club, Freeport, Ill.
Sept. 19, Elkhorn Park and Cycle Association, Elkhorn, Neb.
Sept. 8, Danville Fair and Trotting Association, Danville, Ill.
Sept. 2, Flushing Wheelmen, Flushing, Mich.
Sept. 4, F. W. Moulton, Chicago.

MAHER WANTS TO MEET SHARKEY.

Thinks the Corbett Match Will Not Take Place.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 2.—[Special.]—Michael Connelly and John Quinn, managers and backers of Peter Maher, said today they had wired several Eastern clubs offering to match Maher against Sharkey. Quinn said: "We believe the Corbett deal is off for good and Sharkey cannot now find any excuse for not meeting us. We will guarantee Maher can knock Sharkey out in four rounds. If he fails to do it we will not take a cent. We are now waiting to hear from the Eastern clubs on the proposition. Peter is confident he can do it."

STUART WILL BID FOR THE FIGHT.

New York Will Not Be Selected as a Battle Ground.

New York, Sept. 2.—W. K. Wheelock, representing Dan A. Stuart of Texas, said to a reporter of the Associated Press today he was in no way connected with the offer made by New York parties for the Corbett-Sharkey fight in the vicinity of this city. He will, however, make an offer at the proper time for a fight between Corbett and Sharkey, but it will not take place in or in the vicinity of New York City. He will offer a purse for a match between the two pugilists, which, in the event of the failure to carry out the agreement, will be forfeited to them.

Indiana Prairie Chickens Scarce.

The open season for shooting began in Indiana on Monday. More than fifty Chicago sportsmen went into the adjoining State to bring down the early prairie chicken. They returned yesterday a thoroughly disgusted lot, barring a favored few who shot over preserved grounds.

At Lowell, Ind., at daybreak on Monday there were eighteen Chicago men, reinforced by as many natives, hunting the stubble and corn fields. The total bag of prairie chickens for the day and for the entire party was six birds. Chicago men account for the scarcity in a year when conditions should make the birds plentiful by saying that the native Indianians have been disobeying the law and have been cutting down the chickens for a month.

Bowling League Tournament.

A meeting of the Chicago Bowling League was held at Kinsley's last night. The schedule of games was announced and the opening contest will take place on the Kinsley alley on the evening of the first Monday in October. The clubs competing are West Ends, Fellowship, Paramount, Ravenswood, Plaza, Vincennes, Textile, Bankers' Athletic, and one yet to be chosen.

GENTRY BEATS ROBERT J.

PACES SLOW FLEETWOOD TRACK IN RECORD-BREAKING TIME.

Unexpected Victory for the Son of Ashland Wilkes, Who Paces Three Heats at an Average Time of 2:03 2-5 — Marvelous Performance Under Many Unfavorable Conditions—Finishes on Uphill Stretch with Great Bursts of Speed.

New York, Sept. 2.—In the presence of 8,000 spectators at Fleetwood Park today, William Simpson's pacing stallion John R. Gentry defeated Robert J., Frank Agan, and Star Pointer in the fastest harness race on record, the gallant little son of Ashland Wilkes stepping the first heat in 2:03¾, the second in 2:03¼, and the third in 2:03¾, an average of 2:03 2-5. All the finishes were very close and exciting, and the contest was from every point of view a great one, surpassing in interest and importance any harness race of the present campaign. John R. Gentry is owned in New York, and this victory was as popular as it was unexpected.

Everybody, including the keenest circuit followers, expected Robert J. to win the Champion Purse at Fleetwood. The odds were 10 to 3 on his chance before the first heat, and so confident were his backers that he would win that the record-holder remained favorite until the end, starting at even money against the field in the final heat.

Gentry's Marvelous Performance.

Marvelous is the only word which describes the performance of John R. Gentry. The day was too chilly to favor fast time, and a stiff breeze retarded the horses in the homestretch. Fleetwood, never a fast track, was in good condition, although not quite at its best, the soil giving way in places under the feet of the flying pacers. Gentry got two lengths the worst of the send-off in the first heat and he trailed the leaders, while Robert J. and Frank Agan went off in the lead to the three-quarter pole. Robert J. made a break near the Point of Rocks in the third quarter, leaving Agan in the lead, but John R. Gentry came on with a terrific burst of speed and beat him a short neck in the drive to the wire.

The second heat was a repetition of the first, except that Robert J. broke before reaching the first turn and Agan was three lengths in the lead at the homestretch when Andrews made his drive with Gentry. Like an arrow the little horse came on and cut down the gelding's lead, winning in the last strides by a short neck in 2:03¼.

In the last heat Gentry got away on even terms with the others and he was never headed. The pace was terrific all the way, this time Agan's head being on Gentry's shoulder from start to finish, while Robert J. was an open length behind to the head of the stretch, where Geers made his drive for the heat. It was a rousing, killing struggle to the wire and the three great pacers were necks apart at the finish, but little Gentry's nose was there first in 2:03¾, and the greatest harness race on record was his.

Benton M. a False Favorite.

Benton M. was a hot favorite in the 2:15 class for trotters, but Alcidalia easily outtrotted the field and the favorite, winning from wire to wire in each heat. Benton M. was last. Tomorrow the big free for all trot will take place. The summaries:

The Champion purse, $2,500, free-for-all class, pacing:

John R. Gentry, b. h., by Ashland Wilkes, dam Damewood, by Wedgewood [W. J. Andrews]	1	1	1
Frank Agan, b. g., by Mike Agan, dam Flora, by White Cloud [W. H. McCarthy]	2	2	3
Robert J., b. g., by Hartford, dam Geraldine, by Jay Gould [E. F. Geers]	3	3	2
Star Pointer, b. h., by Brown Hal, dam Sweepstakes, by Snowbells [H. McCleary]	4	dis	

TIME BY QUARTERS.

First heat	:30¾	1:01½	1:32¾	2:03¾
Second heat	:30¾	1:01½	1:32¾	2:03¼
Third heat	:31	1:01	1:31¾	2:03¾

Time—2:03¾; 2:03¼; 2:03¾.

The Press Stakes, $3,000, 2:15 class, trotting:

Alcidalia, b. m., by Sir Walter Jr., dam Comed Sister, by Daniel Lambert [Dore]	1	1	1
Azmonbs, by Azmoor [Powers]	3	2	5
Token, b. m., by Onward [Dumond]	7	5	2
Rifle, blk. g., by Elyria [McCarthy]	2	10	6
Quartermarch, b. s., by Quartermaster [Snyder]	8	3	3
Orange Chief, b. s., by Orange Blossom [Greenway]	4	4	9
Nutshell, b. m., by Bayonne Prince [Bowne]	5	6	4
Dennis, br. g., by Fairholm [Miller]	6	7	8
King Albert, b. s., by King Nutwood [Tyson]	10	9	7
Benton M., ch. s., by Gov. Benton [Houghton]	9	8	10

Time—2:11¼; 2:12¾; 2:14¼.

CAUFIELD DEFEATS TWO FAVORITES

Outsider Wins the Fourth Race at Ideal Park.

Caufield, with 88 pounds up and at 8 and 10 to 1 in the betting, created a surprise by winning the fourth race at Ideal Park yesterday. Dorah Wood and Derfargilla received the bulk of the play. The former was backed down from 4 to 1 to 3 to 2 and the latter from 10 to 1 to 5 to 2. This caused Caufield's price to jump from 2 up to 10 to 1, which was also a surprise, as Caufield figured as good if not better than anything in the race. When they were sent away the despised Caufield was well in front. Before he reached the first turn he was pocketed, compelling Everett to pull him up. He raced up to the leaders again in rounding the turn and was again blocked, which caused Everett to pull him from the outside to the inside. His chances of winning at this time were very slim, but Everett began riding fiercely, and a sixteenth from home was in front, where he remained to the end. Irene Woods, at 6 to 1, was second, and Uncas, at 5 to 2, third.

Another good contest was that between Miss Francis and Service in the mile race, the third on the card. Service was a warm 7 to 10 favorite, while Miss Francis was held at 2 to 1. From the head of the stretch to the wire it was a horse race, both running as a team. Fifty yards from the end Service got his nose in front and under a drive won.

The books had a shade the better of the game, as but two favorites won—Belchox and Service. The former took the first race from flagfall to finish, with Cinder Sal second and Terramie third. Sullivan had the mount on Challange, the second choice pick, but pulled him up at the start, for which he was called into the stand and warned.

Lonely was the tip for the 2-year-old event and went to the post at 3 to 5, but she had all she could do to get inside the money. Loudon R., backed from 5 to 1 to 2 to 1, captured the purse, with Leo Wicka in the place. The last event went to May Gallop. Summaries:

First race, ¾ mile—Belchax, 106 pounds [Scherrer], even money, won; Cinder Sal, 109 [Clay], 20 to 1, second; Terramie, 103 [Dorsey], 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:17¾. Mary Portland, Jack Goodman, Belvoir, Lienad, and Chalange also ran.

Second race, for maiden 2-year-old fillies, 9-16 mile—Loulou R., 107 pounds [Dorsey], 2 to 1, won; Leo Wicka, 103 [Scherrer], 10 to 1, second; Lonely, 107 [H. Shields], 3 to 5, third. Time, :58. Miss Motor, Theresa H., Outing, Blue Jacket, Katy L., Lottie Wimmer, and Mon Bijou also ran.

Third race, 1 mile, selling—Service, 110 pounds [H. Shields], 4 to 5, won; Miss Francis, 97 [Clay], 3 to 1, second; Mandolina, 107 [Burrell], 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:46¼. Dantes, Fritzie, Tamerlane, Plutus, Spendoline, and Master Fred also ran.

Fourth race, ¾ mile, selling—Caufield, 92 [Everett], 10 to 1, won; Irene Woods, 98¼ [Caywood], 6 to 1, second; Uncas, 88 [Clay], 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:03¼. Dora Woods, Derfargilla, Frank Jaubert, May Rose, and Character also ran.

Fifth race, ¾ mile, selling—May Gallop, 103 pounds [Dorsey], 15 to 1, won; Ida Pickwick, 109 [Irving], 10 to 1, second; Pinkey Potter, 103 [Caywood], 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:30. Tradition and Indra also ran.

Entries for today:

First race, purse $300, selling, ¾ mile—Roger B., 102 pounds; Vigars, 100; Julie, 97; Hands Off, 107; London Smoke, 106; Donnat, 107; Mollie King, 98; Sister Florence, 98; King Henry, 98.

Second race, purse $300, selling, 9-16 mile—Bombardon, 108 pounds; Laius, 105; Squan, 105; Muscow, 108; Nalrete, 105; Thompson, 108; Loulou R., 105; George B., 108; Miss Motor, 105; Admetus, 105; Blue Jacket, 105.

Third race, purse $300, selling, ¾ mile—Wells Street, 101 pounds; Sullross, 106; Forseen, 92; Floreanna, 107; Tramp, 105; Walkover, 105; Mabel T., 113; Canewood, 109.

Fourth race, purse $500, ¾ mile—The Deuce, 109 pounds; Alvarado, 102; Derfargilla, 111; Ida M., 99; Ida Pickwick, 100; Judge Baker, 90.

Fifth race, purse $300, selling, ⅞ mile—Whitcomb, 103 pounds; Abe Furst, 106; Incitatus, 106; Provident, 99; Paul Griggs, 106; Crœsus, 102; Hessville, 99; Mace, 102; Domitor, 102.

Sixth race, purse $400, 1 1-16 miles—Umbrella, 100 pounds; Semper Lex, 110; Merry Monarch, 110; Onalaska, 100; Cæsarian, 118.

Pooling at Louisville.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 2.—[Special.]—Pools on tomorrow's Ideal Park races sold at the Turf Exchange tonight as follows:

First race—Sister Florence, $5; King Henry, $4; Vigars, $4; field, $10.
Second race—No pooling.
Third race—Walkover, Floreanna, and Canewood, $5 each; Forseen, $2; field, $3.
Fourth race—Ida Pickwick, $10; Ida M., $6; Derfargilla, $5; The Deuce and Alvarado, $4 each; Judge Baker, $2.
Fifth race—Abe Furst, $10; Incitatus, $8; Paul Griggs, $6; Hessville and Domitor, $5 each; field, $5.
Sixth race—Cæsarian, $15; Merry Monarch, $8; Semper Lex, $6; field, $3.

Results at Newport.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 2.—Redwood, the winner of the fourth race at Newport on Tuesday, and supposed to be a ringer, was fully identified today as the horse by that name that raced at the Chicago tracks in 1893. After the judges announced their decision all bets were ordered paid. Summaries:

First race, ¾ mile—Elsie D., 104 pounds [J. Matthews], 6 to 1, won; The Merchant, 107 [Britton], 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Romance, 104 [R. Jones], 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:16. Dr. Kellogg Brown Jewel, and Judith C. also ran.

Second race, 11-16 mile—Timemaker, 106 pounds [J. Gardner], 2 to 1, won; Little Nigger, 99 [Walker], 3 to 1 and even, second; Argonaut, 100 [J. Matthews], 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:08¾. What Next, Covington, Ky., Barton, Star Tobacco, and L. W. also ran.

Third race, 1 mile and 70 yards—Toots, 104 pounds [J. Gardner], 2 to 5, won; Le Banjo, 107 [Clerico], 3 to 1 and 1 to 3, second; Springtime, 104 [Aker], 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:47½. Dick Tension also ran.

Fourth race, ¾ mile—Turtle Dove, 112 pounds [F. Russell], 2 to 1, won; Belle Bramble, 112 [Clerico], 7 to 10 and out, second; Belle of Niles, 107 [Sherrin], 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:01¾. Margaret Lyne, Miss Miles, Angelus, Connie Lee, and Ambush also ran.

Fifth race, ⅞ mile—Moylan, 110 pounds [J. Gardner], 1 to 5, won; Harry Shannon, 102 [Walker], 5 to 1 and 1 to 2, second; Imp. Skate, 105 [Britton], 30 to 1, third. Time, 1:28¾. Starbeam and Hoffman also ran.

Entries for tomorrow:

First race, selling, 7 furlongs—Lady Modred, 99 pounds; Equinox, 101; Miss S., 103; Katie G., Silversmith, 105; Good Advice, 106; Buck Knight, 107; King Charlie, St. Helena, Le Banjo, 108; Nance, 109; Judith, 113.

Second race, 9-16 mile—Miss Bramble, Gertrude M., Quiv Wing, 94 pounds; Harry S., Sistan, Our Domestic, Wickliffe, Superbia, 97; Masterpiece, Gray Eclipse, Sir Sidney, Hamlin, 100.

Third race, 5 furlongs—L. W., Double Dummy, 102 pounds; Suydam, Henry Launt, Little Nigger, What Next, Jack of Hearts, Billy Arnold, Cavalero, Argonaut, Joe Mussle, Cherry Leaf, 105.

Fourth race, handicap, 1 mile—First Deal, 96 pounds; Robinson, 98; Toots, 100; Joe Clark, 102; Grannan, 106; Langdon, 110.

Fifth race, selling, 6 furlongs—Mobalaska, 101 pounds; Sauterne, Peep O'Day II., Kitty B., 102; Lawanda, Wang, 105; Pont Lear, Kitch, Nellie, Osborne, 106; Whyota, Lulu T., Twinkle, 107.

Results at Sheepshead Bay.

New York, Sept. 2.—The results at Sheepshead Bay this afternoon were:

First race, ¾ mile—Miss Prim, 105 pounds [Littlefield], 3 to 1 and 7 to 5, won; Confession, 105 [Clayton], 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, second; Ballyroe, 105 [Hamilton], 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, third. Time, 1:02 2-5. Lineage, Ignarra, Accordeon, Sonnet, Athia, Purple Jacket, and Miriam M. also ran.

Second race, ¾ mile—Kentucky Belle, 105 pounds [Doggett], 3 to 1 and even, won; Yankee Heiress, 105 [Ballard], 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, second; Numerset, 105 [Clayton], 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time, 1:03 1-5. Hint, Naughty Girl, Myrtle I., Periodical, Clatter Feet also ran.

Third race, 1 mile—Roundsman, 117 pounds [Doggett], 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, won; Hazlet, 107 [Hill], 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, second; Ramiro, 115 [Sloan], 5 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:41 4-5. Muskalonge, Valley, Chugnut, Old Saugus, and Helleport also ran.

Fourth race, Golden Rod, ⅞ mile, on the turf—Typhon II., 110 pounds [Martin], 4 to 5 and out, won; Princess Flavia, 97 [Sloan], 7 to 5 and out, second; Burlesque, 105 [Clayton], 6 to 1 and out, third. Time, 1:28.

Fifth race, 1 3-16 miles, selling—Damien, 99 pounds [O'Leary], 1 to 2 and out, won; Argentina, 99 [Sloan], 8 to 5, second. Time, 2:05 2-5.

Sixth race, ¾ mile, heats, selling—First heat: Sherlock, 103 pounds [Sloan], even and out, won; Strathrol, 107 [Martin], 1 to 5 and out, second; Aurelian, 117 [Taral], 9 to 2 and out, third. Time, 1:15 1-5. Song and Dance also ran. Second heat: Sherlock, 103 [Sloan], 7 to 10 and out, won; Song and Dance, 104 [Ballard], 25 to 1 and 6 to 1, second; Strathrol, 107 [Martin], 7 to 5 and out, third. Time, 1:16. Aurelian also ran.

Seventh race, 1 mile, on turf—Ferrier, 135 pounds [Taral], 7 to 2 and even, won; Lookout, 113 [Lewis], 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second; Sir Francis, 121 [Clayton], 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:42 2-5. Brandywine, Longbeach, Marietta, Captain T., and Karma also ran.

Entries for tomorrow:

First race, ¾ mile—Storm King, 115 pounds; The Manxman, Bannock, Inspirer, Ludwigshafen, 113; Flying Squadron, Nana H., 110; Salmank, Boy Carruthers, Buddha, Glimmering, Kebo, Slow Poke, 108; Florian, Celozo, 105.

Second race, ⅞ mile—Bonaparte, 110 pounds; Tom Cromwell, Formal, 107; Royal Rover, Grasloss, 106; Salvable, 102; Amanda V., Refugee, Rolando, Woodvine, Zanone, 99.

Third race, the Belle's Stakes, Futurity course—Cleophus, Divide, Winged Foot, Royal Rose, Cassepola, 115 pounds; Grey Bird, 107.

Fourth race, Autumn Cup, 1¾ miles—Deerslayer, 118 pounds; Ben Eder, 112; Souffle, 110; Gold Crest, 107; Connoisseur, 103; Song and Dance, 90.

Fifth race, free handicap, 1⅛ miles—Flying Dutchman, 119 pounds; Keenan, 117; Lucania, 101; Arapahoe, 98; Argentine, 95.

Sixth race, 1 mile, on turf—Halfling, 108 pounds; Manchester, Galilee, 107; Preston, 106; The Dragon, 99; Premier, 97; Mormon, 94.

Results at Detroit.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 2.—Three of the six favorites won at Windsor today. The weather was fair, the track fast, and the attendance large. Summaries:

First race, 9-16 mile—Allegro won, Forfeit second, Merry Chimes third. Time, :56¾.

Second race, ¾ mile—Moncreith won, Ray de Angeles second, Katie W. third. Time, 1:02¾.

Third race, 1¼ miles—Stanza won, Rey del Mar second, Cotton King third. Time, 1:56.

Fourth race, selling, ¾ mile—Ardath won, Sobriquet second, Lauretta D. third. Time, 1:28¾.

Fifth race, 9-16 mile—Lorrainnia won, The Duchess second, Virgie Dixon third. Time, 1:08¾.

Sixth race, 4½ furlongs—Tidiness won, Appleby second, Stray Step third. Time, :57.

Special Labor Day Races.

The Ideal Park Racing Association's program for the week beginning Sept. 7 was issued yesterday. The purses to be hung up for the regular events range from $300 to $400, and the handicaps $500. The event of the week will be the Labor Day Special, distance one mile, for a purse of $600.

COLISEUM RACES BEGIN TONIGHT.

Anderson, Parsons, Bliss, and Other Fast Men Are Entered.

The arrangements for the appearence at the Coliseum of E. E. Anderson of "mile a minute, paced by an engine," fame, have been completed. He will ride next Monday night, which will be his first appearance in Chicago. Next Sunday Anderson will again attempt to do the mile a minute ride behind a locomotive, and will leave for Chicago immediately after. Anderson says he does not expect to do anything wonderful after his hard ride Sunday, but believes he should be able to beat 2:00, and will attempt to lower the mile paced record made by Parsons, 1:54.

Anderson, however, is not the only crack who will ride. Jay Eaton, who beat Parsons at Nashville, and is well known in Chicago, has arrived in town. Eaton is anxious to meet Parsons in the hour race and thinks he can beat him. Another arrival is Henry Kanaska of Milwaukee, who has never been beaten on an indoor track. "Pye" Bliss leaves Springfield tomorrow and will ride here in the Saturday and Friday races. W. E. Becker, Van Nest, Henry Bradis, Burt Repine, Frank Wing, H. B. Marsh, H. Van Herik, and Frank Pearson will also ride tonight. With such riders as these entered, good racing will doubtless be seen. The management promise even better racing than was seen at the last meet.

During the week attempts will be made to lower existing indoor records. The track has been strengthened and has had some of the springiness taken out of it, and is probably a little faster on that account than it was at the first meet. It has the reputation of being the fastest indoor track in the world, and if the attempts at records are not successful it will be the fault of the riders and not of the track. Following is the program for tonight's racing:

Amateur, one mile novice; one mile handicap, professional; amateur, one mile novice; amateur, Bankers' Athletic club, two mile handicap; half mile open, professional; amateur, Bankers' Athletic club, two mile handicap, final heat; one mile handicap, professional, final heat; amateur, one mile open; half mile open, professional, final heat; one mile open, amateur, final heat; ten mile open, paced, professional.

SHARKEY NOT A SCIENTIFIC MAN.

Marine Says This Is Not His Way of Fighting.

Tom Sharkey, now hot on Jim Corbett's trail, arrived in the city from New York yesterday, where, last Monday night, he boxed three rounds with John L. Sullivan. The Sailor was accompanied by "Danny" Needham, his adviser, instructor, and trainer. Sharkey takes no stock in the disparaging reports that were sent broadcast throughout the United States annt his poor showing with Sullivan; in fact, he treats it lightly.

"The public," he said, in speaking of the affair last night, "ought to know that John L. is too old and in no condition to put up a hot set-to, and had I gone at him slam-bang and knocked him out the spectators would, I think, have hissed me out of the ring. I am not worried a bit as to what Easterners say about my showing at the garden. I never posed as a scientific boxer, and do not make any pretensions of being one. It may be a good thing," he continued, "but it does not always win a battle. I was clever enough to defeat or stand off every man I ever met, and think I am clever enough to defeat Corbett; at least I am betting my money that way."

Sharkey is much put out about the manner in which Corbett is treating him and his manager, Dan Lynch.

"We were matched in San Francisco and made arrangements to meet in New York to select a battle ground, if possible, and settle other matters pertaining to our battle. My manager has been at the appointed place on three different occasions, and Corbett did not show up. If he intends to back out why does he not come out like a man and say so; then I can look for trouble elsewhere. Both Maher and Fitzsimmons, I understand, are looking for my scalp, and as soon as I get through with this Corbett business I will talk to them."

Sharkey will spar with Needham the balance of the week, beginning tonight, at a West Side theater.

Harry Gilmore will leave for the East today to put the finishing touches on Tommy White, who is matched to fight George Dixon.

TAKES A CLOSE RACE.

TOMMIE BUTLER CARRIES OFF THE HONORS AT SPRINGFIELD.

Wins Mile International in a Hot Finish with the Best Riders in the Country—Half Mile Is Also Added to His List of Victories in an Equally Game Race—He Follows Bald Down the Stretch but Jumps Ahead at the Tape.

Springfield, Mass., Sept. 2.—[Special.]—Fifteen thousand people saw many close contests today. Springfield maintained its reputation for finely conducted race meets, none this year having been better managed.

Tommie Butler of Boston, who weighs but 126 pounds, and is credited with being a schoolboy, carried away the honors of the day, winning the mile international in a game finish, among all the leading men of the country, and the half-mile open in just as good a field. In the latter he followed Bald down the stretch, and jumped from behind him when near the tape.

In the mile Bald led into the stretch, with Butler and Cooper close up. Bald worked hard, but Butler, Cooper, and Gardiner passed him, and finished in the order named. Bald fought hard for every position and did not yield without a hard struggle.

In the amateur class the honors were evenly divided. Ingraham of Dixon, Ill., the best man of that State, did not meet expectations. Curtis of Meriden, Elmer of Chicopee, and Ludwig of the same city, took the races of the pure class.

The closest finish of the day was that in the mile, 2:10 class, professional, run in two-fifths of a second better time than the mile international. In the 2:10 class, Porter of Waltham, Helfert of Utica, and Jenny of the same city, were but inches apart at the tape.

Sanger and Kennedy from scratch had no show for the money in the handicap. The five-limit men paced and paced about the two miles, and finished as the field was rounding the last turn. No records were broken, the pacing of the events being slow, and not the best obtainable. The sextuplet made a mile in 1:52 3-5, and the Kings County quad team did a half in :55 2-5.

Mile International Race.

The great race of the day, the mile international, had thirteen starters and included all of the best men of the year except Murphy and Kennedy. Tom Butler, Cooper, Bald, Sanger, Cabanne, and many others were there as the field lined up for the pacemaker. Big Randall of Rochester had the pole, Bald second in line, Newton, the ex-amateur, third; Gardiner fourth; Cooper, Detroit; Tom Butler; Callahan, Buffalo; Allen, Syracuse; Ziegler, California; Kimble, Louisville; MacDonald, New York; Sanger, Milwaukee; and Cabanne, St. Louis, representing twelve cities.

Maya of Erie paced the first half, Fuller of Malden the second half. The race for the pacemaker was pretty in itself, Tom Butler again gaining the desired position. Ziegler followed, and Cooper, shifting up several notches from his original position, dropped in third, Callahan, Bald, MacDonald, Newton, Kimble, Gardiner, Allen, and Sanger following, with Cabanne bringing up the rear, his ability of last year to get best positions being apparently gone. The pick-up was well done and the order remained the same to the quarter, when Bald moved up from fifth position to the side of Tom Butler, coming into the stretch slightly to the good. Cooper swung closely with the two, and Gardiner came up from ninth place and gained third. Bald gave way to Butler, who followed him down the stretch, jumping him within sight of home, and Cooper forced his way past Bald, Gardiner gaining third from Bald right at the finish. The time limit was 2:05; the time of the race, 2:05 2-5, allowed to stand.

In the half-mile open Bald had the pole, Cooper, Sanger, Butler, Hoyt, Kennedy, Randall, Schrein, Kimble, Cabanne, Newton, and Murphy following. L. P. Callahan paced and Tom Butler, Hoyt, Murphy, Bald, Kennedy, Randall, Kimble, Cooper, Sanger, and Cabanne was the line back of the pace. Bald came out in this as in the mile, and Tom Butler followed, jumping out and winning by a length at the tape.

Cooper's Good Ride.

Cooper made the ride of the race, coming up from his position near the rear, and gaining third, but a length back of Bald. Kennedy and Murphy were inches only apart for fourth and fifth positions. The time was 1:01 4-5.

Sanger and Kennedy had scratch in the two-mile handicap. Five men at the long marks bunched, and nine men in the center formed another. Sanger and Kennedy closed at the half mile and at the mile. Callahan and Kennedy made a good run toward the leaders, but gave up. Sanger went out at the bell, but could not catch the leaders, and gave up, the field, with the exception of the leaders, giving up. Lewis, 250, won; Bates, 250, second; and Bowler, 190, third. The summaries:

One mile, amateur, for riders within twenty-five miles of Springfield—F. I. Elmer, Chicopee, won; W. E. Tenseler, Broadbrook, second; E. C. Ferree, Springfield, third. Time, 2:24 2-5.

Half mile, open, professional—Tom Butler won, Bald second, Cooper third. Time, 1:01 4-5. Single paced.

Half mile, open, amateur—E. M. Blake, Keene, N. H., won; Joe Harrison, Asbury Park, second; R. F. Ludwig, Chicopee, third. Time, 1:05 4-5. Single paced.

One mile, 2:10 class, professional—A. W. Porter, Waltham, won; W. J. Helfert, Utica, second; F. J. Jenny, Utica, third. Time, 2:04 4-5. Single paced.

Mile, open, amateur—C. C. Ingraham, Dixon, won; Ray Dawson, Boonton, second. Time, 2:07. Single paced.

Mile, international, professional—Tom Butler won, Cooper second, Gardiner third, Bald fourth. Time, 2:05 2-5. Single paced.

Two-mile handicap, professional—C. J. Lewis [270 yards] won, George L. Bates [250 yards] second, J. B. Bowler [190 yards] third. Time, 2:20 3-5.

Mile handicap, amateur—A. M. Curtis, Meriden [40 yards], won; F. A. Gately, Boston [70 yards], second; R. M. Alexander, Hartford [40 yards], third. Time, 2:09 3-5.

Michael to Ride Today.

Little Michael, the Welshman, arrived in this country today, and will be seen at the Springfield meet tomorrow in an exhibition ride. He is not able to go officially for records. Michael is a smaller man than any American racing man following the path, said to be smaller than Gus Steele of Chicago, and is a wonderful long distance rider. He will first be seen in the races at Buffalo Sept. 7, where his manager, Tom Eck, will take him, and will compete in the hour race at the Quill club meet Sept. 18 and 19 with Parsons, the Australian, and Starbuck of this country. Maddox may compete in the same race.

Michael will remain in this country over winter and be seen in the circuit contests another year, together with other foreign talent.

At a late hour tonight Referee Robinson disqualified Tom Cooper in the mile international for shoving Eddie Bald. This occurred at the time Newton fell. Newton had the pole, Ziegler was outside him, Cooper was next, and Bald was coming strong around the outside to the side of Butler, who was leading. As Bald reached Cooper's side the Detroit man deliberately shoved him, and with the shove swerved against Ziegler, who had to crowd Newton. Newton fell and Bald protested. Cooper was disqualified, and, it is said, was fined and cannot ride tomorrow.

RELAY RIDERS ARRIVE AT OMAHA.

White and Sawyer Go a Fast Eleven Miles.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 2.—[Special.]—Although the exact time for the arrival of the Journal-Examiner relay riders was not known at an early hour this morning, there were many enthusiastic wheelmen awaiting them. R. T. ("Dode") White, Ed Morgan, and Lunsford Sawyer went out about two miles beyond Irvington to relieve Bob Kenode and Shakleton, and left there at 8:15. Then the greatest race of the relay yet made was commenced. The road was bumpy, but the boys stuck to it, and White and Sawyer, both speedy Western Union lads, fairly flew along and covered eleven miles of territory in the remarkably low time of thirty minutes, which beats all previous records on this race. White, with the message contained in a leather pouch strapped around his shoulders, with Sawyer at his side and Morgan some little way behind, arrived at Omaha at 8:45. Crescent City, Ia., a distance of twelve miles, was made at 9:23, in thirty-eight minutes, and Honey Creek was gained at 9:52.

Cycling Association Meeting.

These will be a special and important meeting of the Cook County Cycling Association at the First Regiment Armory this evening at 8:30 o'clock.

Riders Pass Through Jefferson.

Jefferson, Ia., Sept. 2.—[Special.]—The riders in the relay race passed here on the railroad track at 7:30, five hours behind time. Roads impassable.

School Boys' Clothing

Strength in the cloth and sewing is necessary—but you want something more—that mysterious something called style—it's always in the James Wilde Jr. & Co. make of clothing—the clumsy effect that's in most makes of boys' clothing is avoided here.

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Purely vegetable, mild, and reliable. Regulate the Liver and Digestive organs. The safest and best medicine in the world for the

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FROST COMPANY. Makers

LACK OF BUYING POWER.

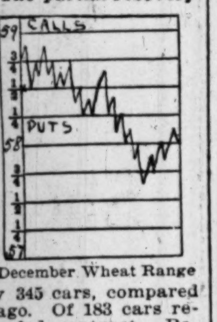
PROFESSIONAL WHEAT TRADERS SKEPTICAL AT BULL NEWS.

Price Declines ⅛ and ⅜@½ Cent—Light Receipts in Northwest Explained Away—Beerbohm on Russian Crop Disregarded—Cables Are Disheartening—Corn Is Lower Despite the Frost Predictions—Quotations in South Water Street.

Numerous bullish considerations in wheat failed to count for much in the face of a general lack of outside interest in the market, and a feeling of nervousness over local stock securities, and prices showed a net loss of ⅛c for September and December and ⅜@½c for May, while at one time values represented a decline of ⅞c on September, ⅞c on December and 1c on May. There was a strong opening on the tone in Wall street, lighter receipts in the Northwest, and Beerbohm's report on the Russian crop, which said it was doubtful if Russia would raise over 320,000,000 bu, or 48,000,000 bu less than last year. This started wheat off with an advance of ⅛@¼c for December and May. Then the bears had an explanation for the lighter Northwestern receipts, which took the edge off. It was said that a blockade, owing to a wreck on the Great Northern, held back 1,200 cars, and a blockade outside Duluth, due to shutting down of elevators at West Superior on account of the new inspection law, and heavy passenger traffic incident to G. A. R. excursions, had delayed cars in transit. The Beerbohm report lost its effect on being stamped as an old and uncertain story. Colder conditions in the Northwest were also ignored. Capt. Phillips and other traders supposed to be on the bull side began selling freely, and some heavy long lines came out. Some bearish factors were in hand. Early Liverpool cables were ¼d lower, and both Berlin and Paris were easier. A small bank failure in the Northwest and another in Nebraska counted.

Large Decrease in World's Stocks.

Bradstreet's reported an increase in the world's visible last week of 1,537,000 bu, against a decrease of 297,000 bu a year ago. Pacific coast stocks were made to show an increase of 1,500,000 bu for August. The late cables quoted Liverpool spot easy and unchanged, with futures steady at ½d decline, Berlin ½@¾ mark higher, Paris wheat 5 centimes lower and flour unchanged, and Antwerp steady. The partial recovery at the close was on reports of cash sales, which were rumored as being large on a basis of 57⅞c for December. All that could be verified was 56,000 bu No. 2 spring and 25,000 bu No. 1 Northern for export. There was a good demand for cash wheat to go to interior milling points. New York reported 35 boatloads taken for export. Receipts at Duluth and Minneapolis were only 345 cars, compared with 938 cars a year ago. Of 183 cars received here only 5 graded contract. Receipts at Western primary points were 861,648 bu; shipments, 399,581 bu. Samples were ½@¾c lower. Sales included: Winter—No grade at 35@43c, No. 4 at 45@52c, No. 3 at 50@57½c, No. 3 hard at 52@52¾c, No. 2 hard at 56c. Billed through: No. 3 red at 53½c and No. 3 hard at 52¼c. Spring—No. 4 at 40@46c and No. 3 at 52@53c. Billed through: No. 4 at 46@48c, No. 3 at 48@53c, and No. 3 white at 49c, no grade at 40@49c.



December Wheat Range

Frost Predictions Lost on Corn.

Corn was moderately active but lower in spite of predictions of frost in the West and reduced receipts. September sold at 20@20⅜c. Schwartz-Dupee dumped large quantities of September, and there were large orders to sell December and May. Bradstreet's showed an increase of 497,000 bu. Cables were steady for spot but dull for futures. September closed at the opening quotation, 20¼c, December sold at 21½c at the opening and close, with a range for the day of 21⅜@21⅞. The May range was 24½@24⅞c, closing at 24⅝c. Primary receipts were 646,000 bu; shipments, 420,000 bu. Local receipts were 442,000 bu; shipments, 561,000 bu. Clearances were 396,000 bu, and charters were made for 350,000 bu. Carlot receipts were 375, with 565 expected today. Shipping demand was good. Samples were ¼c lower. The out-inspection was large at 579,000 bu.

Oats were weak, and sold ¼@⅜c lower, with the market dull. Bradstreet's showed an increase of 194,000 bu in the world's visible, but it was not considered important. September opened at 15⅜c and closed at 15¼c, the lowest quotation for the day. December sold from 16⅜c to 16⅛c at the close. May declined from 19c to 18⅝c, recovering to 18⅝c at the close. Receipts were 633,000 bu, and shipments 195,000 bu. In carlots the receipts were 375, mostly low grade. Today 285 cars are expected. Samples were ¼c lower. Exports were 185,000 bu.

Oats Still Grading Poor.

Sales on track and f. o. b., coarse grains included: Corn—No grade at 16½c; No. 4 at 18½c; No. 3 at 20¼@20½c; No. 3 yellow at 20½@20¾c; No. 2 at 20⅜c; No. 2 yellow at 20¾@21¼c; No. 3 white at 20½c; No. 2 white at 20⅝@21c. Billed through—No. 3 yellow at 19½c; No. 2 white at 19½@20¼c. Oats—No grade at 11@12¼c; No. 3 at 12@18½c; No. 3 white at 14¾@19c; No. 2 at 16@16¼c; No. 2 white at 20c. Billed through—No grade at 12c; No. 3 at 11@18c; No. 3 white at 14½@18½c; No. 2 at 15c; No. 2 white at 19@19½c.

Provisions were rendered steady by the decrease in stocks. This was larger than expected, but the decrease in the world's stock of lard at 59,000 tcs was less than expected. The Chicago Packing and Provision company bought quite a line of October ribs, while Schwartz-Dupee took considerable October pork, which ruled strong. Outside trade was meager. The shipping demand was fair and prices firm.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

The crowd had it that John Cudahy was selling out his wheat, and that it was a continuance of his policy for three days. Cudahy denied it emphatically, and stated that he had been and still was a buyer of wheat, and that if he could be called a bull he was a bull for big money.

Deliveries on September contracts yesterday were 25,000 bu wheat, 100,000 bu corn, 25,000 bu oats, 10,000 bu flaxseed, 500 brls pork, and 150,000 lbs ribs.

William T. Baker, President of the board, arrived in New York on the Teutonic yesterday and spent yesterday at the Holland House. It is said that he has returned sooner than he at first intended to take a hand in politics on the sound money side and to take hold again of Board of Trade reforms which have been quiescent for a time. He will be in Chicago the last of this week or the first of next.

Puts on December wheat sold at 57⅜@57¾c, and calls at 58⅛@58¾c. The closing price on the curb for December wheat was 58¼c.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 235 cars; corn, 565 cars; oats, 335 cars; hogs, 25,000.

Prices of Grain and Provisions.

WHEAT.

	Closed Tuesday.	Price range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.	Closed Sep. 4, 1895.
September	55⅞	55 @ 56	55⅝	58¾
December	58⅛	57⅝@ 58⅝	58	60⅞
May	63⅛	62⅛@ 63⅝	62¾	64
CORN.				
September	20¾	20 @ 20½	20¼	32⅞
December	21⅝	21⅜@ 21⅞	21½	27⅞
May	24⅞	24½@ 24⅞	24⅝	29⅞
OATS.				
September	15½	15¼@ 15¾	15¼	18½
October	15⅞	15⅝@ 16⅛	15⅝	18
May	18⅞	18⅝@ 19	18⅝	20⅞
MESS PORK.				
September	5.70	5.67½@5.77½	5.67½	8.25
January	6.82½	6.82½@6.92½	6.85	9.62½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
September	3.27½		3.32½	5.82½
January	3.70	3.72½@3.77½	3.75	5.82½
RIBS—BOXED 25C MORE THAN LOOSE.				
September	3.15	3.17½@3.20	3.20	5.60
January	3.45	3.42½@3.47½	3.45	5.00

MARKETS IN SOUTH WATER STREET.

No Improvement in Prices on Account of Heavy Receipts.

About the only thing that can be said of the markets at present is to term them great bargains for the buyer. Heavy receipts continue in all lines and quotations do not rally. The best the country affords can be had at prices barely above cost of production, freight, and commissions. For the housewife who cares to take the trouble it will be surprising how far a little money will go on the street these days.

The following quotations are wholesale prices, and for small lots a fair percentage must be added:

Butter — Creamery: Extra separator, 16c; firsts, 14½@15½c; seconds, 11@13c; thirds, 9c; dairies, 11@14c.

Cheese—Western Young Americas, 7@8½c; twins, 6@8c; cheddars, 6@7½c; Swiss, 8@9c; limburger, 5½@6c; brick, 6@6½c.

Eggs—Strictly fresh, loss off, 10@11½c; Southern, loss off, 10@10½c.

Green fruits—Apples, new, 50c@$1.00 per brl; bananas, $1.00@1.25 per bunch; lemons, $5.00@7.00 per box; oranges, $4.00@5.00 per box; plums, 50@75c per 16-qt case; peaches, 8@16c per 1-5 bu basket; grapes, 8@16c per 8-lb basket; pears, 80c@$1.25 per bu.

Melons—Osage, 15@25c per crate; gems, 10@20c per crate; watermelons, $1.00@2.50 per doz.

Potatoes—New: Rose, 28c per bu; Early Ohios, 22@26c.

Poultry—Live turkeys, 8@10c; spring ducks, 9@9½c; chickens, dry picked, 8½c; spring chickens, 8½@9c. Iced poultry—Turkeys, 8@10c; spring chickens, 9@9½c; spring ducks, 8@9c.

Vegetables—Celery, 20@60c per box; cucumbers, 25@40c per bu; cauliflower, 50c@$1.00 per case; pickles, 50@60c per ¼-bu sack; squash, 75c@$1.00 per doz; turnips, 75c per 1½-bu sack; egg plant, 50@75c per brl; green corn, 15@20c per sack; lima beans, 12@15c per qt; onions, 25@30c per 1½-bu sack; rutabagas, 25@30c per bu; string beans, $1.00 per sack; tomatoes, 20@25c per bu; watercress, 15@20c per doz bunches; cabbage, $1.00@1.25 per 100.

Whisky—Steady on the basis of $1.19 for highwines.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST

Closing Quotations in Grain and Provisions at New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Grain—Wheat—Receipts, 30,900 bu; exports, 32,350 bu. Spot weaker; No. 1 hard, 67⅞c. Options opened steadier on light spring wheat receipts and frost talk, but was weak for the balance of the day under liquidation, easy cables, big increase in world's stocks, and small clearances; closed ⅜@½c net lower; September, 62@62¾c, closed 62⅝c; December, 64¾@65 11-16c, closed 65c.

Corn—Receipts, 50,100 bu; exports, 56,073 bu. Spot weaker; No. 2, 25¾c. Options opened higher on covering and frost reports, but later under liquidation declined to the lowest record, closing at ¼@½c lower. September closed 25⅝c; December, 27¾@28c, closed 27¾c.

Oats—Receipts, 20,400 bu; exports, 17,460 bu. Spot weaker; No. 2, 19½@19⅝c. Options at first firmer on bad crop news, but later broke sharply and closed at a new low record at ⅜@½c net decline; September, 19¼@19⅝c, closed 19¼c; December, 20⅝@21¼c, closed 20⅝c.

Hay dull. Hops steady. Hides steady. Leather steady. Wool dull.

Beef steady. Cut meats firm. Lard steady; Western steamed, $3.75; refined steady. Pork steady. Tallow steady. Cottonseed oil steady.

Petroleum—Firm; United closed $1.10½ bid. Resin steady. Turpentine quiet.

Rice firm. Molasses firm.

Pig-iron—Dull; Southern, $10.25@12.00; Northern, $10.75@12.50. Copper—Dull; brokers, $10.62½; exchange, $10.50@10.85. Lead—Firm; brokers, $2.50; exchange, $2.70@2.75. Tin—Quiet; straits, $13.25@13.35; plates quiet. Spelter—Dull; domestic, $3.65@3.75.

Coffee—Options steady, with prices unchanged to 5c higher; ruled dull and featureless on local trading; closed inactive at unchanged prices to 5c net advance; December, $9.05. Spot coffee—Rio easy; No. 7 jobbing, 11c; invoice, 10¼c; mild quiet; Cordova, 15@16½c.

Sugar—Raw quiet and steady; fair refining, 2⅞c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3¼c; refined quiet.

Butter—Extra creamery Western in fair demand and steady. Exporters are doing very little. Creamery Western extras, 16½c; seconds to firsts, 12½@15½c. Western imitation creamery, seconds to firsts, 10@12½c; Western factory, June extras, 11@11¼c; current make, seconds to firsts, 9@10¼c; thirds, 7½@8¼c.

Cheese—The demand fair and the market firm at full former figures. State, full cream, large, colored, fancy, 8@8⅛c.

Eggs—The demand fair and prices well sustained for all desirable fresh receipts and for low grades. Western, northerly sections, fancy, 15c; do, fair to good, per dozen, 14@14½c; and do, per case, $2.50@3.00.

Cotton—At the start prices were advanced 4 to 11 points, followed by a decline of 8 to 10 points, but quickly rallied to opening prices. Later on all the early improvement was lost and the market closed easy at 10 to 11 points decline from yesterday's final figures. The strength early in the day was due to the continued unsatisfactory crop reports, but prices immediately turned downward under a load of realizing sales. Liverpool was again active and supposed to be selling here against purchases abroad. Private cables state the Indian crop was not so great and that business in Russia is bad.

Liverpool reported a moderate demand for spot cotton. Sales, 8,000; speculation and export, 500; American, 7,000; receipts, nil. Middling uplands, 4⅝d. Futures strong and irregular, 7-64@8-64d advance. Closed quiet, 9½@10½ points net advance.

Manchester—Yarns quiet; buyers hold off.

Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
September	700	8.04	7.90	7.90@7.92
October	15,700	8.22	7.98	7.98@7.99
November	14,200	8.21	7.97	7.97@7.98
December	84,900	8.27	8.04	8.05@8.06
January	116,200	8.32	8.10	8.10@8.11
February	6,100	8.34	8.14	8.13@8.16
March	15,100	8.39	8.17	8.18@....
April	1,200	8.37	8.26	8.22@8.24
May	3,900	8.47	8.27	8.26@8.28

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 2.—Wheat—Moderate trading was the rule today, and it helped the bears to hammer down prices somewhat. But a slight recovery of 1-16c was made just before the close on the rumor of a fair export demand, but the gong ended the session before it had time to have much effect. Longs were free sellers, and some realizing only favored the bear side, as the trade was not anxious to buy. September wheat opened at 52¼c, advanced ⅛c, declined to 51⅝c, and rallied to a close at 52c; December wheat sold on a range of ¾c, advanced early 1-16c, and gradually sagged off to 54⅛@54¼c, and closed at 54⅝c. Flour—Steady and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 2.—Grain—Wheat lower; No. 2 red, cash, elevator, 57⅜c; track, 57@58¼c; No. 2 hard, 57½c; September, 57½c; December, 60⅜c bid. Corn firmer; No. 2 cash, 18½c; September, 18⅝c bid; December, 20@20¼c bid; May, 22¼c asked. Oats weak; No. 2 cash, 16¼c asked; September, 16¼c bid; May, 19¼c asked. Rye 28c. Flaxseed, 61c. Pork steady; standard mess, jobbing, $5.87½@6.37½. Lard firmer; prime steam, $3.17½; choice, $3.27½. Lead, $2.50. Spelter, $3.40.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 2.—Grain—Wheat 1c to 2c lower; No. 2 hard, 49c; No. 3, 48c; No. 2 red, 58c; No. 3, nominally 50@54c; No. 2 spring, 47c; No. 3, nominally 44@46c. Corn active, about steady; No. 2 mixed, 18@18¼c; No. 2 white, 20c. Oats, choice firm, low grades, irregularly lower; No. 2 mixed, 15¾@21¼c, latter for fancy; No. 2 white, old, 22¼c; new, nominally 20c. Rye, No. 2, nominally 29c. Hay firm and unchanged.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 2.—Corn—Steady; No. 2, 20¼c; No. 3, 19⅞c. Oats—Steady; No. 2 white, 19c; No. 3 white, 18c. Rye—Dull; nominal. Whisky—Market steady; finished goods on basis of $1.18 for highwines. Receipts—Corn, 54,800 bu; oats, 50,156 bu; rye, none; whisky, none; wheat, 9,000 bu. Shipments—Corn, 22,300 bu; oats, 37,150 bu; rye, none; whisky, 590 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 2.—Wheat—Spring, demand light; No. 1 hard, spot, 62¼c; No. 1 Northern, 59⅞c; winter wheat, quiet; No. 2 red, 63⅜c. Corn—Easy; No. 2 yellow, 27c; No. 3 do, 26½c; No. 2 corn, 26¼c; No. 3 corn, 26c. Oats—Dull and weak; No. 2 white, 22⅜c in store; No. 3 do on track, 19c; No. 4 do, 15@17c; No. 2 mixed, 18c. Rye—No. 2, 33½@36c in store.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 2.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, new, 57c; old, 57⅜c; September, 57¼c; December, 59¼c; No. 1 Northern, cash, new, 56c; old, 56¼c; September, 56c bid; rejected, 45½@51¼c. Car inspection—Wheat, 191. Receipts—Wheat, 335,455 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 131,089 bu.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 2.—Resin—Firm; strained, $1.35; good, $1.40. Spirits—Steady; 21@21⅜c. Tar—Quiet; $1.05. Turpentine—Quiet; hard, $1.20; soft, $1.55; virgin, $1.65.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Closing Quotations in Grain and Provisions at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 2.—Grain—Wheat—Spot quiet; demand poor; No. 2 red winter, stocks exhausted; No. 2 red spring, 5s 1½d; No. 1 California, 5s 6d. Futures opened easy with near and distant positions ¼d lower; closed steady with near positions ¼@½d lower and distant positions ¼d lower; business about equally distributed; September, 5s ½d; October, 5s 1d; November, 5s 1½d; December, 5s 2d; January, 5s 2¼d; February, 5s 2½d. Corn—Spot steady; American mixed new, 2s 9¾d. Futures opened dull and unchanged; closed quiet with December ¼d lower and other months unchanged; business about equally distributed; September, 2s 8¾d; October, 2s 8½d; November, 2s 8¾d; December, 2s 8¾d. Flour—Firm; demand fair; freely supplied; St. Louis fancy winter, 7s.

Provisions—Bacon—Quiet; demand poor; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs, 29s; short ribs, 20 to 24 lbs, 29s; long clear light, 35 to 38 lbs, 26s; long clear heavy, 40 to 45 lbs, 25s 6d; short clear backs, light, 18 lbs, 25s 6d; short clear middles, 45 to 50 lbs, 22s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, 28s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 18 lbs, 24s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, 42s 6d. Tallow—Fine North American, 17s. Beef—Extra India mess, 46s 3d; prime mess, 36s 6d. Pork—Prime mess fine Western, 45s; medium Western, 38s 9d. Lard—Dull; prime Western, 18s 9d; refined, in pails, 20s 6d. Cheese—Quiet; demand poor; finest American white, 30s; finest American colored, 40s. Butter—Finest United States, 80s.

Turpentine—Spirits, 19s. Resin—Common, 4s 9d. Cottonseed oil—Liverpool refined, 15s 3d. Linseed oil—17s. Petroleum—Refined, 6¼d.

Refrigerator beef—Forequarter, 3¼d; hindquarter, 5¼d.

Bleaching powder—Hardwood, Liverpool, £7. Hops—At London, Pacific coast, £1 15s.

Cotton—Spot, moderate business; prices higher; American mid. fair, 5 1-16d; good mid., 4⅞d; American mid., 4⅝d; low mid., 4 17-32d; good ordinary, 4 13-32d; ordinary, 4 7-32d. The sales of the day were 8,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export and included 7,000 American. Receipts, 400 bales, all American. Futures opened and closed quiet at the advance; American mid., l. m. c., September, 4 32-64@4 33-64d; September and October, 4 26-64d; October and November, 4 24-64d; November and December, 4 21-64d; December and January, 4 23-64d; January and February, 4 23-64d; February and March, 4 24-64d; March and April, 4 25-64d; April and May, 4 26-64d; May and June, 4 27-64d. The tenders of today's deliveries were 100 bales new dockets.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prices of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep—Receipts and Shipments.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Aug. 31	23,527	310	40,057	20,354
Tuesday, Sept. 1	5,123	1,118	13,452	14,907
Wednesday, Sept. 2	16,000	400	31,000	21,000
Week thus far	44,650	1,828	84,509	56,261
Same period last wk.	39,847	1,482	82,913	43,911
Same period 1895	42,262	1,637	48,980	45,317
Shipments—				
Monday, Aug. 31	5,568	2	11,970	1,341
Tuesday, Sept. 1	2,566	29	3,364	1,187
Wednesday, Sept. 2	3,000	....	6,000	1,000
Week thus far	11,034	31	21,334	3,528
Same period last wk.	9,655	48	19,834	695
Same period 1895	10,790	88	12,760	1,963

Estimated receipts today: 12,000 head cattle, 27,000 head hogs, 14,000 head sheep.

Cattle—The market was active and strong, with good to choice cattle 10c higher. Good to best cattle sold 10c higher and others ruled steady and strong.

Hogs—The market opened stronger, except on light, but generally weakened 5c and closed 5@10c lower.

Sheep—The market was slow and sales were hard to make even at a decline of 10c for sheep and 15@25c lower for lambs.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 12,500; shipments, 5,400; market steady; Texas steers, $2.10@3.00; Texas cows, $1.60@2.05; beef steers, $3.00@4.75; native cows, $1.50@3.00; stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.65; bulls, $1.50@3.20. Hogs—Receipts, 9,200; shipments, 2,200; market weak to 10c lower; bulk of sales, $2.35@3.15; heavies, $2.80@3.05; packers, $2.90@3.10; mixed, $3.00@3.15; lights, $3.05@3.20; Yorkers, $3.15@3.20; pigs, $3.10@3.20. Sheep — Receipts, 4,500; shipments, 1,200; market steady; lambs, $2.75@4.75; muttons, $1.50@3.00.

OFFER NOT SATISFACTORY

BROKERS OBJECT TO PROVISIONS IN THE YERKES AGREEMENT.

Judge Jamieson's Arguments Fail to Carry Conviction—Brokers Do Not Share in His Desire to Keep It "Out of the Newspapers"—Another Conference Will Be Attempted Today—Other News of the Financial World.

Charles T. Yerkes finds that brokers with stocks going to him which he will not take are by no means so tractable as stockholders, or even directors in his corporations. The proposition made to the brokers and the manner and means employed were characteristic of Mr. Yerkes. The financial basis of the agreement is practically the same as first offered. West Side stock is to be margined down to 85 and North Side to 200. The margins are to include the cash now in the Clearing-House as a sweetener, and in the case of West Side a dividend payment. The remainder of the margins is to be in the form of West Chicago debentures at par. Stocks are to be carried ninety days without regard to the action of the market, and at 7 per cent. From the attitude of brokers on Tuesday Yerkes must have recognized that this offer was not satisfactory and would not be accepted. Instead of modifying his offer in some manner, Mr. Yerkes insisted on presenting it in its original shape, and further insisted on terms regarding the trust agreement even more obnoxious than the financial terms. The Title Guarantee and Trust company is to hold the debentures put up in margins, and agrees to protect the interests of the various brokers in the margins. In case of an unusual drop in stocks the trust company could sell for the protection of the people for whom margins are held, but only on request of representatives of 80 per cent of their holdings.

This agreement is a bulky document, and was not submitted to the people who will be asked to sign it. It was read to them, however, by Edward Foreman, and is to be signed either at the offices of the trust company or of Messrs. Jamieson and Dewar. The all-sufficient reason for the provision that only three copies should be made and that these copies should not go into the hands of the brokers in interest was to prevent the "newspapers getting hold" of the agreement.

Stock Exchange Well Represented.

Among the brokers present at the conference were Messrs. Buckingham, Yoe, Foreman, Herbert, Jamieson, Peters, Frank, Dewar, Cahn, Slaughter, Baker, Chapin, and Lobdell. The conference was held on the third floor of the Stock Exchange Building. Mr. Yerkes treated the whole matter with the greatest apparent nonchalance. He did not attend the meeting, but waited in the trust company's office on the second floor of the same building. He was represented by Judge Jamieson, who smoothed down the rough places in the agreement, and his brokers, Jamieson and Dewar, who have plainly told the brokers in interest that they could take this settlement or not, at their pleasure. The brokers who have about $3,000,000 in stocks going to Yerkes listened to the reading of the agreement patiently, and then with great unanimity declined to consider it. Lobdell, Slaughter, and half a dozen other brokers expressed themselves freely as to merits of the proposition. The grounds of complaint are numerous. In the first place, the plan of putting up margins in escrow is unusual. In the second place, the quantity and quality of margins is not satisfactory. In the third place, the air of mystery thrown about the whole affair is objectionable. In the fourth place, the provisions of the agreement preclude the taking of legal advice readily and make it impossible for a broker to show his clients what is being signed without lining them up at the office of Mr. Dewar or Mr. Jamieson. A sort of adjournment until 2 o'clock today was attempted, but so many more objections came up that the meeting broke up in confusion. Mr. Yerkes simply stated that certain brokers had come to him with stocks which he had offered to support to a certain point, and this was all his interest, and as to the outcome he was indifferent.

Whether a settlement along the lines laid down by Mr. Yerkes can be arranged remains an open question. J. B. Breese of Breese & Cummings, who have 1,600 shares of West Chicago going to Yerkes through Dewar & Co., says that they will never accept the terms.

Mr. Yerkes was in better position to treat on the margin question yesterday than when he first made the offer. The West Side company has authorized the issue of $2,000,000 in debenture bonds in addition to the $4,000,000 which the Stock Exchange, the stockholders of the road, and the public generally knew of.

West Chicago Directors Hold Meeting.

The directors of the company met on Tuesday afternoon and turned over to Mr. Yerkes the debentures which he proposes to use as margins. All the forms have been complied with, and Mr. Yerkes will have no trouble in establishing ownership of the debentures. Why all these various transfers, all susceptible of a business explanation, should be made with such studied attempts at mystery is only clear to one man in Chicago, and he is only telling a few of the things he knows. It is known that statements of the condition of the two cable roads were promised a number of banks several days ago, but have not so far made an appearance. The street is trying to figure out the significance of the presence in Chicago at this time of the confidential agent of Messrs. Elkins and Widener of Philadelphia. It is generally taken as a straw indicating firm belief in the earning capacity of the cable road properties.

If the people who gathered at the Real Estate Board rooms yesterday morning went there to see Yerkes' securities slaughtered they were disappointed. The sail was called off.

The Clearing-House committee, acting under the resolution passed by the Governing committee, has released the margins of 25 per cent of the members of the Stock Exchange.

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	Sept. 2.	Aug. 26.
New York	$95,695,643	$70,233,868
Chicago	14,638,000	10,853,028
Boston	14,419,322	9,885,477
Philadelphia	12,718,806	7,885,835
St. Louis	4,079,870	3,089,631
Baltimore	2,635,916	1,816,820
New Orleans	970,362	814,222

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, $1.30 discount; St. Louis, $1.00 discount.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

Increased Activity and Higher Prices All Along the Line.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The stock market today displayed increased activity and the distribution of business was exceptionally good, a greater range being covered than for months past. The movement of prices, with momentary interruptions, was toward a higher level, and the full sentiment eventually reached quite a high pitch. The opening was active and higher, partly in response to advances in the London market for our securities, and in the initial dealings round amounts of stocks changed hands, the gains extending from 1@1½ per cent in the grangers, Louisville and Nashville, and the high-priced industrials.

An encouraging feature was a sharp inquiry for railway bonds and substantial improvements in government securities, the new 4s advancing to 114¼. The reactionary tendency in the general list was assisted by offerings from the arbitrage houses, especially of St. Paul and Louisville and Nashville. Further declines occurred a little later, Manhattan being marked down an extreme 2⅜ to 79⅝. Supporting orders soon appeared all along the line, however, and the upward movement was resumed with a degree of snap to the speculation.

Sugar took the leadership and under animated dealings sharp advances were scored in the prominent stocks on heavy covering of shorts as well as large buying for long account. The trading embraced a number of the inactive shares, and in this class some of the fluctuations were quite marked. Erie first pfd. and Pittsburg, C. C. & St. L. pfd. gaining 3 per cent each. The high priced coalers figured prominently with New Jersey Central in brisk demand in the final dealings. Lackawanna was dealt in at 153, as against 150⅝ the last previous sale, and closed at 155 bid. Delaware and Hudson brought 120, as against 116¼ the previous transaction. New Jersey Central rose 3⅜ to 99¼. Among other important extreme advances Chicago Gas rose 3¼ to 58; Lake Shore, 3⅞; St. Paul, 2⅛, and preferred, 5; Sugar, 3⅝; and Cordage gtd, 3 per cent. A number of other material but less extensive gains were recorded. The erratic and divergent movements in Illinois Steel and Minnesota Iron excited considerable comment. The first mentioned jumped 5 to 40 early while the latter broke 4 to 41. In the closing dealings Illinois Steel reacted 3¼ points and Minnesota Iron stiffened 5 to 46. The fluctuations noted were attributed to manipulation. The market closed strong at the top level and showing improvements of 1½@5 per cent in the leading shares.

Governments were buoyant for the new 4s, which rose 2⅝ per cent to 115⅞ on dealings of $50,000. Other issues were fractionally higher on bid quotation.

The North German Lloyd Steamship company announces that it has received a cablegram saying that the steamer Trave, which sailed from Southampton this evening for this port, had on board $4,250,000 gold.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Spt.2.	Closing Spt.1.
Amer. Sugar	63,400	112⅛	109⅝	112⅛	108⅞
Do pfd.	300	99	98¼	99	98¼
Amer. Tobacco	8,900	61¾	60⅛	61¾	60
Amer. Cot. Oil	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9
Do pfd.	80	43	43	43	43
Amer. Express	30	109	109	109	108
Atchison	4,300	11½	11¼	11½	10⅞
Do pfd.	1,900	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	16½
Ann Arbor Ry. pfd	100	21	21	21	....
Amer. Spirits Co.	330	5¼	5¼	5¼	5
Do pfd.	400	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅜
Brooklyn U. G.	25	82	82	82	....
Bay State Gas	500	16¼	15½	15½	....
Balt. & Ohio	1,400	11½	10½	11½	11¼
Brooklyn R. T.	200	21	20½	20½	....
C., B. & Q.	18,500	64	62¼	63¾	61⅝
C. & N. W.	5,900	97¾	96¼	97	95⅝
C., M. & St. P.	50,700	68⅝	66⅛	68¼	66¼
Do pfd.	200	126	125	126	....
C., R. I. & P.	6,300	57⅞	56⅝	57⅜	56¼
C., St. P., M. & O.	300	37	36	37	....
Can. Southern	700	45¼	45	45¼	44¼
Ches. & Ohio	700	14	13⅝	14	13¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	400	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	23⅝
Cen. R.R. of N. J.	2,800	99¼	96⅝	98⅝	95⅛
Con. Gas [N. Y.]	900	145	143	145	141
Chicago Gas	17,400	58	55¼	57⅛	54⅝
C., H. V. & Tol.	300	15	15	15	14½
Do pfd.	100	53	53	53	....
Colo. Fuel & I.	1,200	18¼	17	18¼	....
D., L. & W.	200	153	152	153	150⅝
Del. & Hudson	800	120	119⅝	120	....
D. & R. G. pfd.	150	41¼	41¼	41¼	40⅝
D., S. S. & A.	100	4	4	4	....
Gen. Electric	7,600	25¼	24	25¼	23⅝
Illinois Steel	1,400	40¼	36⅝	37	36
Illinois Central	100	88	88	88	88
Iowa Central	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	....
Do pfd.	40	25	25	25	....
Lake Shore	1,400	144¾	142⅝	144½	141
Louis. & Nash.	9,200	40⅝	39⅞	40⅛	39⅝
L. E. & W.	300	15¼	15¼	15¼	14⅞
Do pfd.	300	63¾	63	63¾	63
Laclede Gas	500	19¼	18¼	19¼	19¼
Met. Trac.	985	92¾	92	92¾	90⅝
M., K. & T. pfd.	800	22⅝	22	22⅝	21⅝
Manhattan	8,900	82	79⅝	81	81⅝
Missouri Pacific	2,600	18¼	17⅛	18¼	17⅛
Minn. Iron	1,200	44⅝	41	44⅝	45
Morris & Essex	46	150¼	150¼	150¼	150
Minn. & St. L.	100	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	12
Nor. Pacific	300	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	10
Do pfd.	1,100	18¼	18¼	18¼	17¼
N. Y., L. E. & W.	400	13⅜	12⅞	13⅞	12
Do pfd.	200	31	30	31	....
N. Y. Central	200	92⅝	92⅜	92⅝	91⅝
Norfolk & W.	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	....
N. Y. Sus. & W.	150	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8
Do pfd.	1,000	20	19¼	20	19
North Amer. Co.	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	....
N. Y. Ont. & W.	200	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	12¼
Nat. Lead	1,000	21	19⅜	21	19
Do pfd.	200	81¼	80¼	81¼	80
N.Y.C.&St.L.2 pf	200	29	29	29	27
Oregon S. Line	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	....
Phila. & Read.	7,100	8¼	7⅝	8¼	8
Pacific Mail	1,100	19	18⅝	19	18
Pullman	100	141	141	141	140
P., D. & E.	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	....
P., C., C. & St. L.	1,800	12¾	12	12¾	....
Do pfd.	100	45	45	45	....
Southern Ry.	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7¼
Do pfd.	2,100	21	20	21	20
Southern Pacific	400	17	16¼	17	....
St. L. & S. W.	300	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	....
Texas Pacific	200	6	6	6	5¼
Tenn. Coal	7,500	19⅝	18	19¼	17¼
Union Pacific	1,200	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
U. S. Rubber	700	17	16½	17	....
Do pfd.	100	73	73	73	72
U. S. Cordage	1,000	4¼	3⅜	4¼	....
Do pfd.	300	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	....
Do gtd.	400	16	14½	16	....
U. S. Leather	100	7	7	7	....
Do pfd.	4,200	49	47¼	49	46⅝
W. & L. E.	900	6¼	6¼	6¼	6
Do pfd.	100	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24
Wabash	400	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5¼
Do pfd.	1,700	14	13⅝	14	12¾
Western Union	16,900	79⅝	78¼	79	78

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	185	United States	33
American	106	Fargo	80

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 5s, reg.	110	U. S. 4s, coup.	106¼
U. S. 5s, coup.	110	U. S. 2s, reg, bid.	92
U. S. 4s, reg.	105¼		

NEW YORK BOND TRANSACTIONS—10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

48000 Am Spirits 6s 61
7000 An Arb 1st 4s 65
76000 Atch gen 4s ....73⅞@74¼
92000 do adj 4s ....31½@32½
14000 Bklyn U Gas 5s.... 102@104
12000 B-7th Av 1st cons 5s.... 112
3000 Bklyn R T 5s ....73@75
3000 BCR-N 1st. 101
1000 CB-Q cons..112
1000 Can So 2d.... 98
5000 C Pa 6s 1898. 100
10000 C-O con 5s. ....102⅝@103
3000 do gen 4½s. ....66½@67½
5000 do R-Adiv 1st con 4s 94
15000 C-NW con 7s ....132½@133
24000 C-NP 1st tr Co ctfs....39@⅞
10000 CB-Q Neb ex 4s 84
5000 CRI-P deb 5s 87½
30000 do ex 5s....98@½
16000 CHV-T 5s... 81
20000 CStP-O con. 120
3000 C-NW deb 1933 105
7000 DL-W 7s 1907.... 125
27000 Erie gen lien 3-4s ....57¼@58
1000 ETV-Ga 1st 107
36000 Ft W-D C 1st tr Co ctfs 49@50
1000 F-PM Pt Hur 1st 80¼
15000 GH-SA M-P div ....90¼@½
6000 Gen El deb 5s 85
5000 Ia C 1st 5s.. 90
12000 Lex A-pf 1st.109¼
10000 L-N con.... 104¼
10000 do unfd gld 4s 71
1000 M of NJ 1st 111
23000 M C con 7s...112
2000 M-St P gm 4s Ser A.... 92
1000 MK-T of Tex 5s.... 67¼
10000 M-Essex 133
14000 Mex In 1st 4s 73¼
19000 MLS-W 1st..125
2000 M-StP con..122½
4000 MK-T of Tex 5s ....68½@⅝
42000 MK-T 2d.. 50@½
6000 M-StP C-Mo Riv 5s.... 103
1000 MLS-W 1st..125
3000 do C-PW 5s ....108½@109
18000 NC-StL 1st..125½
25000 NYC 1st reg 113½
3000 NY-H 1st cp ....110@¼
21000 NP col tr nots85
2000 NP term 1st 100
10000 NP 1st 6s 112@¼
20000 NP 1st reg. 111⅛
30000 NP con 5s tr Co ctfs ..42@43
10000 NYS-W 2d.. 64¼
4000 NYLE-W 1st128
5000 NYLE-W 1st ex 103
10000 O ImpCo con 5s .... 10@11
40000 O S L Tr Co ctfs ....104@105⅝
4000 O So 1st 78
5000 P-W 1st.... 66⅝
57000 P-R gm 4s trCo ctfs72½@73⅛
138000 P-R 1st inc ....26@27
30000 do 3d inc 9⅞@10
10000 Peo-E 1st 72@73
1000 P-R 2d inc... 12¼
2000 P-W 4s.... 86½
11000 RGW 1st.... ....67½@68¾
2000 R-D 5s.... 114
5000 StL-IM 5s.. 70
2000 St P M-M 1st Mont C 5s ..100½
5000 StL-SF gm 6s103
48000 So Ry 5s 83@84¼
1000 StP-D 2ds...101
34000 T Pa 2d 15½@16⅛
1000 T-OC 1st....105
1000 TP-W 4s.... 67
3000 TC-I 1st Ten div 72
1000 TP 1st 79
4000 U P 1st '96 ....100@¼
1000 U P 1st '98.. 99½
1000 do '99..... 100
14000 U P D-G 1st ....28¼@29¼
21000 U S Cord 1st tr Co ctfs 16½@17
50000 U S new 4s 1925 ....115¼@¾
5000 Va 6s defd stamped..... 4
17000 Wab 1st ..102@½
11000 do 2d 5s.... 68
2000 Wab 1st 5s. 102⅜
5000 do 2d 5s.... 69
10000 WNY-Pa in.. 11
15000 Wis Cen 1st tr Co ctfs. 29¼@½

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

Stock Sales and Closing Quotations at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 2.—[Special.]—The Boston market showed considerable activity in a few specialties, but no marked breadth to trading. Bay State Gas reappeared as an active stock, but its fluctuation was confined to a small fraction. A number of lots sold at 8. Dominion Coal was fractionally firmer at 8¼. Montana was the feature of mining shares. Illinois Steel was in evidence, gaining to 38½ for large lots, and with sales of small orders at 40. Bell Telephone hardened further 1 to 200½. Possibly the money market is slightly easier, so far as sentiment goes, but rates remain the same. For call money 6 per cent is the prevailing rate. Time rates are 6½@7 per cent. Mercantile paper is quoted nominally at 8@9 per cent discount. Clearing-house rate, 6 per cent.

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Sugar	10,800	109⅝	112½	109½	112
Do pfd	175	99	99½	98	99½
Atchison	1,100	11¼	11⅝	11¼	11⅝
Do pfd	450	17⅛	17⅛	17	17⅛
Bay State Gas	3,000	7⅞	8	7⅞	8
Bell Telephone	95	199¾	199¾	199¾	199¾
C., B. & Q.	2,500	62⅞	63½	62⅞	63½
Chi. Junct. Ry.	10	88½	89	88½	89
Genl. Electric	1,800	24½	25¼	24½	25¼
Illinois Steel	225	38	38½	38	38½
Mex. Central	350	8	8	8	8
Ore. Short Line	100	12	12	12	12
Pullman	10	140	140	140	140
West End R. R.	96	66⅝	67	66⅝	67
Westing. El pfd.	10	49	49	49	49

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Closing Prices at Chicago, New York, Boston, and Denver.

The following were the bid and asking prices of stocks on the Chicago Stock and Mining Board yesterday:

Stock.	Bid.	Asked.	Stock.	Bid.	Asked.
CC&CC Con	....	7½	San Pedro	....	10¼
CCG M B&L	....	7	Sumpter	4	4⅝
Chi. & Mon.	....	15¼	Peerless	....	15⅝
Thompson	....	18½	Utah Mercur	....	4½
Sunny. Gil.	....	12½	Rhyolite	....	8
Bost. & Col.	....	1	Lucille	....	10
C.C.Gold. G.	....	13	Medina	....	8⅝
Capazone	....	1⅜	Michigan	5½	6
Chula Vista	....	15	Delaware Ch	....	47
Cosmopolit'n	....	6	Sonora	....	40
Great Fis're	....	12½	Iron Mtn	35	45
Pharmacist	8	8½	Squaw Mtn.	1⅜	2½
Portland	127	134	Jefferson	8	....
Isabella	43	....			

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 2.—The closing quotations for mining stocks were as follows today here:

Alta	12	Hale & Norcross	140
Alpha Con.	7	Julia	3
Andes	31	Justice	5
Belcher	29	Kentuck Con.	5
Best & Belcher	105	Mexican	56
Bodie Con.	72	Mono	23
Bullion	8	Occidental Con.	55
Bulwer Con.	44	Ophir	97
Caledonia	12	Overman	15
Challenge Con.	60	Potosi	93
Chollar	215	Savage	55
Confidence	155	Scorpion	7
Con. Cal & Va.	180	Sierra Nevada	15
Con. Imperial	2	Silver Hill	2
Crown Point	29	Union Con.	38
Exchequer	4	Utah Con.	7
Gould & Currie	53	Yellow Jacket	37

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 2.—The following are today's closing prices of mining stocks here:

Stock.	Bid.	Asked.	Stock.	Bid.	Asked.
Anaconda	44	46½	Lincoln Boy	200	225
Argentum J.	44	47	Moll. Gibson	46	48
Bankers'	8⅝	9	Sacramento	3¼	3⅝
C. C. Cons.	9	11	Justice	....	3
Golden Fl.	104¼	110	Blue Jay	150	175

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Following were the closing prices in mining stocks today here:

Bulwer	30	Ontario	1,000
Chollar	190	Ophir	90
Crown Point	25	Plymouth, pfd	20
Con. Cal. & Va.	1,600	Quicksilver	150
Deadwood	110	Quicksilver pfd	1,500
Gould & Curry	50	Sierra Nevada	44
Hale & Norcross	125	Standard	125
Homestake	2,900	Union Con.	35
Iron Silver	25	Yellow Jacket	37
Mexican	50		

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 2.—Following were the closing prices in mining shares today here:

Allouez Mining Co.	25	Kearsarge	9⅝
Atlantic	15½	Osceola	23
Bost. & Mont.	77⅝	Quincy	104
Butte & Bost.	1¼	Tamarack	68½
Calumet & Hecla	304	Wolverine	5⅜
Franklin	8		

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

Stock Markets Better but Fall Off at Closing.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The Evening Post's London financial cablegram says:

"The stock markets were better today, but the closing was under the best. Consols were 112. Americans were good. The recovery in exchange is attentively watched here and has made money rates easier.

"Kaffirs were firm, but the market generally must still be described as irregular and uncertain.

"The Paris and Berlin markets were firm."

SHOPMEN MEET AND TALK

ASSOCIATED MERCHANTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN SESSION.

Deliberations of Tradesmen to Be Continued Two More Days—Big Chicago Firms Agree to Recognize Smaller Concerns Who Pool Their Interests—Committees Named for the Various States of the Union—Speeches Made.

The Associated Merchants of the United States of America met yesterday afternoon on the third floor of the building at No. 220 Adams street, and the deliberations of the body will be continued today and tomorrow.

L. B. Bane presided and J. H. Wyman kept the minutes of the proceedings. K. I. Haugen of Decorah, Ia., was first introduced and made a speech of welcome. E. T. Keyes was the next speaker. He said that coöperation was one of the original aims of the organization, and since that essential requisite had been so generally and readily obtained, he felt that the efforts of the members should now be exerted toward making it spread and endure for a number of years.

"When the object of merchants forming into this body," continued Mr. Keyes, "is satisfactorily understood I cannot see how any dealer in merchandise can fail to see the great benefits that would accrue to him by belonging to it."

Five-minute talks were next made by a number of those present on "What Is Made or Lost on the Shipments of Produce."

The closing question discussed was: "How Can the A. M. U. S. A. Help Its Members to Get Full Value for Butter, Eggs, and Country Produce Which They Ship to This and Other Markets?"

This theme brought forth many expressions of dissatisfaction at the methods in vogue of disposing of produce in the large markets, and it is probable this subject will receive more attention before the merchants finally adjourn.

The Advisory committees, which are really the mouthpiece of the organization in their respective States, are loaded with many important matters which they will seek to have considered before the meeting adjourns.

The pooling of interests has been arranged, or urged almost to the point of consummation, every State and several of the largest wholesale merchants in this city, including Marshall Field & Co., Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., and Clement, Bane & Co., have agreed, through the Illinois committee, to make reductions to merchants who pool their orders and send them in at one time.

The committees are as follows:

Illinois—F. C. Zimmerman, Carterville; F. H. Rees, Dundee; John E. Vertrees, Pittsfield.

Arkansas—H. T. Caldwell, Benton; A. H. Ferguson, Marion.

California—Peterson, Rasmussen & Nissen, Ferndale; Scudamore & Co., Lakeport.

Colorado—W. H. Davis, Cañon City; Thomas J. McCartney, Golden.

Indiana—J. B. Woods, Boone Grove; W. A. Brewster, Union Mills.

Iowa—J. M. Barbour, Tabor; W. B. Davy, Preston; F. B. Tabor, Riceville.

Kansas—D. C. Deal, Belleville; J. G. Waltner, Keowa; P. G. Carl, Long Island.

Michigan—D. W. Shepherd, Martin; John Perkins & Sons, Norway; Davis & Co., Ypsilanti.

Minnesota—M. A. McNaughton, Mountain Iron; F. J. Cornwell & Co., Plainview; R. H. Berg, Pierz.

Missouri—J. H. Blank, Gunn City; John Comemiller, Sheridan; N. H. Woolston, Sugar Lake.

Montana—Jonathan Levy, Butte.

Nebraska—J. H. Derby, Bellward; L. M. Freeman, Crawford; S. S. English, Eagle.

Nevada—C. F. Cutts, Carson City; W. B. Graham, Ely.

New Mexico—John Becker, Belden; T. J. Grove, Lake Valley.

North Dakota—George L. Robinson, Coal Harbor; Hans T. Ellenson, Milton; N. O. Haugen, Michigan City.

Ohio—D. B. Wolfe, Narada; J. W. Wisman, Ainger.

Pennsylvania—M. M. Kaisinger, Center Square.

South Dakota—Mathewson & Co., Bradley; Moulton & Elliott, Leola.

Wisconsin—E. Bassett, Bassett; J. R. Brooks, Dartford; H. C. Hinners, Platteville.

TO OUST THE IMMIGRANT MIDDLEMEN.

Effort Making to Induce the Ocean Steamship Lines to Discard These Agents.

Three weeks ago Chairman Caldwell of the Western Passenger Association went on a vacation, and has not yet returned. As he is not in the habit of taking such long vacations, considerable speculation has been indulged in as to where he went and what the real object of his trip was. At his office it was stated that he was somewhere in the East, but that the place where he was sojourning was not known.

It now transpires that Chairman Caldwell made a hurried trip to Europe, and is expected to get back to New York next Saturday. The object of his trip was business of a most important nature.

The immigrant traffic has been in a demoralized condition for several years past. About a year ago the Western Passenger Association lines established an immigrant clearing-house in New York, and put a manager there to see that each road got its proper proportion of the business. The clearing-house, however, failed to remedy the evils from which the roads had been suffering. This, it is said, was principally due to the practice of the steamship lines in employing a lot of irresponsible middlemen (known as the First Ward immigrant agents of New York) to deal with the railroads as regards through immigrant rates to the West.

The railroads had made an agreement with those immigrant agents whereby they were guaranteed a large commission on the business in consideration of their helping to maintain the rates and secure a proper distribution of the business among the various roads. The agreement, however, has not been faithfully carried out by those immigrant agents, and time and again were they detected in playing into the hands of the enemy.

The proposition has lately been under consideration to induce the steamship lines to discard the middlemen and make arrangements directly with the railroads as regards the handling of the business and the making of through rates. To confer with the managers of the steamship lines and bring about such an arrangement as referred to above was the object of Mr. Caldwell's mysterious trip to Europe.

Earnings Improved During July.

Although freight rates were unusually low during July, both between the Missouri River and Chicago and Chicago and St. Paul, yet nearly all the Western roads which have reported earnings for that month made a better showing than they did for previous months when the rates were much higher. The increase of tonnage during July has more than offset the higher rates previously in effect.

Like the Burlington the Milwaukee and St. Paul made a large increase in net earnings for July. They were $820,862, an increase of $83,869.

The Rock Island did not do quite as well in August as it did during July. The estimated gross earnings of the entire system of the road, both east and west of the Missouri River, for the month of August, 1896, were $1,407,954, a decrease of $47,745.

Meets the Cut.

New York, Sept. 2.—The executive officers of the railroads and steamboat companies composing the Southern States Freight Association met in this city today. After a long conference they decided to meet the cut in rates made by the seaboard air line. On and after Sept. 5 rates on all classes of freight in the territory reached by the Southern States Freight Association will be at or about 35 per cent of the present rates.

Commodity Rates Are Advanced.

Chicago-St. Paul roads have agreed on the following rates to become effective Sept. 10: From Chicago to St. Paul—Apples, 20 cents; beer, 14 cents; fruits, N. O. S., 25 cents; grapes, 25 cents; oranges and lemons, 25 cents; and peaches and pears, 40 cents. These rates to govern in carloads only.

May Visit McKinley Cheap.

Central Passenger committee roads yesterday agreed to make special reduced rates for organized parties going to visit McKinley at Canton, O., graded from one cent a mile to a fare and one-third for the round trip.

John H. Harrington Takes a Wife.

John H. Harrington, the Superintendent of Carriers in the Chicago Postoffice, married Miss May Stapleton at 5 p. m. yesterday at St. Vincent's Catholic Church, the Rev. Father Walsh officiating. The best man was T. V. Harrington, the groom's brother; and the bridesmaid was Miss Susannah Stapleton, the bride's sister.

DEPARTMENTS
TO RENT.

The Majestic Department Co.,
Of Detroit, Michigan,

A city of 300,000 inhabitants, with a suburban addition of 150,000 more—one of the best retail cities in America—offers an opportunity to merchants unequaled in this country.

The Majestic Building
is one of the grandest modern buildings in the United States, situated in the heart of the business district of Detroit, at the terminal of all the street railways. The building has
Fourteen Stories,
eight of which will be devoted to retail of all kinds of merchandise.

FOR PARTICULARS AND SPACE APPLY TO
CHARLES LIEBENSTEIN, Manager,
ROOM 601
STEINWAY HALL....17 VAN BUREN-ST.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE NORTHERN TRUST COMPANY BANK

CAPITAL $1,000,000. SURPLUS $500,000.

La Salle and Washington Streets.

Before the commencement of business
On the First Day of September, 1896,
As made to the Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, pursuant to law.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, secured		$5,148,194.57
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		5,455.44
United States bonds on hand		2,600.00
Other bonds and stocks		907,442.92
Cash on hand		2,262,628.73
Due from other banks		1,310,354.69
Checks and other cash items		72,674.50
Total		$9,709,350.85

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		500,000.00
Undivided profits		135,601.69
Dividends unpaid		300.00
Savings deposits, subj'ct to notice	$1,459,452.83	
Individual deposits, subject to check	4,474,720.66	
Demand certificates of deposit	278,804.06	
Time certificates of deposit	1,288,795.85	
Due to other b'nks	531,508.68	8,033,282.08
Certified checks		17,831.52
Cashier's checks outstanding		22,335.56
Total		$9,709,350.85

DIRECTORS.

A. C. BARTLETT, J. HARLEY BRADLEY,
H. N. HIGINBOTHAM, MARVIN HUGHITT,
C. L. HUTCHINSON, A. O. SLAUGHTER,
MARTIN A. RYERSON, ALBERT A. SPRAGUE,
BYRON L. SMITH.

Banking, Savings, Foreign, and Trust Departments.

Edward L. Brewster & Co.
BANKERS and BROKERS,
209 La Salle-st.,
Offer best possible facilities for dealing upon the
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Globe Savings Bank,
UNDER STATE CONTROL
MONADNOCK BUILDING.
4% Interest on Savings Deposits.

WHEAT.
We want to interest the conservative trading element in our market. Send address and will mail free our Daily Market Letter giving news and opinions; also Reference Book. Orders solicited, any quantity, 2 to 5 cent margin. Accommodations for customers, posted quotations, gossip, etc. DENNIS, LYNCH & CO., Grain, Provisions, Seeds, etc., members Chicago Board of Trade, No. 40 Board of Trade, Chicago. Telephone Main 3539.

F. G. LOGAN & CO.,
4 BOARD OF TRADE.
Ground Floor.
GRAIN, STOCKS, PROVISIONS.
Investment Securities.

J. R. WILLARD & CO.,
17 Board of Trade, Chicago.
386 Ellicott Square, Buffalo, N. Y.
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For Sidewalks.

BUY GOLD
MORTGAGES OF
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[OFFICIAL PUBLICATION.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Illinois Trust & Savings Bank

At Chicago, State of Illinois.
Before the commencement of business on the 1st day of September, 1896, as made to the Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, pursuant to law.

RESOURCES.

Loans on collaterals		$19,408,056.30
United States bonds on hand		188,733.24
Other bonds and stocks		4,128,014.57
Cash and exchange		7,181,052.34
		$30,900,856.45

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		2,000,000.00
Undivided profits		400,241.10
Dividends unpaid		300.00
Savings deposits subject to notice	$12,197,141.29	
Individual deposits, subject to check	10,043,553.57	
Demand certificates of deposit	1,370,841.41	
Time certificates of deposit	2,587,199.75	
Certified checks	130,653.96	
Cashier's checks outstanding	170,925.37	26,500,315.35
		$30,900,856.45

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss. I, Jas. S. Gibbs, cashier of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAS. S. GIBBS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of September, A. D., 1896.
FENIMORE I. COOPER, Notary Public.
[Seal.]

OFFICERS:
JAMES H. GILBERT, President.
C. HERMAN PLAUTZ, 2d Vice-President.
JOHN W. BUEHLER, Cashier.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Garden City Banking and Trust Co.

OF CHICAGO, ILL.,
134 Washington-st., Chamber of Commerce Building,
At the Close of Business Aug. 31, 1896.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$2,371,115.57
Overdrafts	14.35
Bonds and Stocks	180,895.00
Real Estate	11,464.87
Current Expenses	3,770.11
Furniture and fixtures	3,979.30
Cash and Sight Exchange	858,726.35
Total	$3,429,965.55

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$ 500,000.00
Surplus and profits	79,117.15
Deposits	2,850,848.40
Total	$3,429,965.55

DIRECTORS:
John Buehler, Henry Thorwart,
C. Herman Plautz, Jesse Spalding,
George E. White, John W. Buehler,
James H. Gilbert, M. B. Madden.
Fritz Goetz,

J. W. DOANE, Pres. J. G. ORCHARD, Cash.
ORSON SMITH, Vice-P. F. N. WILDER, Asst. C.
E. D. HULBERT, 2d Vice-Pres.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Merchants Loan & Trust Co.,

AT CHICAGO,
At the Commencement of Business, September 1st, 1896.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$10,268,707.45
Overdrafts		2,315.10
United States bonds on hand		98,100.00
Other bonds on hand		705,209.70
Cash on hand	$2,643,137.92	
Due from other banks	831,847.31	
Checks for clearing-house	415,866.94	3,890,852.17
Total		$14,965,184.42

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 2,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits	894,610.01
Deposits	10,970,574.41
Total	$14,965,184.42

DIRECTORS.
MARSHALL FIELD, CYRUS H. M'CORMICK,
ALBERT KEEP, LAMBERT TREE,
GEO. M. PULLMAN, JOHN TYRRELL,
JOHN DE KOVEN, J. W. DOANE,
A. H. BURLEY, P. L. YOE,
ERSKINE M. PHELPS, E. T. WATKINS,
ORSON SMITH.

CONDENSED REPORT OF THE CONDITION —OF—

State Bank of Chicago,

Before the Commencement of Business Sept. 1, 1896, as Made to State Auditor.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$2,004,947.67
Overdrafts	486.52
Bonds	500.00
Cash and due from banks	892,586.52
Total	$2,898,520.71

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 500,000.00
Surplus	200,000.00
Undivided Profits	81,876.56
Dividend unpaid	75.00
Deposits	2,166,569.15
Total	$2,898,520.71

DIRECTORS:
Thomas Murdoch, C. Jevne,
Chas. L. Hutchinson, Moses J. Wentworth,
A. P. Johnson, Theodore Freeman,
Henry C. Durand, H. A. Haugan,
P. S. Peterson, John R. Lindgren.
John H. Dwight,

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

International Bank,

Before the Commencement of Business on the 1st Day of September, 1896.

RESOURCES.

Loans	$1,125,433.40
Overdrafts	1,334.14
Real estate	8,350.38
Cash on hand and in banks	488,779.67
	$1,623,897.59

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$ 500,000.00
Surplus	200,000.00
Undivided profits	31,349.38
Deposits	892,548.21
	$1,623,897.59

OFFICERS.
B. LOEWENTHAL, President.
LOUIS WAMPOLD, Vice-President.
B. NEU, Cashier.
JULIUS W. LOEWENTHAL, Asst. Cashier.

CLARENCE S. DAY,
Banker,
40 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,
Successor to
GWYNNE & DAY.
Established 1854.
Transacts a general banking business, including the purchase and sale on commission of all securities dealt in at the New York Stock Exchange.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

ESCORT FOR HIS WIFE.

"JOE" CHAMBERLAIN EXPLAINS HIS PRESENCE IN THIS COUNTRY.

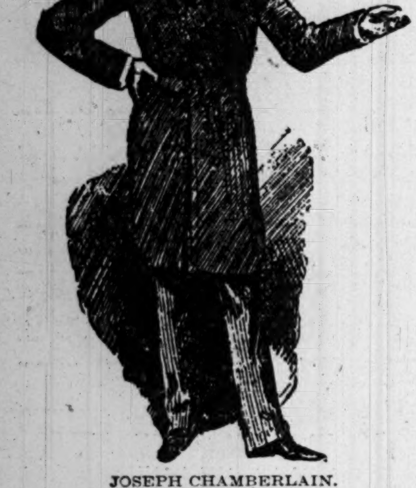
He Arrives on the Teutonic and Goes at Once to the Home of His Father-in-Law, Ex-Secretary of War Endicott—Visit Has Nothing to Do with the Venezuelan Question—Gossip About a Popular Englishman.

New York, Sept. 2.—[Special.]—The Right-Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, who arrived on the Teutonic today, declares his visit has nothing to do with the settlement of the Venezuelan question, but is simply one of pleasure. He is accompanied by his wife, the daughter of ex-Secretary of War Endicott of Massachusetts, and they took the 1 o'clock train to Boston to go at once to Mr. Endicott's home in Danvers. The man who is the most striking figure in British politics today carries his 60 years lightly. His eyes are bright, his manner strong and virile, and he might be taken to be a score of years younger.

Always Welcome Here.

Everybody in America is always glad to see Mr. Chamberlain, of course. His marriage to Miss Endicott caught the popular favor immensely, although he is not a nobleman or broken down, or even the son of a broken down nobleman. He was a middle-aged widower when he married and the son of a very middle-class provincial family. He had been "in trade" himself—fancy! All the aristocracy in this case was on the American bride's side.

You wouldn't think it to see him, or if you can't see him, to see his pictures, but Mr. Chamberlain is 60 years old. He was born in London in 1836, and his father was a city man, actually a member of a city company.


JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.
[From a sketch by Harry Furniss.]

Joseph—he is sometimes called "Joey" by political enemies—had good schooling, but he is not a university man. He went into a firm of wood screw makers, Nettlefold & Chamberlain, when he was a young man, but twenty-two years ago he retired from business and went into politics.

At this time all his reputation was founded on the radical ideas he had expressed with great fluency at debating societies in Birmingham. He was a dreadful radical in those days.

Once in politics, he made swift progress with the Birmingham "rads." He was Alderman one term and Mayor of the borough three, and then he ran for Parliament (in 1874) and was most beautifully beaten in a three-cornered fight. But two years later he had better luck.

Since then "Joey" has been pretty constantly in the public eye. He has advocated all sorts of reforms in the House of Commons, generally without success, but always with daring if not address. On the formation of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, in 1880, he was nominated President of the Board of Trade. As such he prepared and passed the bankruptcy act, which is still in force in England, and vainly attempted other measures.

During this administration Mr. Chamberlain was still an advanced radical, but after the formation of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet of 1886 he found himself unable to agree with the Grand Old Man and resigned his billet as President of the local government board. Then he turned Unionist, and ever since he has been the storm center of a cyclone of political criticism.

But he has held his own. As the bitterest opponent of all his old political friends he has been as successful as when he was their ally. His doctrine is that unionism, in order to remain a power in politics, should abandon its merely negative policy and do something, and some time, may be, it will.

Mr. Chamberlain came to the United States in 1887, as Chairman of the Fisheries Commission. He came back in 1888 to sign the treaty and marry Miss Endicott, whom he had met during his first visit. The wedding was on Nov. 15.

Nothing to Do with Venezuela.

"It is a mistaken impression," said the Colonial Secretary, "that I have come to America this time for the purpose of conferring with Secretary Olney concerning the Venezuelan matter or any other public business. I have no appointment with Mr. Olney. It is my misfortune not to have met the Secretary of State. I would not know where to find him at this moment were I to seek him, and I deny that my visit to this country is for any other purpose than to escort my wife to the home of her father in Danvers, Mass.

"I am here simply on a pleasure trip, and I shall be the guest of my father-in-law at his home for the next fortnight, perhaps three weeks—that is, in case our government does not see fit to recall me before that time."

"Do you care to discuss the South American question?"

"Not as a representative of the British Government," he answered. "You understand, the matter is entirely out of my department; but, unofficially, I am pleased to say I think it will be amicably settled with honor to England and America. I am interested, however, as British Guiana is a British colony."

"But the impression is general, Mr. Chamberlain, that you, and not Lord Salisbury, are managing the negotiations with this country."

"The impression is wrong," he replied. "Lord Salisbury is in charge. It rests entirely with him."

"Do you think the decision of the American committee will be accepted as final by the British Government?"

"Mr. Cleveland himself says it will not be binding, but we shall look to the report with as much interest as you in the States, and hope it will shed such a bright light on the whole matter in dispute that the affair can be readily and easily adjusted to the satisfaction of both sides."

Must All Be Universal.

"I do not think it possible," he continued, "to establish a tribunal of conciliation if it is not practicable to establish one of universal arbitration. It would be impossible to do the latter until we had organized an arbitration court by sanction of all the nations, a court whose decrees all nations would accept as calmly and with as much faith, obedience, and confidence as the decrees of the Supreme Court are accepted by the United States. Then there must be established a universal police to enforce the decrees of that tribunal."

It is almost needless to say Mr. Chamberlain is not a free silverite. He was asked:

"What effect has the present political canvass in this country upon the financial policy of England?"

Mr. Chamberlain paused for a moment.

"I think," he said, slowly, "that a Minister should not have anything to say about the affairs of other nations. We are all of us either monometallists or bimetallists, but none of us is for free silver. Some of us think that by a combination of all nations silver could be kept at parity with gold, but no one believes a single nation could do it."

Mr. Chamberlain had a good word to say for Mr. Healy, the Irish leader. He said the latter and Redmond were no part of the convention being held in Dublin. "It is really a wing of the Gladstonion party," he said. "Healy is the ablest of Irish leaders, and a convention without him is like 'Hamlet' with Hamlet left out. Healy and Redmond stand ready to accept any measure that will tend to the good of Ireland. The condition of Ireland is about as good as could be. They are quiet there; there are no disturbances; the landlords are living among their tenants, and crops of all kinds are excellent."

It developed from Mr. Chamberlain's conversation that England has a "Monroe doctrine" of her own. That is just the way he expressed it. He was speaking of the condition of affairs in the Transvaal Republic.

"We have always recognized its independence," said he in answer to a question, adding, with determination, "but we won't recognize the right of any other foreign power to interfere. You see we have our 'Monroe doctrine' just as you have. It is hands off in South Africa."

SOCIETY.

The marriage of Miss Una Libby, daughter of the late C. P. Libby, to Mr. Samuel Kauffman of Marquette, Mich., took place last evening at 7 o'clock at the residence of the bride's mother, in Michigan avenue.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. F. W. Gunsaulus, an altar of white roses and smilax being improvised for the occasion.

The bride was attended by Miss Jennie Pearl Burnham as maid of honor, and the following bridemaids:

Miss Bertha Libby Wilson of Portland, Me.; Miss Sarah Kauffman, Miss Marianne Kauffman, and Miss Gladys Kauffman of Marquette, Mich.

The groom's brother, Mr. D. W. Kauffman, was best man.

The ushers were Mr. L. G. Kauffman and Mr. Harry Kauffman.

Mr. and Mrs. Kauffman will be at home after Nov. 1 at Marquette, Mich.

* * *

The last of the series of summer evening band concerts given under the auspices of the Prairie club of Oak Park will take place this evening. The program will consist of twelve numbers.

* * *

More than the usual number of dinner parties was given at the Saddle and Cycle club last night. Hand's Orchestra furnished the music for the after-dinner dancing. Among those entertaining were: Mrs. Truesdale, Mrs. Martyn, Mr. F. S. Winston, Mr. R. R. Cable, Mr. Corwith, Mr. J. C. King.

* * *

Mrs. William H. Mortimer and children of Evanston will return this week from Virginia, where they have spent the summer.

* * *

A lawn party was given yesterday by the Vincennes club at their club-house grounds, No. 3800 Vincennes avenue.

EXPLAINED.

"George," inquired Mrs. Jimsmith, "what is meant by the phrase 'tight money'?"

"I can't imagine," replied Jimsmith, who was in a facetious mood, "unless it refers to the spondulix a man buys his jag with."—Buffalo Express.

TENNIS OF TWO NATIONS.

AMERICANS AND ENGLISH TO MEET AT NORWOOD COURTS.

Result of Their Meeting at Tennis Will Establish the Championship of the World—Scheme Results from W. A. Larned's Trip Among the British Tennis Courts This Summer—Six Champions of Each Nation to Contest for World's Honors.

There is a project well under way for the greatest tennis tournament that has ever been held, not only in America, but in the world. It is to be one more of the great international contests between America and England, and it will be one of the most interesting. As these are the two principal tennis-playing countries, the tournament will practically be for the world's championship. Schemes for something of this sort have been talked of for the last three years and an approach to it was made last spring when Dr. Pim and Mr. Mahoney visited this country and played at West Newton, Mass. This tournament was a great success and drew immense crowds. But if the proposed plan goes through, last year's tournament will dwindle into insignificance in comparison. The West Newton tournament was so early that American players were not in their best form.

While W. A. Larned was in England this summer he talked the plan over with the leading English experts. They fell right in with the idea. On Larned's return he went to Norwood Park, N. J., and played in the invitation tournament held there. When Larned told them of the enthusiasm with which the proposition for an international tournament was received on the other side there was no other topic of conversation.

Mr. Harper of Harper & Bros., the publishers, is the leading spirit in the Norwood Casino, and as soon as he got wind of the gossip made up his mind that Norwood Park wanted the tournament. He talked it over with some of his friends there and decided, in case the National Lawn Tennis Association would give sanction they would invite six of the leading players of England to come to America as their guests. The idea is to have the six best Americans opposed to them and each American play each Englishman. The main competition would be as much for the team championship as for the individual first prize.

The national association is pleased with Mr. Harper's proposition and will do all in its power to assist in its success. The event will be held under its auspices.

LOSES IN THE ELEVENTH HOUR.

Miss Cloes Beaten in Tennis Championships After Nearly Winning.

To have victory fairly within her grasp and then to see it slip gradually away; to make another effort and practically win the match, and then to lose it in the eleventh hour; to be many times within a point of glory, and then finally to suffer crushing defeat—all this refinement of torture which tennis can sometimes inflict Miss Grace Clees suffered in her contest with Miss Carrie Neeley yesterday at Kenwood.

It was the third day of the women's championships, and the attendance has doubled each afternoon since the opening. Bunched around the great contest of the day, the crowd began to assume Western tournament proportions. It was glad it came, too, for in the one match was more excitement than in the entire men's event.

There were other good contests also, both in singles and doubles, but they were forgotten in the excitement attending the sensational finish of the day. Miss Sadie Hudson advanced to the semi-finals by defeating Miss Bessie Buchanan in a good contest, Miss Harriet Rew checked the almost phenomenal rise of Miss Sara Gardner and won a place in the last four, and Miss Jennie Craven had a lively though successful experience with Miss Maud Pennington.

In doubles, Miss Nettie Champlain and Miss Charlotte Reynell secured a place in the semi-finals by defeating Miss Bertha Morley and Miss Arnold in rather easy style for a women's game. Miss Georgene Faulkner and Miss Gertrude Hilton also won the coveted position by putting up a remarkable game against Miss Hallie Champlain and Miss Helen Robinson. In the two sets which the former team won in this contest they presented the remarkable spectacle of two women playing side by side at the net. When they tried staying in the back of the court they lost with a rapidity and ease which fairly took their breath away.

The remaining two matches scheduled for the second round in doubles could not be begun on account of the protracted nature of the Miss Neeley-Miss Cloes match, as the presence of these two young women was needed for them.

The other games were all in the consolation tournaments.

The excitement began almost with the first stroke in the contest between Miss Cloes and Miss Neeley. Five-all was reached without either player scoring two points more than her opponent. Then Miss Cloes added a trifle of accuracy to her volleying and took the first half of the match. But the second set was almost an exact reversal of the first in its ending, except that four-all was reached instead of five-all. Then came Miss Cloes' hour of trouble.

By the best of all-round play the clever little Lake Bluff champion worked the score up to 5—1 and apparently had the match secured. But the next two games went to Miss Neeley by close margins. Then Miss Cloes served and reached thirty-love, only to be beaten at the end of the game. At 5—4 she again forged ahead and this time reached forty-love, lacking a point of victory three times, but never getting it. When six-all was called she made her final effort, taking a game and several points on the next and getting the score to 40—15 in her favor. But fate was against her and Miss Neeley made a finish worthy of R. D. Wrenn, winning out, 9—7.

A second round double match will be played this morning, so as to lose a day. The remaining second round double and the entire semi-finals in both tournaments will be finished in the afternoon. Miss Rew will play Miss Craven and Miss Neeley will try conclusions with Miss Hudson. Following is the summary:

Women's singles—Third round—Miss Sadie Hudson beat Miss Bessie Buchanan, 10—8, 6—3. Miss Carrie Neeley beat Miss Grace Cloes, 5—7, 6—4, 9—7. Miss Harriet Rew beat Miss Sara Gardner, 6—3, 2—6, 6—2. Miss Jennie Craven beat Miss Maud Pennington, 7—5, 6—1.

Women's doubles—Second round—Miss N. Champlain and Miss Reynell beat Miss B. Morley and Miss Arnold, 6—2, 6—1. Miss G. Faulkner and Miss Hilton beat Miss H. Champlain and Miss H. Robinson, 6—4, 1—6, 6—4.

Consolation singles—Miss Mooney beat Miss Nelson, 6—0, 6—2. Miss F. Rew beat Miss Young by default. Miss Reynell beat Miss Tilton, 6—3, 6—2. Miss Stevens beat Miss Warner, 7—5, 6—3. Miss A. Faulkner beat Miss Mooney, 6—4, 6—2. Miss Leland beat Miss Collom, 7—5, 6—2. Miss M. Rew beat Miss Arnold, 1—6, 6—4, 6—3.

Consolation doubles—Miss M. Rew and Miss Steele beat Miss Reed and Miss Cooke, 6—4, 7—9, 6—2. Miss Craven and Miss Scott beat Miss Tilton and Miss Warner, 6—1, 6—2. Miss Pennington and Miss Wager beat Miss Gardner and Miss R. Robinson, 6—3, 6—4.

Play but One Match.

Yesterday but one match was played in the Oak Park tournament by Bennett (half fifteen) and Herrick (one-half fifteen), the former winning 2—6, 6—0, 6—2. In the only other match scheduled Baldwin defeated Orr by default.

AMUSEMENTS.

With the beginning of next week Chicago will be treated to the diverting spectacle of three of its most pretentious playhouses commencing the new season with plays that were made entirely familiar last year. Hooley's, with "The Prisoner of Zenda," will join McVicker's, with its "In Mizzoura," and the Grand Opera-House, with its "A Milk-White Flag." As in the case of the others, there will be a new actor in the chief part of "The Prisoner." His name is James K. Hackett, and the New York critics seem to have liked his idea of Rudolf, the adventurer. Grace Kimball, who played the Princess Flavia, will be replaced by Isabel Irving. There will be no change of bill at McVicker's. At the Grand another of Hoyt's pieces, "A Milk-White Flag," will be revived.

* * *

By all odds the most interesting vaudeville event in immediate prospect is the appearance a week from next Sunday of Papinta. This young woman, who for many weeks has been playing at Hammerstein's Olympia in New York, is the most attractive "trick dancer," so to speak, now on the stage. She employs lights much as Loie Fuller does, and in addition she uses mirrors in such a way as to produce an almost perfect illusion that there are innumerable dancers on the stage when she is occupying it alone.

* * *

That remarkable success, "Charley's Aunt," will be the attraction at the Haymarket next week. At the Lincoln the bill will be "Darkest Russia," and at the Alhambra "In Old Kentucky." The variety houses will be increased in number by the reopening of the Imperial on Saturday night of this week.

* * *

Those remarkable brothers, E. M. and Joseph Holland, who were last seen here in the all-star cast of "The Rivals," will open their season at McVicker's Theater a week from Monday night in their successful comedy, "A Social Highwayman." During the engagement they will present also two new plays, "Two Men of Business," by Henry Guy Carleton, and "A Superfluous Husband," by Clyde Fitch and Leo Dietrichstein. The following week the Columbia will reopen with Canary & Lederer's latest "review," "In Gay New York," which has apparently made a hit in the Eastern metropolis this summer. It is said to be full of agreeable nonsense.

* * *

Charles Marsh, the daring youth who shot the chutes on a bicycle last Thursday, has been engaged to repeat the feat every afternoon and evening during the rest of the season.

* * *

The closing performance of "Olivette," which has met with success at the Schiller, will take place this week. For next week, the final one of the opera company at that theater, two operas are announced, "The Bohemian Girl" and "The Mikado."

* * *

"The King of the Gauls" will continue in performance during the remainder of the week at the Tivoli Theater and will be succeeded by "The Mascotte" next Sunday evening. "Martha," originally announced for presentation tonight, will not be given until later.

BEGINS A CRUSADE AGAINST BICYCLES

Mrs. Charlotte M. Smith Asserts They Tend to Lure Girls Into Paths That Lead to Sin.

New York, Sept. 2.—[Special.]—"I don't say every woman who rides a bicycle is immoral. I don't say bicycling is immoral. What I do say is it has a tendency to lure young girls into paths that lead directly to sin."

That is what Mrs. Charlotte M. Smith, President of the Women's Rescue League, says, and she has come to New York to inaugurate a vigorous crusade against wheelmen and wheelwomen here.

Mrs. Smith will conduct the crusade from quarters in the Astor House.

Munger's Laundry furnishes clean towels to offices, stores, etc. Tel. S. 1175.

FOUND AND LOST AGAIN.

LITTLE PEARL M'COY IS LOCATED ON THE SOUTH SIDE.

Agent Deane of the Humane Society Finds Where She Has Been at the Santa Maria Hotel but Fails to See Her—Dr. Foringer and Attorney Gregg Say the Child Is Plump and Healthy and That She Has Not Been Abused.

Pearl McCoy, the child whose imprisonment in a room at No. 722 West Van Buren street caused the Humane Society to seek to get possession of her, was located on the South Side on Tuesday night, but has since disappeared again.

Agent Deane of the Humane Society received information on Tuesday evening that the child was at the Santa Maria Hotel, Sixty-third and Drexel avenue. He and another agent called there late at night and were met by a man who introduced himself as Dr. Foringer. He informed the agents that the child had been in the custody of a patient of his at the hotel, but that she was no longer there.

Dr. Foringer volunteered the further information that at the request of the child's parents he had made a careful examination of her physical condition.

"Pearl McCoy is as plump and healthy a child as you could wish to see," he said. "She certainly has not been ill-treated, nor has she been starved."

Agent Deane was unable to get an interview with the little one. Dr. Foringer invited him to search the hotel, but he presumed that the permission was based on the child's security elsewhere, and he made no search.

It was learned yesterday, however, that the little girl was there when the agents called. She had been there all that day, and spent the night there. The woman who had her in charge is said to have been a friend of the stepmother, whose alleged ill-treatment is the cause of the society's anxiety to get the child.

The McCoys have placed their interests in the hands of Douglass C. Gregg, a lawyer, whose office is in the First National Bank Building.

Mr. Gregg sent several messages to Agent Deane yesterday, and the latter will consult with the lawyer today before taking further action. Mr. Gregg says that he saw the little girl and talked with her at the Santa Maria on Tuesday night. He says she has not been treated at all cruelly, except it may be in being shut up in a room. Sometimes this has been deemed necessary when Mrs. McCoy had to go away from home for a few hours, but she has not been imprisoned for punishment.

The father of the child does not want to have her taken away from him, and he says that is the only reason she has been kept hidden away from the agents of the Humane Society. If the case goes into court the child will be immediately forthcoming, but an effort will be made today to settle the case out of court.

FISH THE BASIS FOR FRIDAY'S MEALS.

How to Prepare Three Tempting and Seasonable Meals for the Family with an Appetite.

BREAKFAST.
Canteloupes.
Broiled bluefish.
Creamed potatoes.
Cucumbers and tomatoes, sliced.
Rice bread.
Coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Cold steak in aspic jelly.
Boiled corn.
Potato salad.

DINNER.
Bisque of lobster.
Thon. Tomatoes.
Broiled pompano, with sorrel.
Roast ham.
Stuffed tomatoes.
Corn baked with cream.
Vol au vent à la financière.
Cauliflower à la vinaigrette.
Squabs sur canape.
Chiccory salad.
Champagne jelly.
Coffee.

Cold steak in aspic jelly—The remains of a breakfast or dinner steak can be temptingly served with a little aspic jelly and a few spoonfuls of brown sauce. Cut the meat into as regular and neat shapes as possible, letting them be about two inches long and the width that of the thickness of the steak. Dip them into a brown sauce, thickened and stiffened with aspic; when this has set brush over with plain aspic and garnish with chopped capers. Dish on a bed of cresses.

Two pounds of lobsters will be sufficient for two quarts of bisque. Boil and open the lobsters; cut the meat into dice; bruise the shells and small claws and simmer in three pints of veal stock for thirty minutes; pound and mix to a pulp, the spawn, if any, the fat, two teaspoonfuls of the meat, part of the coral and a cupful of boiled rice; strain the stock and add gradually to this pulp; return to the fire, add the rest of the coral and lobster meat, a gill of cream and the requisite seasonings.

Corn baked with cream—Cut corn from the cob, put it in an earthen baking dish, season with salt and pepper, cover with cream or milk and dot with butter; cover and bake three-quarters of an hour; uncover for the last ten minutes.

Vol au vent à la financière—These are little paté shells, filled with a financière garnishing—that is, sweetbreads, truffles, mushrooms, and chicken livers, diced with stoned olives and small balls of chicken forcemeat, the whole heated in a Madeira sauce.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, and wedding gifts, at lowest prices. Giles Bros.' old stand, Masonic Temple.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

Cap'n Tom Woolley.

WELL, yes, sir, the young lady was a beautiful swimmer. Never seen a young lady as could swim out like she could. "Cap'n Tom 'Oolley," she'd used to say to me, "I just love the water." She come here every year. She said she never could take to anywhere like the coast of Cornwall. But after the last year she never come again. Seems as if Bill-o'-my-soul must have give her a distaste of the Cornish folk like.

Well, that's true what you say, sir—there ain't no sea anywhere like the sea here in Cornwall. It breaks, as you may see it, all so green as emerald, round the stacks and skerries off Land's End and the Lizard. See it breaking yonder sometimes in fine white foam 'most as high as a lighthouse, round they granite peaks, and you wouldn't find nothing more beautiful, not if it was painted in oils by they artist gents at Newlyn. The Channel?—well, what's the Channel, come to think o' it, but a muddy river, in the manner of speaking, with the Seine and the Avon flooding it all with dirt and refuse? The North Sea?—no, nor the North Sea ain't much better, neither, through being filled with yellow clay by the mouths o' Thames and Rhine and Humber. I know 'em all, your 'eart, as I have sailed in coasting craft, man an' boy, this fifty year an' more, an' being bred myself at Lyme Regis in Dorset—an' a muddier sea you wouldn't want nowheres than that, though it's me that says it as oughtn't to say it, belying my own home, if I may make bold to put it so, which is as tidy a little town as any in the country. But the open Atlantic, where it rolls right in, all blue and green, and clear as crystal, on them Cornish rocks—why, there ain't no water like it, for pleasure of swimming, in the British Isles, not till a man comes round again to Caithness and Sutherland.

Our Joe—him as they calls the fisherman poet—he says it reminds him of a good woman's heart, it does. You look right down into the depths, as far as you see, and it's all transparent and it's all pure an' innocent. That's the sea, in Cornwall.

The young lady's name I was speakin' of was Noe. She was a Miss Pryce o' London; but through knowing o' her so intimate like, we always called her by her given name, Miss Noe. She was at home with the children, you see; and my missus was fonder of her than of any other folks as ever took our lodgings, same as she might be of your good lady, sir, begging your pardon. She was a fine built young woman, too, was Miss Noe. See her clamber up the rocks, you'd say she was a goat; see her swim agin the waves, you'd say she was a seal; see her tell the little ones stories by the rocks at nights, you'd say she was one o' these book-writers, as it might be yourself, sir. Fine upstanding young lady, too, with a color in her cheek and a spring in her step, walking free across Mullyon moors the same as if they belonged to her.

Well, it wasn't long before we perceived Miss Noe was pretty good friends with a gentleman up to Brown's—Mr. Moore from Exeter. He was a nice young doctor come to Kynance for his holiday; and when them two went out walking together, with her father and mother hanging about like for company, as is the way with parients, a finer young couple you'd never set eyes on. At the end of a fortnight my wife says to me, "Tom," says she, "it ain't 'Mr. Moore' no more with our young lady; it's plain Alex. this morning." His name being Alexander. It was Alex. for short, as is the new fashion now, though when I was young it was all Alic or else Sandy.

"An' a good thing, too," says I. "For a young lady like Miss Noe had ought to marry one as is her natural equal," says I; not meaning in birth alone, as is a thing I don't hold with; nor yet in money, as there ain't no counting upon; but a fine upstanding young lady, to my mind, deserves to be married to a fine young fellow. Or where'd the country get its soldiers and sailors from?"

"And handsome couple they'll make," says my missus, being fond of Miss Noe.

Well, one of the days, Mr. Moore—that's Alex.—he went out swimming off the rocks by the cove; and Miss Noe, she was ashore sitting high on the cliff, reading a book or something. But every now and again my wife sees her raise her head and look out to sea anxious like, after the heads bobbing about like buoys in the water. At last up she jumps and runs down to the cottage, all breathless. I could see in a minute her heart was in her mouth. "O, Cap'n Tom," she says, "Cap'n Tom, do look out at Alex. He's swimming over there, an' it seems to me he's in some sort of trouble"—love having eyes as can see better'n a binocular.

Well, I gets down my telescope, an' I fixes it upon him. He was a mile out to sea—a black speck on the water. I gets him well fixed. Sure enough there he was throwing his arms up wild, and trying to make signs to the shore for help.

"Is it cramp?" says the young lady.

"Don't you believe it," says I; "there's a deal more nonsense talked about cramp in swimming than there need be. A man can't swim forever," says I. "Tired out; that's what I calls it," says I. And tired out Mr. Alex was, sure enough, by the look of him.

"O, Cap'n Tom," says the young lady, "will you save him?" wringing her hands in a way that might melt a stone—let alone a Christian.

I was half way down to my boat by that time.

"Save him?" says I; "is it saving of him? Bless your heart, if he warn't no friend of yourn at all—as man to man—I'd save him. Bill-o'-my-soul," says I, seeing Bill on the shore, "come and help me," says I. "There's a gentleman drownding."

"Drownding?" says Bill, running down and putting out. "Come on!" says Bill; "I'm with you!" His name being Bill-o'-my-soul, along of his having been such a favorite when he was young with all the young women.

Well, we put off and rowed, Bill taking one of the sweeps—as is our name for them long oars—and me the other. After a while it struck me we wasn't heading outward. I looked up and saw, and we was most turned toward shore again. I'd pulled the boat around on Bill—which I didn't understand, he being then a stronger man nor me to pull—not but what, when I was in my best days, I'd have pulled a boat against any man in England.

"Bill," says I, sharp, "you're not a-pulling."

He looks up at me rather odd. "Mate," he, quiet like, "I'm no fool. Now, what are you a-rowing for?—the young fellow or the money?"

"Pull, pull, man!" I shouts out. "Pull, pull, I tell you! The gentleman's drownding—Miss Noe's young gentleman!"

He pulls a stroke or two, quite feeble. His heart wasn't in it. Then I loses my temper.

"Bill-o'-my-soul," says I, "am I Cap'n of this here craft, or are you? For unless you pull harder—I don't want no strong language here; but as sure as my name is Cap'n Tom 'Oolley, I'll wring your ugly neck for you!"

He holds up his sweep, and says he, "O, is that your game?" says he. "An' do you propose to compensate me?"

It flashed right across me what he meant. "Bill, you blackguard," says I, "do you mean to tell me—and a man there a-drownding? Have you no common humanity," says I, bristling up, "that you'd think of five pound afore a fellow-creature?"

"Five pound is a good bit better nor thirty bob," says Bill, looking up at me, sullen-like.

"Well, sir, I'll say it to your face, though your own father is o County Councilor, I always thought that one as bad a law as the county could make. But law it is, all the same; and there ain't no helping it. It's £5 reward for bringing in a dead corpse, an' it's only thirty bob for bringing a man alive as you save from drownding.

"Bill-o'-my-soul," says I, raising my sweep, being that angry with the man that I'd have knocked him over the head as soon as I would a rat, "will you row, or shall I brain you?"

Just at that minute my eyes went towards the shore; and if there wasn't Miss Noe, not wringing her hands now, but plunging into the sea, clothes and all—though a lady with skirts—an' swimming for dear life out to the boat to help me.

I up with my voice an' shouts: "Come along Miss Noe! You puts the men to shame! Blessings on you for a brave girl!" She was swimming that splendid!

Well, I rows towards her, and helps her aboard into the boat; and in she jumps, all dripping, but taking no more notice of it, bless you, than if water was a feather bed to her. And she seizes the oar Bill-o'-my-soul wouldn't work; and she cries out to me, agonized like: "Row on, Cap'n 'Oolley, for heaven's sake, row on; Alex is a-drownding!"

Well, I wasn't going to carry a supercargo, as you may say, to weight the boat, not yet a passenger for nothing. So, to lighten the burden, I just ups with Bill-o'-my-soul and I clasps un round the waist, being a older man nor him, but, heaven be praised, a strong one. He was took by surprise too much to struggle. An' I heaves un over afore he knowed where he was, and makes a Jonah of him. He come up spluttering, being the worst swimmer for a seafaring man as ever I met with. "There," says I, hitting out at him with the blade o' my sweep; "see how you like it yourself," says I. "There's £5 a-goin' beggin' for whoever pulls out your ugly corpse, for nobody ain't going to trouble about you living." And off we two rows, Miss Noe in her dripping clothes, and leaves Bill there, to sink or swim, accordin' as he was minded.

A quarter o' a mile out we comes up to a sailing boat. Wind wos nor'east, or might a been a p'int nearer east, mayhap; and a sail before the wind could bear straight down upon where Mr. Alex was drownding. Miss Noe, she stood up and calls out to the men: "Over yonder!" she cries, showing the way with her hand. "Quick, quick; he's drownding!"

In a second they sees, and without one word off they goes, luffing that suddent I wouldn't 'a believed it if I hadn't seen it; and they flies before me half a gale over in the direction of the gentleman. Well, he was done up for swimming through not having another kick left in him, as you may say, but he was able to float on his back and might have floated an hour more, mayhap, if so be as the chill of the water didn't numb him and send him to the bottom. They come up to him and pulled un in. I could see them a-pulling of him, but whether it was thirty bob or five pounds' worth I couldn't rightly make out for certain.

"Is it alive or dead?" says the young lady.

"Well," says I, "he do look rather limp," says I, "as is natural when you've been lying so long in the water. But I think it's alive. Anyhow, we'd better row back and get your things dried, miss."

"O, no," says she, crying. "I can't go back till I know. Cap'n 'Oolley," says she, "we must row on and meet them."

Well, I didn't quite like it, owing to the gentleman perhaps having nothin' on, which Miss Noe hadn't thought of. Still, this being a matter o' life and death, where such things can't be allowed to count, I rows on to meet them.

About a hundred yards off I stands up and shouts so as she shouldn't understand, "Is it a five-pound job, mate, or a thirty-bobber?"

And the young gentleman himself lifts himself up in reply, with one of the fishermen's jerseys on an' a sail wrapped round un, and he shouts at the top of his voice, waving his hand, "Alive, alive, Noe!"

I wanted to turn then, but, bless you, there wasn't no keeping back that young lady. Afore I knowed where I was at the sound of his voice, she'd stood up in the boat and jumped off the seat and was swimming for dear life again to the sailing boat, where her young gentleman was a-sitting.

He was most dead when she got there. He'd just had strength o' mind to hold up till he could shout to her, and then he falls back numb-like and white as death, till they gets him ashore again. There Bill-o'-my-soul was standing, spluttering and shivering, looking blue with cold, and saying as how I'd done him out o' five pounds, or anyways thirty shillings, through throwing of him overboard. They took the young gentleman up to his lodgings and gave him the regular thing—hot blankets an' such an' brandy—an' by the end o' the day he was pretty well right again. But the young lady, she didn't so much as ketch a cold with it, an' afore they left this place him and her was married. An' when Bill-o'-my-soul come to hear that her father and mother wanted to give ten pounds apiece to the men in the boat an' me he was just that mad you could 'a heard his language five houses off, and not choice language, neither.—Cassell's Magazine.

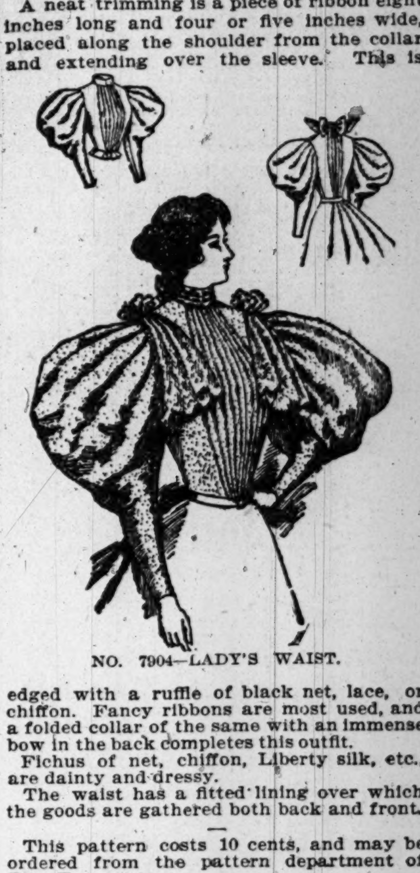
SHORT STORIES
By Popular Authors.
COMPLETE
IN ONE INSTALLMENT.
WILL BE PRINTED
DAILY THROUGH THE WEEK.

SIMPLE BUT USEFUL WOMAN'S WAIST.

It Looks Well Plain, but Yet May Make a Meager Wardrobe Seem to Be Extensive.

A simple waist is shown today. It is one of those useful waists that look well perfectly plain, and are yet susceptible of elaboration in any dress. To make a meager wardrobe seem extensive, it is appreciated by every woman, for if made of fancy silk it may be varied indefinitely by simple devices of ribbon, lace, net, etc., with slight expense. The revers of lace are a novel idea, being a half yard in length, simply gathered at one end. Placed at the collar and extending toward the sleeve they are equally attractive.

A neat trimming is a piece of ribbon eight inches long and four or five inches wide, placed along the shoulder from the collar and extending over the sleeve. This is edged with a ruffle of black net, lace, or chiffon. Fancy ribbons are most used, and a folded collar of the same with an immense bow in the back completes this outfit.


NO. 7904—LADY'S WAIST.

Fichus of net, chiffon, Liberty silk, etc., are dainty and dressy.

The waist has a fitted lining over which the goods are gathered both back and front.

This pattern costs 10 cents, and may be ordered from the pattern department of THE TRIBUNE.

It cuts for thirty to forty-two inches bust measure. A medium size requires five yards of material twenty-one inches wide, or two and one-half yards forty-two inches wide.

Always give bust measure for waists, basques, coats, and jackets. For skirts give waist measure. For children's patterns it is advisable to give age.

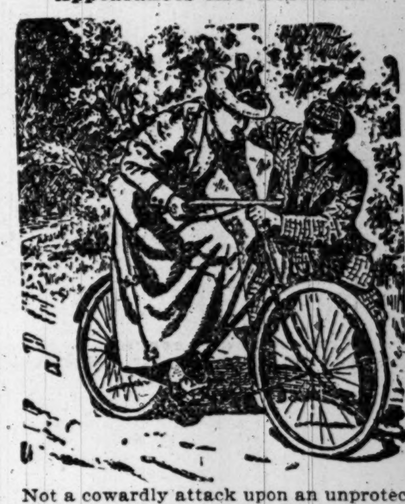
No. 7,904. Size..

Name..

Address..

Allow two weeks to elapse before making complaint of non-receipt of patterns.

Appearances Are Deceitful.



Not a cowardly attack upon an unprotected lady cyclist, but merely Tom giving his heart's idol her first lesson.—London Punch.

TOO STRONG FOR HIM.

"Why, Remno! How is it you are at large? I heard you were to be arrested. Did you escape the Sheriff?"

"Yassir! De Sher'ff couldn' hol' me."

"The Sheriff couldn't hold you? How is that?"

"Yo' see, sah, I'd b'en coon huntin' de day befo', an' somehow or udder I done get too familiar with a polecat, an' de Sher'ff hain' no mo' dan tuk a holt er me dan he realized I wuz too strong fo' 'im, sah, an' he wifdraw from de argymen' like he ben shot from a gun."—Boston Courier.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECORD Wednesday, Sept. 2, 1896:

W. 14th-st., 23 ft e of Peoria, n f, 25x100, Sept. 1 [J. C. F. A. Schmidt to P. Sigel]	$ 6,600
Peoria-st., 117 n of Indiana, e f, 20x116, Aug. 20 [W. Heinemann to F. W. Proudfoot]	4,000
Premises No. 448 Randolph-st., 20 5-6x145, m. or l., July 22 [G. J. Bunday to H. B. Storrs]	7,000
Roscoe-st., 316 w of Halsted, s f, 25x125, June 19 [F. Kurz to F. A. Sperling]	2,000
Congress-st., bet. St. Louis and Central Park-avs., s f, 24½x125¼, July 14 [A. S. Bradley to W. E. Gehring]	2,000
Chase-av., 110 e of Grand, n f, 50x150, Aug. 14 [A. Hartl to E. H. Orr]	2,000
Henderson-st., ne cor W. 58th, s f, 49x123, Aug. 31 [M. Luther College to P. A. Johnson]	1,000
Center-av., 265 n of 63d-st., e f, 25x131, May 26 [M. A. Wolfe to E. Nelson]	2,600
Seeley-av., 195 n of 48th-st., w f, 24x124, Aug. 22 [I. Pyezynski to F. Oelfra]	1,818
Jackson-st., nw cor S. 41st-av., s f, 51x121, Oct. 2, 1894 [G. A. Maxwell to L. Nau]	3,000
100 th-st., 141 e of State, s f, 25x150, m. or l., Sept. 1 [R. Van Veuren to T. Borgman]	1,000
Eggleston-av., 167 n of 75th-st., e f, 33 1-3 to alley, Sept. 1 [E. D. Seaton to C. A. Remington]	1,000
Justine-st., 198 n of 49th, e f, 25x121, Aug. 28 [C. Liese to J. Liese]	2,000
51st-st., ne cor May, s f, 25½x125, Aug. 28 [T. P. Phillips to W. Schramm]	1,200
Central Park-av., 225 s of Jackson-st., w f, 25x200, Sept. 1 [M. J. Perry to A. J. Shapaker]	8,500
Premises No. 25 Troy-st., 24x123, Sept. 1 [H. W. Duncanson to W. H. Pottinger]	3,500
Addison-st., sw cor. Springfield-av., n f, 54 1-3x125 and other property, Sept. 1 [W. H. Pottinger to H. W. Duncanson]	2,000
Farrell-st., 333 e of Chicago-av., s f, 100x171, Sept. 1 [M. in C. to Dearborn Svgs. B. & L. Asso.]	6,800
Clybourn-av., 250 nw of Fullerton, ne f. 50x125, m. or l., Aug. 6 [C. F. Ritterhaus to E. E. Vehmeyer]	12,000
Washington-av., 114 s of 58th-st., w f, 36x150, Aug. 31 [J. G. Simpson to J. S. Ford]	9,000
Stewart-av., 74 s of 69th-st., e f, 25x125, July 31 [J. J. Hubbard to M. E. Miller]	2,000
Monticello-av., 72 n of Le Moyne-st., w f, 24x124, May 20 [W. H. Tooker to T. Lamoreux]	2,500
Burling-st., 171½ s of Center, w f, 50x122, Aug. 3 [J. Genkel to A. Strehlow]	6,000
Same ppty., Aug. 3 [A. Strehlow to D. Genkel]	6,000
Wallace-st., 150 s of 70th, e f, 50x125, Sept. 1 [D. R. Tyston to J. Farwell]	1,650
W. 20th-st., 126 e of Robey, s f, 25x124.9, Aug. 26 [T. Augustin to M. Lukas]	8,000
Canal-st., n w cor 102d, e f, 48 2-3x126, Aug. 21 [S. Davis to S. Davieson]	1,000
Adams-st., 205 w of St. Louis-av., n f, 25x142, Sept. 1 [C. L. Williams to S. E. Cary]	3,500
Adams-st., 241 e of Central Park-av., n f, 25x142, Sept. 1 [S. E. Cary to C. L. Williams]	3,750
Congress-st., s e cor S. 44th-av., n f, 50.62x125, Aug. 3 [C. Henning to A. Irle]	2,500
Warren-av., 288 e of Francisco, n f, 19x122.8, Aug. 5 [A. Irle to C. Henning]	7,500
Robey-st., 285 s of Webster-av., w f, 24x125, June 30 [F. Kanarowski to V. Stackowiak]	4,000
Robey-st., 72 s of Greenwich, e f, 24x100, Aug. 31 [M. Harzheim to F. R. Corvinus]	1,500
Stratford-pl., 175 e of Evanston-av., n f, 100x125, Sept. 1 [L. O'Neill to L. H. Boldenweck]	28,000
Perry-av., 75 s of Waveland, w f, 50x123⅓, Aug. 5 [V. A. Wigren to P. McNally]	2,250
Belmont-av., 49 w of Humboldt-st., s f, 24x125, Aug. 20 [Est. of A. C. Hesing to E. Melms]	1,000
Homan-av., 75 s of W. 16th-st., w f, 25x125, Aug. 8 [H. N. Rodisch to J. F. Wein]	1,000
Central Park-av., n w cor W. 27th-st., e f, 48x125, May 7, 1895 [H. Hirsch to R. Jonas]	12,500
W. 15th-st., 48 w of Paulina, s f, 24x124, Sept. 2 [M. Beutener to M. Weber]	2,000
Wentworth-av., n w cor W. 29th-pl., e f, 330x125 and 1-5 inst., Sept 2 [H. J. A. De Haven to H. Turner]	2,500
Albert-st., 116 s of W. 18th, e f, 25x120, Aug. 26 [N. Kielder to J. Roelfsema]	2,400
Newberry-st., 125 n of W. 14th, e f, 25x100, Sept. 2 [J. H. Davids to D. Silverman]	7,000
W. 13th-pl., 24 w of Laflin-st., s f, 24x124, Aug. 10 [H. W. Maack to C. Gibcke]	4,500
W. 13th-pl., s w cor Laflin-st., n f, 48x124, Aug. 10 [same to same]	10,000
Same ppty, Aug. 10 [C. Gibcke to C. Maack]	10,000
Aberdeen-st., 121 s of 58th, e f, 25x124¼, July 29 [J. Bark to J. Nelylick]	4,500
Aberdeen-st., 121 s of 58th, e f, 25x124¼, also premises No. 5839 Aberdeen-st., Aug. 3 [J. Nelylick to S. T. Kimbell]	9,000
Morgan-st., 50 s of 61st, w f, 25x125, Sept. 2 [M. Carter to M. A. Fisher]	2,500
Belmont-av., s w cor W. 40th-st., 44 lots, Aug. 22 [J. R. Wickersham to The Ephpheta School for the Deaf]	15,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Francisco-av., 75 s of Linwood-pl., w f, 25x125 1-6, Aug. 1 [C. H. Kehl to G. Shorman]
Vernon-av., 154 n of 40th-st., e f, 16x12, Aug. 31 [H. L. Mason to J. Weber]
51st-st., ne cor Hart-av., s f, 54x125, Aug. 28 [A. Weber to H. Polzin]
73d-pl., n e cor Railroad-av., s e f, 33 1-3 x75, Aug. 28 [J. Foley to L. P. Brown]
California-av., 75 s of Wellington, e f, 25x125, Aug. 22 [R. C. Givins et al. to W. Phillips]

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED by the Building Department yesterday:
C. A. Malch, 3-story brick flats, at 648 Erie-st.
B. K. Barnes, 2-story brick flats, at 544 Christian-av.
A. Michelson, 2-story brick flats, at 1329 Oakley-av.
J. Waber, 3-story brick store and flats, at 405 California-av.
J. Shey, 2-story brick flats, at 2130 W. 38th-st.
C. R. Riggie, 2-story brick flats, at 1267 Central Park-av.
Albert Bodnet, 1-sory frame cottage, at 2540 Western-av.
Deering Harvester company, 2-story brick storehouse, 30 Fullerton-av.
John M. Carlson, 2-story frame dwelling, at 4135 Newgard-av.
L. C. Wemper, 2-story frame dwelling, at 618 Farwell-av.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Sept. 2.—The Secretary of State today licensed the incorporation of the following companies:

The Gilman Social club, at Gilman, without capital stock; social; incorporators, A. C. Redfield, S. H. Daniels, C. Reynolds, H. C. Redfield, A. C. Wright, P. Trobaugh, and John Fordyce.

Howard Tailoring company, at Chicago; capital stock, $2,500; manufacturing clothing; incorporators, Reuben Goldsmith, Linder Wilkinson, and Chesley F. Ecklund.

Menke Dry Goods company, at Quincy; capital stock, $20,000; general mercantile; incorporators, H. B. Menke, Joseph B. Menke, and Edith Menke.

Excelsior Book company, at Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; publish books; incorporators, A. J. Pflaum, Zach Hofheimer, and L. B. B. Lyson.

The Warden Coal Washing company, at Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; operate coal washing plants; incorporators, Theodore G. Warden, Richard V. Nies, and Charles F. Davies.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ADAM SCHAAF—ESTABLISHED 1873.
MANUFACTURER OF PIANOS.
Bargains in reliable pianos; easy payments.
$135—Vose & Sons, upright, 7 1-3 octaves.
$155—Vose & Sons, cabinet grand.
$135—Emerson upright.
$140—Dunham upright.
$125—Ernest Gabler pianos, 7 1-3 octaves.
$100—Geo. Steck & Co., 7-octave piano.
$105—Smith & Barnes cabinet grand.
$165—Kroeger & Sons upright.
$125—New England uprights.
$100—Chickering upright piano, 7 octave.
$165—Adam Schaaf upright piano.
$165—Steinway & Sons, 7 octaves.
$130—Chase large upright.
$155—Decker & Sons, upright pianos.
$65, $70, $95 each, upright pianos.
$20, $45, $65 each, square pianos.
$15, $25, $45 each, organs, all makes.
To rent, $4 per month, fine new upright piano; one year's rent allowed if purchased; pianos tuned, repaired, stored, and exchanged.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Mor

CLAYTON F. SUMMY CO., 220 WABASH-AV., represent CHICKERING, GABLER, and MARSHALL & WENDELL Pianos. Upright and Square Pianos of various makes taken in exchange will be sold at a great sacrifice.
CLAYTON F. SUMMY CO., 220 Wabash-av.

IN BUYING A KIMBALL PIANO you obtain an instrument that has received the indorsement of the greatest living musicians and which is celebrated the world over as the only piano which received the award of "SUPERLATIVE MERIT and HIGHEST STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE" at the WORLD'S FAIR.
WITH A KIMBALL PIANO go, in the highest degree, REPUTATION, INTRINSIC MERIT, and BEST VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY. Inspection courted. Easy payments. Prices marked in plain figures from which no deviation is made.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., Wabash-av., s. of Jackson.

DO YOU WANT TO RENT A PIANO?
Never before have we had such a large and splendid line of renting pianos and at such low prices.
We make a specialty of this department.
CONOVER PIANO CO.
Largest piano house in Chicago.
219-221 Wabash-av.

LAST CALL ON SUMMER SNAPS!—
HERE THEY GO!

SQUARES.		UPRIGHTS.
Harrison	$ 25	New York
Gabler	35	Hall & Son
Emerson	50	Estey
Barmore	65	Camp & Co $175, $200
Fischer	75	Brambach
Hallet & Davis	90	Mathushek
Estey & Camp	100	Mathushek grand

Decker Bros., Estey, Camp & Co., Arion pianos. Tuning, repairing, moving, at lowest rates.
ESTEY & CAMP, 233 State-st., 49-51-53 Jackson-st.

$225 BUYS A STEINWAY UPRIGHT PIANO; $145 buys a Sterling upright piano; $245 buys a Knabe upright piano; $125 buys a Voss & Sons upright piano. Payments $6 per month. Pianos to rent, $3 and $4 per month; fully guaranteed; the greatest bargains in the city. STEGER & CO., piano manufacturers, 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.

GREAT BARGAINS—AT CHASE BROTHERS PIANO STORE. 25 upright pianos, only slightly used, $100 to $175 and upward. Almost every make and fully warranted. Easiest time payments in the city. CHASE BROTHERS PIANO CO., Cor. Wabash-av. and Congress-st. Opposite Auditorium.

FOR SALE—WILL SELL MY FINE UPRIGHT piano cheap; have to leave the city owing to ill health. S. R. HARCOURT, 292 E. 60th-st., cor. Washington-av.; apply evenings.

EXCELLENT UPRIGHT PIANO, FINE CONDITION, $140; $6 monthly; Knabe; bargain. WISSNER, 22 Van Buren-st.

$4 PER MONTH WILL RENT A GOOD PIANO; one year's rent allowed if purchased. JOHN CHURCH CO., 200 Wabash-av.

BEAUTIFUL UPRIGHT PIANO, $175; monthly; Steinway; bargain. WISSNER, 22 Van Buren-st.

SOHMER, MATHUSHEK, AND DECKER BROS. pianos very cheap to close out. 231 Wabash-av.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSA

NEWMAN, NORTHRUP & LEVINSON, ATTORNEYS, Chamber of Commerce Building, Chicago. State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.

In the Circuit Court of Cook County (gen. No. 160,968). John Porter, complainant, vs. The Reliance Mutual Fire Insurance Company, defendant.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that under and pursuant to an order entered by said Circuit Court in said cause on Sept. 2, A. D. 1896, that the undersigned was by said order appointed by said Circuit Court receiver of said The Reliance Mutual Fire Insurance Company; that by said order all policies of insurance heretofore issued by said Reliance Mutual Fire Insurance Company and then outstanding and in force were canceled and annulled, and all present and future liability of said company on account of such policies, or either of them, terminated forever.

All persons having claims against said insurance company are hereby notified to present such claims duly verified to me at Room 608 Chamber of Commerce Building, Chicago, Ill., within sixty days from the 5th day of September, A. D. 1896, and all claimants failing to so file their claims within said time will be forever barred from participation in the property and assets of said company.

EDWARD B. McKEY, Receiver.

Dated Chicago, Sept. 2, 1896.
Newman, Northrup & Levinson, Solicitors for Receiver.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND GERMAN IN 30 CONVERSATIONAL lessons by native professors; SPECIAL PREPARED LESSON LECTURES; FRENCH day and evening classes start Mondays at 9 and 7:30 p. m.; GERMAN day and evening classes start Tuesdays at 4 and 7:30 p. m.; investigate. Language School, 1504 Masonic Temple.

ARMOUR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY offers full course in shorthand and typewriting; instruction both individual and class; students secure excellent positions; day, night; tuition per term.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES—Auditorium, Chicago. Students may begin at any time; open all summer.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—LIGHT TEAM MULES; 7 AND 8 yrs.; sound in every respect; together with harness and wagon; $175; going out of business. 37 Milton-av., near E. Chicago-av.

PASTURE HORSES AT SPRING BROOK STOCK farm. CROSSMAN, 416 Randolph-st.

CLOTHING.

CASH FOR ENTIRE STOCK OF SHOES OR other merchandise. Address Merchandise Purchasing Co., 132 Market-st.

D. MARKS, 9 W. RANDOLPH-ST., PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

REFRIGERATORS—TO CLOSE OUT OUR 1896 refrigerators and ice chests for season we offer 15 to 50 per cent discount. Lawn mowers, garden hose, water coolers, ice cream freezers, etc., at reduced prices. Orr & Lockett Hardware Co., State-st. and 71 Randolph-st.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—NICE FURNISHED FLAT AT A great sacrifice; rent $38. 339 Rush-st. Alexander, first flat, left.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

VERY CHEAP—500,000 FT. GOOD LUMBER and sizes of World's Fair timber; to be sold at once at 68th-st., 2d yard east of Stony Island. A. M. DE COUDRES.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND DIAMONDS. BREDT & CO., Room 803 Columbus Building.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—LADY WHO FOUND DARK RED POCKETbook in toilet-room at Marshall Field's please return to "Lost and Found" dept. at Field's and receive reward.

LOST—AT R. I. DEPOT, POCKETBOOK; FINDer may keep money and return purse and other contents to R. 204, 100 Washington-st. MISS STELLE.

LOST—LADIES' GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN; name, Laura Whiteman, 1894, engraved inside. Address and receive reward. MRS. W. J. SCHWARTZ, 1606 Indiana-av.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—GEORGE: WHEN DO YOU EXpect to be in the city? Arrange to remain over one day. LUCY.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSIcian and Surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—SEND FOR "STATISTICS AND Trading." Contains valuable tables. Market dictionary; cipher code. Reference 35 banks. Mailed free. The Equitable Produce and Stock Exchange, Consolidated Exchange Bldg., Chicago.

PERSONAL — INCREASE YOUR INCOME; send for free book, "How to Speculate in Grain and Provisions on Small Margins." L. L. KELLOGG & CO., 214 Rialto Building, Chicago, members Chicago Board of Trade; established 1880.

PERSONAL—DO YOU SPECULATE? SEND for book "How to Speculate Successfully on Limited Margins in Grain and Stocks"; mailed free. COMSTOCK, COATES & CO., Rialto Bg., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, 19 years old, just from school; willing to work in office and receive instructions in bookkeeping; salary to be decided by employer. Address V 754, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER AND office man; 13 years' experience; strictly temperate; accurate and speedy. Best of references. Address V 680, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT, EXperienced bookkeeper or accountant, man, 22 years old, good references; salary low. Address V 721, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN IN office; business college graduate; have had some experience as stenographer and typewriter; moderate salary. Address V 668, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BOOKKEEPER and office man; good correspondent, twelve years' experience, good references, low salary for start with good house. Address V 720, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED bookkeeper of 23; A1 references. Address V 719, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS bookkeeper or any office work; good city references given. Address V 664, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED bookkeeper; A1 city references. V 614, Tribune.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, EXperienced clothing salesman, window trimmer; speaks German; A1 references can be furnished. L. NURNBERG, 5529 Monroe-av., Hyde Park.

SITUATION WANTED—SALESMAN; ANY line; speaks German; experienced; references. Address V 667, Tribune office.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BOY, AGE 16, AS office boy or other kind of work; good reference. F. PEACHE, 24 Pacific-av.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS MACHINIST OR other mechanical work where a learned man can be useful; I will furnish you good references and certain satisfaction. Address V 659, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SUPERINTENDENT or foreman of planing mill and factory by a man of long experience. Address J. W. CAVANOR, 539 61st-st., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENGINEER, CARpenter, janitor; licensed. Address ENGINEER, 362 W. Harrison-st.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE Japanese as butler or waiter in private family; references. JAPANESE, 484 N. Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS butler and valet. Best references. Wages moderate. Address V 727, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGHLY EXperienced coachman; German; strictly temperate, sober, and reliable; careful driver; willing to do housework if required; can milk; age 30; first-class reference from former and last employer. Address V 751, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE COACHman; German; 5 feet 8 inches tall; steady, industrious, willing, and competent to take care of driving, horses, rigs, lawn, and furnace on fine private residence; A1 refs.; country or suburb preferred. Address V 749, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN OR stableman; lawn and garden work; German; 30; from Cincinnati; 10 years' experience; 6 years with last employer. Address 121 N. Clark-st., 2d flat.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG man, Swede, as coachman and work around the house; handy with tools; can give best of references. Address 2424 Austin-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A single man; Swede; understand good care of horses and carriages; good driver; best of references. Address V 657, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SOBER, EXPERIenced coachman to care for horse and cow; handy and willing; no objection to country; moderate wages; city reference. Address V 732, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND to be generally useful; moderate wages. Best references. Address COACHMAN, 296 55th-st., Flat 2.

SITUATION WANTED—COACHMAN; MARried; no children; wife a cook and laundress; will take care of gentleman's place; best city references. Address V 663, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SOBER, HONEST, and willing coachman to take care horse and cow; small wages; city refs. V 735, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD MAN AS coachman or gardener; best of references. Address V 669, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN private family by a young German with first-class references. Address J. W., 3141 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; SINgle, reliable; good references. V 734, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—MALE STENOGRAPHer; experience; with best reference; Remington operator. Address V 473, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY STEnographer with little experience; permanent position. Address E C 282, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED — BUSINESS HOUSES supplied with experienced office help free of charge. Mercantile Exchange, 185 Dearborn-st., Room 152. Indorsed by leading city houses.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COLLECTOR AND adjuster of claims in city or on road with good responsible firm; bad debts a specialty; 6 years' experience; can give best of references. Address V 658, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS JANITOR IN FLAT building, with living rooms, within 3 or 4 blocks of Grand-blvd. and 46th-st. Address J. P. HANSEN, 4619 Grand-blvd.

SITUATION WANTED—WAREHOUSEMAN, expert shipping clerk, and router; high-class references given. Address V 666, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN OF 20 will pay $25 for $10 per week situation. Address V 729, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT young man; 20; genteel employment. Address V 730, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN WANTS work; good ref. Address V 665, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED lady bookkeeper. Best city references. Address V 667, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED LADY bookkeeper will keep small sets of books at from $10 per month up. Address V 700, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL OF 16 IN OFfice or wholesale house; understands bookkeeping. Address V 714, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG WOMAN, experienced in making fine salads, ice creams, ices, etc., as assistant pastry cook in first-class hotel; good wages; highest references. Call or address 51 32d-st., Flat 31.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SWEDISH girls, one as cook, the other as second girl and waitress; no objection to suburbs; best of references; please call at 273 N. Market-st., top floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD LAUNdress; will work by the day in private family Wednesday and Thursday; best references; South Side. Address V 709, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY ATtending Normal Training School would like to work for board in respectable family in Englewood. Address V 628, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN cook; also German second girl; private family; good references. 116 Fremont-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ELDERLY Protestant woman to do chamber work and sewing. Please call. 5049 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ALL AROUND woman cook; neat, pastry and oysters; highest references; steady and capable. 271 S. Morgan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL for general housework or cook in American family. 428 59th-st.

SITUATION WANTED — BY FIRST-CLASS cook. Call 700 W. Ohio-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD GIRL, GENeral housework. 494 S. Morgan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL, general housework; North Side. 205 N. State-st.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—DRESSMAKER FROM New York; experienced; perfect cut and fit guaranteed; $1.50 per day; this month only; local references. Address V 694, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A DRESSMAKER, 15 years' experience, will sew, $1.75 per day. 477 Seminary-av.

SITUATION WANTED—A FRENCH DRESSmaker wants a few more engagements by the day; understands fur; also cheap. B Z 483, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY DRESSMAKER, first-class, in family; take charge children or light housework. Address V 702, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—DRESSMAKER; $2 per day. MISS MORRISSON, 181 Bowen-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher; competent, experienced. Address V 713, Tribune office, or T. LINQUIST, 7230 S. Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY typewriter, 3 years' experience. V 722, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MIDDLE-AGED English widow, having had positions of trust; desires reëngagement as housekeeper, invalid or infant nurse; good recommendations. Apply 377 51st-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MIDDLE-AGED lady as housekeeper; can give good references; manager; no objections to party of gentlemen or going in the suburbs; reasonable salary expected. Call 5836 Sherman-st. for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT young woman as working housekeeper; South Side; references. Address A H 491, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER. Best city references. Adress K., 57 Center-av., City.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SCOTCH LADY AS housekeeper. Apply at 841 65th-st., Englewood.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE STEnographer, experienced, references. Address V 450, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY CORRESPONDENT and stenographer of 10 years' experience; educated, accurate, rapid, reliable. V 660, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY stenographer and typewriter; Remington; expert; 5 yrs. experience; salary $10. V 695, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT, EXperienced young lady stenographer; permanent; rapid writer. $10. Address V 724, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER; young woman; four years' experience; half day preferred. Remington. V 726, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY STEnographer; 4 years' experience; neat, rapid, accurate; salary $8. Address V 736, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED lady stenographer; A1 references; salary $7. Address V 708, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY stenographer; Rem. or S.-P. op. V 723, Tribune.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR STRICTLY PRIvate family domestics, selected, with 15 years' experience, at MRS. SMITH'S employment bureau, 707 Monroe-st. Removed from 10 Throop-st. Telephone West 443. MRS. L. M. SMITH.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STUDENT to take care of bachelor's or widower's apartments morning and evening for private room and board; North or West Side. C P 256, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—A TRAINED NURSE breaks typhoid, scarlet, and childbed fevers in four days; hour for calls, 3 to 4 p. m. 98-100 W. Madison-st., 2d floor, Room 9.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

CIGAR CLERK AND ASSISTANT CASHIER—lunch room; age about 19 years; state experience, wages, and reference. Address V 752, Tribune office.

CLERK—AN EXPERIENCED ENTRY CLERK, accustomed to billing from caller; must have had city experience, and possess good references; none others need apply. LAPP & FLERSHEM, 195 State-st.

MAN—LEADING FIRM DESIRES SERVICES of active, intelligent young man, some office experience, good penman, good at figures, with ambition to rise; $5 to begin with; this is a good opportunity for some young man of energy and pride. Address V 755, Tribune office.

MAN — IN COUNTING OFFICE, BRIGHT young man, not over 20 years of age; must be good penman and understand double-entry bookkeeping. Address V 718, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SALESMAN—EXPERIENCED AND OF ABILity to represent the Kendall Mfg. Co. among the grocers in Northern Indiana; must be able to furnish good bond and references. Apply 216 W. Van Buren-st.

SALESMEN—FIRST-CLASS, WHO ARE ABLE to talk up a first-class new line to best trade; a liberal salary and commission. International Mfg. Co., Iowa City, Ia.

SALESMEN—FOR OUR BRYAN AND M'KINley cigars; $30 weekly and expenses; experience unnecessary. FOLK, RITCHIE & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

SALESMEN—TWO, TO SELL CIDER; MUST BE first-class. Apply 39 Clybourn-av.

SOLICITORS—PERMANENT POSITION; $720 per year. 1110, 356 Dearborn-st., after 9:30.

Boys.

BOY—PROMINENT FIRM DESIRES SERVICES of bright, intelligent office boy, quick in his movements, good penman, and some office experience; one living with parents preferred; $3 to begin; chance for advancement. Address V 756, Tribune office.

BOY—A BRIGHT, NEAT ERRAND BOY, 12 TO 15 years old; apply in own handwriting with references and salary wanted. Address V 760, Tribune office.

BOY—GOOD DELIVERY. KNIGHT & NIXON, 530 E. 47th-st. Call after 10 a. m.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT, well educated stenographer of experience, not over 25; must write good hand, operate Remington, and understand general office work; moderate salary. Address, in own hand, V 711, Tribune.

STENOGRAPHER—MALE—FOR CLERGYman's office; Presbyterian preferred; light work; state experience, references, and terms. Address V 701, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—TO OPERATE NEW REMington, light bookkeeping; state experience and salary; young man or woman. V 758, Tribune.

Employment Agencies.

BOOKKEEPER—EXTRA GOOD PENMAN; salary $20. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 152.

MEN—ARE YOU INTERESTED IN LEARNING a trade? If so, no trade offers better inducements than barber trade. Only eight weeks required. Catalogue mailed free. Moler's Barber School, 283 S. Clark-st.

Miscellaneous.

AN IDEA—WRITE JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., patent attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offered inventors.

MAN—FIRST-CLASS MAN FOR GOLD MILL amalgamation and concentration. Address, with references, V 757, Tribune office.

MAN—WITH $600 TO TRAVEL WITH VITAscope; big money. Address V 761, Tribune.

MEN—THREE INTELLIGENT MEN OF GOOD address to represent us on the road and in the city, prefer men experienced in commercial and specialty lines and insurance; adequate compensation to right parties. THE WERNER COMPANY, 160 Adams-st.

SALESMAN—LIVE, INTELLIGENT; WILL pay well for good service and raise as business warrants. J. T. WISNER, 607 Masonic Temple.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS—COMPETENT, with references. 5126 Kimbark-av.

GIRL—NEAT, COMPETENT, TO COOK, WASH, and iron; keep second girl; references. 5326 Cornell-av., Hyde Park.

GIRL—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; SMALL family. Call at 548 W. 61st-st.

GIRL—FOR KITCHEN WORK; NO LAUNDRY. 5116 Hibbard-av.

GOOD COOK AND LAUNDRESS—PRIVATE family; Hinsdale; American preferred; second girl kept. Call for particulars at 24 Adams-st., Room 20.

GOOD COOK AND LAUNDRESS—WILLING TO go to Hinsdale; steady position; bring references. 4358 Oakenwald-av.

HOUSEWORK—$4 PER WEEK TO A GOOD white girl that wants good place; general housework; must be thoroughly competent and keep good hours. Call Thursday 6136 Madison-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Also good cook. J. FAGAN, 633 Davis-st., Evanston.

HOUSEWORK—NEAT EXPERIENCED GIRL, general housework; small family; good wages. 5127 Woodlawn-av.

HOUSEWORK—AT ONCE, FOR GENERAL housework, an industrious, good girl; good cook. 3641 Prairie-av.

HOUSEWORK—GENERAL—GIRL; GOOD. Apply 3246 Forest-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; small family. JOSEPH, 4549 Vincennes.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework; small family. 2441 Indiana-av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER — ACCUSTOMED WITH housework, age between 17 and 22. 4307 Calumet.

Stenographers.

OPERATOR—RAPID REMINGTON OPERATOR; lady; salary $6; state experience and qualifications; no shorthand required; permanent. Address V 731, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT, well educated stenographer of experience, not over 25; must write good hand, operate Remington, and understand office work; moderate salary. Address, in own hand, V 712, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—LADY, WITH OWN MAchine; permanent place; moderate salary at first. Call Dr. CASE, 3925 Michigan-av.

STENOGRAPHER—CALIGRAPH MACHINE. Address V 748, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

LADIES—TO JOIN OUR CLASS LEARNING barber trade. Ten calls for every graduate. Situations guaranteed. Call or send for free illustrated catalogue. Moler's Barber School, 283 S. Clark-st.

Miscellaneous.

LADY—TO VISIT LADIES; REFINED EMPLOYment. Call doctor's residence, 3925 Michigan-av.

LADY—AS MAID AND COMPANION; EXPERIenced; a pianist preferred. 3401 Forest-av.

TRAINED NURSE—TO SUPERINTEND PRIvate hosp. Address DR. LA FORCE, Ottumwa, Ia.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—TO SELL THE LATEST NOVELTY in accident insurance; liberal contracts with perpetual renewal proviso. Write Travelers' Preferred Accident Association, Security Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

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WANTED—CASH REGISTER; MUST BE IN perfect working order; state lowest cash price. Address V 710, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND SAFES, LOWEST prices ever offered. W. S. DIX, 55 Dearborn-st.

COINS, STAMPS, PICTURES, ETC.

U. S. COIN AND STAMP EX., 1180 MASONIC Temple; est. 1873; 30-page coin catalogue, 12c.

ABOUT STAMPS — BUY OR SELL; BEST prices. M. WOLSIEFFER, 201 Clark, nr. Adams.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

2548 INDIANA-AV.—2 LARGE ROOMS, HANDsomely furnished; excellent table; references exchanged.

4710 CALUMET-AV., 2D FLAT—ELEGANT front rooms, with or without board, in private family; near L station; every convenience.

5723 MONROE-AV.—LARGE FRONT ROOM with board; private family.

1810 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS WITH BOARD; will make permanent arrangements now.

2428 PRAIRIE-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHed rooms, first-class board, $5 per week.

1903 MICHIGAN-AV. — PLEASANT ROOMS with good board; reasonable; references.

1606 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS with board; day boarders accommodated.

5737 MADISON-AV.—ROOMS, ONE LARGE front, with board; house near I. C.

North Side.

427 AND 429 LA SALLE-AV.—FRONT OR TWO side rooms on same floor, with bath; front, $50; side, $40; month.

DELIGHTFUL ROOMS, ELEGANT HOME cooking; walking distance; reasonable. 147 Deaborn-av.

487-489 LA SALLE-AV.—STEAM-HEATED rooms with board; modern. MRS. CROWELL.

361 DEARBORN-AV.—FINE LOCATION; HANDsome rooms, with board; also single room.

373 E. SUPERIOR-ST.—PLEASANT ROOM with board for 2; beautiful location; references.

657 LA SALLE-AV., OPPOSITE PARK—CHOICE rooms, with good board; $5, $6, and $7 per week.

West Side.

REDUCE YOUR LIVING EXPENSES BY SEcuring accommodations in private family on Washington-blvd., strictly first-class, at very low rates; references. Address V 704, Tribune office.

669 WASHBURNE-AV., NEAR 12TH-ST. AND Ogden-av., short walk from natatorium—Pleasant furnished rooms suitable for married couple or two gents; board if desired.

118 AND 120 ASHLAND-BLVD.—ALCOVE, double and single rooms, parlor suite, steam heat, first-class table board.

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A CHARMING HOME—THE NEW HOTEL HOLLAND is NOW newly decorated throughout, also refurnished; fine suites and rooms with bath and board at lower rates than any hotel of like character; table excellent; two blocks from lake; ten minutes to city; I. C. express trains one block. W. F. WEYBURN, Manager. Hyde Park Station, Chicago.

HOTEL LUZERNE, N. CLARK AND CENTERst.—We are making special low rates to permanent guests for the winter; service and cuisine first-class.

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DON'T DECIDE ON YOUR SUMMER TOUR before sending for Cook's American Tour Book, which can be had for the asking; estimates free for any tour. THOS. COOK & SON, 234 South Clark-st.

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BOARD—AND ROOM—BY YOUNG MARRIED couple, a good room and board, North or South, in private family; references exchanged. Address V 759, Tribune office.

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BOARD—DO YOU WANT RESPONSIBLE, REspectable boarders or roomers? Call 1524 Masonic Temple.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS—STAMFORD HOTEL, 1254 Michigan-blvd., elegant front rooms, with or without private baths; electric light, hot and cold water, steam heat in all rooms; fine family hotel; first-class in all respects; fireproof; European or American; cuisine unexcelled; terms reasonable. Call and examine. BISHOP & PHILPOT, Proprietors.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS, SINGLE OR alcove, for permanent guests, in strictly first-class house within half block of Postoffice; reasonable rates for the accommodation. 6 E. Washington-st.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD; handsomely furnished rooms, single or en suite; small family. 2342 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—63 E. 18TH, FLAT 9, CONNECTING rooms, suitable for gentlemen; bath, steam heat, telephone.

TO RENT—227 MICHIGAN-AV., ELEGANT ALcove, other rooms; steam, electric light, running water. Third door Auditorium; gentlemen.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED LARGE FRONT parlor, with mantel and grate; use of bath; reasonable. 321 E. 66th-pl., close to I. C.

TO RENT—3903 MICHIGAN-AV., SUITE LARGE pleasant front rooms; modern conveniences.

TO RENT—IN "THE ALLEN," 143 OAKwood-blvd.; single and en suite; references.

TO RENT—STEAM HEATED FURNISHED rooms; $6 month and up. 139 Oakwood-blvd.

TO RENT—2300 INDIANA-AV.—DESIRABLE suite of front rooms; also single rooms. Flat 5.

North Side.

TO RENT—SUITE OF OUTSIDE ROOMS SUITable for two or three gentlemen; steam heat, hot water; no other roomers; reasonable. Address V 717, Tribune office.

TO RENT—745½ N. PARK-AV., NEAR LINCOLN Park, newly furnished rooms, modern conveniences.

West Side.

TO RENT—LARGE OR SMALL FURNISHED room; modern; private family. 640 Jackson-blvd., Flat B.

TO RENT—3 NICELY FURNISHED FRONT rooms with privileges of light housekeeping. 156 Laflin-st., Flat 1.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM; RUNNING water, steam heat; walking distance. 497 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM; private family. 756 Jackson-blvd.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE, FURnished room, private house; no other boarders; breakfast only; by gentleman; $4 per week. Address V 744, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED 3 OR 4 rooms for housekeeping. V 764, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—

3637 and 3643 Vincennes-av., modern, 9 rooms; parlor, library, dining-room, and kitchen on same floor; hard wood throughout; two blocks from I. C. station, one block from cable; low rent to responsible tenants; open.

3647 Vincennes-av., completely furnished 9-room, modern brick house; parlor, library, dining-room, kitchen, on same floor; 5 large chambers; hard wood finish; gas range; 2 blocks from I. C., 1 block to cable cars; rent to A1 tenant, $40 per month; open from 2 to 5 p. m.; owner on premises or SOUTHARD & TRAINER, 142 Oakwood-blvd. OFFICE OPEN EVENINGS. Or Room 411, 164 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NO. 3668 MICHIGAN-BLVD., FINE St. Lawrence marble house, with 50x175 ft. and barn, for two years; immediate possession. MATSON HILL, 607 Home Ins. Bldg.

TO RENT—10-ROOM FURNISHED HOUSE, facing Groveland-av.; location very desirable; for rent cheap to good party. Apply to OWNER, 29 33d-st.

TO RENT—3248 WABASH-AV., ELEGANT 10-room modern residence, in excellent order; cheap. PETER F. WOLFF, 218 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—144 GARFIELD-BLVD., 8 ROOMS and bath; detached house; furnace; low rent to good tenant. Apply at 313 Garfield-blvd.

West Side.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE, 7 ROOMS AND ATtic, corner W. 42d and Fillmore-sts.; convenient to Metropolitan Elevated and Wis. Cent. W. B. BATCHELLER, 209 Chicago Opera-House Bldg.

TO RENT—923 MONROE-ST., 12-ROOM HOUSE, with or without barn. Also house of 7 rooms.

TO RENT—129 S. WESTERN-AV., 9-ROOM house; good repair; low rent.

TO RENT—10-ROOM STONE HOUSE, 470 ADams-st.; $40; open 9 to 10 daily.

North Side.

TO RENT—NR. SOUTH END LINCOLN PARK—Modern houses; gas ranges, hot water, etc.

743 North Park-av., 9 rooms; per month, $47.50.
161 Eugenie-st., 9 rooms; per month, $60.
165 Eugenie-st., 11 rooms; per month, $67.50.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE HOUSES IN BEST streets, neighborhood Lake Shore-drive. HONORE BROS., 1524 Marquette Bldg.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY FAMILY OF THREE either a small furnished house or flat, between Washington and Congress, and Laflin and Lincoln. Answer to Room 15 Portland Block.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT FURNISHED OR unfurnished flat, 8 rooms, all light, convenient to Ill. Central and cable. 3504 Ellis-av., the St. Germaine. Address B 19, Tribune office.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLATS WITH STEAM heat, gas range, $25, at 217 to 235 Jackson Park Terrace [65th-st., near Stony Island-av.]. SEYMOUR MORRIS, 142 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SEE THE CHOICE FLATS AT 4343 Langley-av.; new decorations and plumbing. 5 rooms, $18; 7 rooms, $22. Sunday all day; week days, 10 to 12.

TO RENT—YOUNG COUPLES—$10 TAKES 8-room corner flat, 4324 State-st.; see it. Call at 447 Rookery at noon.

TO RENT—4,5, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH, $20 up; steam heat, hot water, elevator; strictly modern. 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—$14, $16; COMFORTABLE FLAT, 3 or 4 rooms, bath, steam, hot water, gas range; janitor. 3558 Cottage Grove.

TO RENT—6247 MONROE-AV., 1 BLK. FROM I. C. and L stations, fine 6-room flat, heated with water; see janitor or owner, BOYD.

TO RENT—IN THE ALLEN, 145 OAKWOOD-blvd., 3 to 7 rooms; unfurnished or furnished; references required.

TO RENT—A NEW 7-ROOM FLAT ON SECOND floor, 5937 Indiana-av., 2 blocks of L station.

TO RENT—STRICTLY MODERN 2, 3, AND 4 room apartments. 3826 Rhodes-av., The Royer.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—APARTMENTS—STEAM HEATED—Steam heat, hot water, gas range, janitor, etc.
4500 Vincennes-av., 7 and 8 rooms; $30 up.
4801 St. Lawrence-av., 6 and 7 rooms; $27.50 up.
S. E. Cor. Vincennes-av. and 46th-pl., 4 to 7 rooms; $25 up.
697-99 49th-st., east of Grand-blvd., 7 and 8 rooms; new; very elegant; open for inspection.
Cor. 42d and Berkeley-av., 5 to 7 rooms; $30 up.
Cor. 62d and Wharton-av., 7 rooms; $27.50 up.
4713-19 Indiana-av., 6 to 8 rooms; $35 up.
4715 Prairie-av., 6 to 8 rooms; $35 up.
4921 Calumet-av., 7 rooms; $35.
5829 Indiana-av., 6 and 7 rooms; $25 up.
DRAPER & KRAMER, 167 Dearborn-st.
Branch office 47th and Grand-blvd.
Call for our printed list of flats.

TO RENT—"THE CAMBRIDGE," N. w. corner Ellis-av. and 39th-st. Flats, apartments, and rooms. 4 and 6 room flats, 2 and 3 room furnished or unfurnished apartments, and furnished rooms for bachelors; improvements and decorating just completed at a large expense, making this one of the most desirable buildings on the South Side; steam heat, hot water, passenger elevator, telephone, bicycle room; one block to Cottage Grove cable or Illinois Central trains; rent reasonable. See manager at the building or plans and prices at our office. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—IN THE NEW LUCANIA BUILDing, Greenwood-av. and 62d-st., just completed, 4, 5, 6, and 7-room flats; steam heat, hot water, refrigerators, gas ranges and grates, hardwood finish and floor throughout; bicycle and storage rooms in basement; rents 24 and upwards; open today; only 2 blocks from L road station; these are positively the finest apartments in Woodlawn. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—THE NEW AND ELEGANT FOLlansbee Apartment Building, corner 23d and Wabash, will be ready for occupancy soon after Sept. 1st; flats from $23 to $60; within walking distance of city; one block from elevated station and cable cars; see them before locating. Office, 195 23d. 'Phone, South 1,172.

TO RENT—"THE ESMOND," 25TH-ST., BEtween Michigan and Wabash-avs., high-class light 4 and 5 room apartments; no dark rooms; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, janitor service; all modern conveniences; $30, $32.50, and $35. BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—$25 FLAT; GREAT BARGAIN; 6 large, light rooms, steam heat, hot water; all modern; fine bldg.; elite neighborhood; handsome decorations; near Illinois Central, Board Trade, and cable trains. HUBBELL & CO., 118 E. 43d-st.

TO RENT—IN THE "LEWIS," N. E. COR. EVans-av. and 43d-st., half block from cable, choice 6 and 7 room flats, steam heat, every modern convenience; $25 upward. F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 108 Dearborn-st., or 574 43d-st.

TO RENT—IN THE "RAINIER," COTTAGE Grove-av. and 33d-st.—Apartments of 4 to 7 rooms, complete with every modern convenience; newly decorated throughout; low rent to acceptable parties. Apply office, 55 33d-st.

TO RENT—IN THE HODGES APARTMENT Building, n. e. cor. Indiana-av. and 22d-st., flats in suites of 3, 4, and 7 rooms; steam heat, hot water, fuel gas ranges, elevator, and janitor service. Apply at elevator, 90 E. 22d-st.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL VIEW OF LAKE—Corner flat, 5 rooms, bath, steam heat, water, gas range; to a desirable tenant; $30. One 5-room and bath, $25. Kenilworth Apartments, corner 36th and Ellis; see agent.

TO RENT—KENWOOD—4802 LAKE-AV., TEN-room stone front. Woodlawn—6437 Star-av., 13-room pressed brick. Also handsomely furnished house, 4762 Lake-av., Kenwood. GEO. M. HORD, 145 La Salle-st., Room 615.

TO RENT—FREE TO SEPT 15—BEST STEAM-heated flats in Chicago; one block from 63d-st.; near Ill. C. and Alley "L"; 3 rooms, $15; 4 rooms, $17; 7 rooms, $25 to $30. Keys with DORN & CO., Agts., 226 E. 63d-st.

TO RENT—CHEAPEST NEW FLATS ON SOUTH Side; steam heat and hot water; one block from park and elevated. 5943 and 5945 Calumet-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT NEW FRENCH FLATS, 374 DEARBORN-AV., NEAR LINCOLN PARK AND THE LAKE.

For high-class tenants; the most luxurious and artistic flats on the North Side; electric lights, steam heat, hot and cold water; open for inspection; janitor will show them; plans and satisfactory prices at my office. L. B. MANTONYA, owner, 181 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—FLATS—JUST COMPLETED—SIX IDEAL HOMES in an ideal neighborhood, one block west of Lincoln Park, east of Clark-st.; 1932 Deming-ct.; 18 rooms each, including closets; eight principal rooms very large; unusual sanitary steam heating and ventilation after plans by Architect E. M. Newman; competent judges say these are the finest flats in the city. To rent by owner, M. H. MORRIS, at the building.

TO RENT—"THE CLAREMONT, DEMING-CT. and Clark-st., one of those splendid 6-room flats only left over; overlooking 50-foot private lawn; good transportation; near Lincoln Park and the lake; every convenience. Apply to the janitor. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st."

TO RENT—HANDSOME 6-ROOM LIGHT BRICK flat, 197 Ontario; only $24; key in basement. Call at 447 Rookery at noon.

TO RENT—1438 WELLINGTON-AV., 6-ROOM flat; modern stone front bldg.; $18.

TO RENT—64 WHITING-ST.—ELEGANT LIGHT airy 8-room flat, all conveniences, cheap.

West Side.

TO RENT—5 AND 6 ROOM FLATS, STEAM heat, etc.; $15 to $20 per month; 1393 to 1403 W. 12th-st., fronting Douglas Park. Inquire janitor on premises.

TO RENT—STEAM HEATED APARTMENTS, hot water, janitor service; also one furnished flat. Cordova Bldg., Park-av. and Paulina-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOME FLATS; STEAM HEAT; $35. The Illini, 875 Jackson-blvd.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FLAT OR HOUSE, neatly furnished, modern improvements, south 32d-st., east Michigan-av.; references exchanged. Address V 639, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED modern flat for 3 gentlemen, in good locality; state particulars and price. V 707, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOM FLAT, heated, vicinity of university. V 706, Tribune.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—

Five-story and basement building, 60x90, at the northwest corner of La Salle and Lake-sts., formerly occupied by Fairbanks, Morse & Co.

OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.,
34 Clark-st.

TO RENT—STORES—16TH-ST., BETWEEN Michigan and Wabash, suitable for any business. HONORE BROS., 1524 Marquette Bldg.

TO RENT—ENGLEWOOD—STEAM-HEATED plate-front store, with living-rooms and barn; only $25. Call at 447 Rookery at noon.

West Side.

TO RENT—STORES IN BLOCK S. W. COR. Halsted and Van Buren-sts. Best location on West Side. J. F. M'INTOSH, Suite 66, 125 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—PHYSICIAN'S HOURS. — FRONT suite, third floor, furnished; very desirable. Boyce Building, 112-114 Dearborn-st., near Washington. Apply at Room 800.

TO RENT—PART OF OFFICE CHEAP TO A desirable party. Apply 1532 Monadnock Bldg.

TO RENT—OFFICE AND DESK ROOM. 909 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—153-155 W. JACKSON-ST., LARGE light floors for manufacturing; steam heat, power, freight, passenger elevators; see engineer.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—THE UNDERSIGNED, AS assignee for the benefit of creditors, will, on Tuesday, the 8th day of September, A. D. 1896, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., at the store Nos. 305-307 Sixth-st., in the City and County of Racine, and State of Wisconsin, offer for sale to the highest bidder, the entire property and assets of Clancy Bros. of Racine, Wis., as follows: 1st, book accounts. 2d, a complete line of crockery ware. 3d, the entire stock of dry goods, notions, etc. Also store fixtures, counters, show-cases, and other articles of personal property. Terms of sale cash.
Racine, Wis., Sept. 1, A. D. 1896.
T. J. CLANCY, Assignee for the benefit of creditors of Clancy Bros.

FOR SALE—SALOON; THE BEST STAND ON South Water-st., taking in from $30 to $50 per day; must sell on account of other business; a snap for a man with money and can attend to the business personally; will give a lease cheap. Address V 762, Tribune office.

QUICK ACTION! NEED $1,200 TO PUSH SALES campaign specialty; large orders in hand now; $5,000 can be cleared in 6 weeks; be prompt; make appointment and I will call. Address V 763, Tribune office.

NEWSPAPER—HALF INTEREST IN DAILY and weekly paper in city of over 12,000; west of Chicago; fine opening for gentleman of some means. Address SCOTT TAYLOR, Fairfield, Ia.

PARTIES CONTEMPLATING GOING INTO THE saloon business will consult their interests by calling O'Donnell & Duer Bavarian Brg. Co., Model Brewery, 43th and Wallace. Several good corners.

FOR SALE—HALF INTEREST IN A WELL ESTablished millinery business in a growing Illinois town of 6,000, for $400; a great bargain. THOS. GREEN, with D. B. Fisk & Co.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE IN MARQUETTE, Mich.; elegant fixtures and soda fountain; stock light. Inquire of CHARLES KELSEY, Agt., 203 and 204 Nester Block, Marquette, Mich.

TWO YOUNG OFFICE MEN, NOW EMPLOYED, want to invest $1,000 each, with services; no fakes or brokers; first-class references given and required. Address V 247, Tribune office.

BEST CHANCE EVER OFFERED TO BUY ONE of the leading corner grocery and markets in city for exceptionally low figure. Address V 738, Tribune office.

138 TO 144 STATE-ST., ENTIRE BASEMENT and wide entrance to basement to rent. Ask for Mr. Friend on premises.

$100—HALF INTEREST PATENTED SPEcialty; original; no improvement possible. BENNINGHAM, 205 La Salle.

SALOON—STATE, SOUTH OF JACKSON; REceipts average $75; $1,000 cash will handle this. GRAVES, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 616.

$85 AVERAGE WEEKLY NET INCOME WITH $250 invested; safe, conservative; prospectus, proofs, free. F. DALY, 1293 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS JOB OR NEWSPAper printing office, including 32x46 cylinder. P. B. PITTS, Milwaukee, Wis.

FOR SALE—GOOD PAYING RESTAURANT; on account of other business. 406 31st-st.

STORAGE.

GEORGE PARRY WAREHOUSE FOR STORage of furniture, pianos, etc. Established 1871. Furniture moved, packed, and shipped. 350, 352 Wabash-av. Tel. M. 1543.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BRICK STORE, 6-ROOM FLAT above, and stock of goods; $900 cash, balance real estate. Address V 716, Tribune office.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, 607 HOME Ins. Bldg., 205 La Salle, cor. Adams-st. Tel. 5170.

GRAND-BLVD., beautiful new stone house, perfect in plan and finish; elegant and costly interior work; no better house of its size; 33 ft.; $37,500.

GRAND-BLVD., 4 new houses, just finished in the highest style of modern architecture; have never been occupied; $22,500, $22,500, $26,500, $26,500.

DREXEL-BLVD., handsome brownstone house, with 54 ft.; one of the finest modern homes in Chicago; $62,500.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, 607 HOME INS. Bldg., 205 La Salle-st. Tel. 5170.

PRAIRIE-AV., brown-stone house, No. 1824, with 67x175 ft. and barn; will rent it for two or three years.

MICHIGAN-BLVD., St. Lawrence marble house, No. 3068, with lot 50x174 ft., and barn.

FOR SALE—6230 MADISON-AV., 3-FLAT building, with 25 feet vacant adjoining. $2,500 cash; inc. $6,500; cost $14,000. F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 108 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—STATE-ST. CORner, 100 feet front, north of 61st-st.; $175; must sell; don't be afraid to submit offer. Address V H 114, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SACRIFICE SALE—5 BEAUTIFUL lots ½ block from Diversey-blvd.; 3 minutes' walk to Metropolitan Station, Logan Square; separately or together; small payment, balance to suit; investigate quick; price will surprise you, as owner needs little money immediately. Address T 873, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BIG BARGAIN—2-STORY DEtached brick flat in perfect order; choice location; price $4,500; monthly payments, or all cash. J. L. McKEEVER, 305 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—WANT OFFER ON 100 FEET; Lombard-av., near Randolph-st.; half cash, bal. to suit. Address V 747, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$2,400 BUYS 2-FLAT 11-ROOM brick; bath, closet, etc.; will exchange. OWNER, 776 Clifton Park-av.

FOR SALE—50 FEET WASHINGTON-BLVD., near Albany. WRIGHT, owner, 959 Park-av.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUENA PARK—FINE 8-ROOM, stone-front, steam-heated house; $4,800; easy terms. Address V 435, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WILL SELL MY BEAUTIFUL 6-room cottage, $50 down, small monthly payments; twenty minutes' ride from Court-House; improvements made and paid for. Address T 875, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$18 TO $35 MONTHLY PAYMENTS; 6 to 8 room modern suburban homes; circular showing plans, location, etc., mailed free. CHAS. H. WORCESTER, R. 330, 187 La Salle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—50,000 ACRES OF LAND IN LINcoln Co., Neb.; "no trade." HUGH RALSTON, Rock Island, Ill.

FRUIT AND FARM LANDS.

FOR SALE—CALIFORNIA MOUNTAIN RANCH and summer hotel; fully equipped; fine fruit, new house, beautiful surroundings, redwood forest, comfortable home; business established; easy of access; easy life; price $14,000; will sell half or entire; great opportunity. Address EDWIN F. GETCHELL, Marquette Bldg.

FOR SALE—SALT RIVER VALLEY FRUIT and farm lands; superb climate. Send for pamphlet. Arizona Improvement Co., 812, 171 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—THE CHOICEST AND MOST highly improved stock and dairy farm at Lake Geneva, Wis.; excellent bldgs., etc.; $5,000 stock now on farm; clear; $30,000; want clean stock clothing. L. S. ALDRIDGE & CO., 85 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TO EXCHANGE Chicago improved for clear grazing farm within about 100 miles of Chicago. F. H. DOLAND & CO., R. 322 Reaper Block.

L. S. ALDRIDGE & CO., SUITE 501-2-3, 85 Dearborn-st., effect quick exchanges of farm and city property on cash basis.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

MONEY AT 6 PER CENT; ALSO 5 AND 5½ per cent money on terms to be arranged. Will consider applications from Evanston to South Chicago; will grant privileges of prepayment in sums not less than $500. Building loans a specialty. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

A LARGE SUM TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS TO suit on Chicago real estate at low rates. Prompt attention. Building loans made. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO., Main Floor, 95 Dearborn-st.

A SPECIAL FUND OF $500,000 TO LOAN ON improved Chicago real estate in sums to suit borrowers; 5, 5½, and 6 per cent. J. GRAFTON PARKER & CO., 701, 100 Washington-st.

WANTED—$3,500 FROM PRINCIPAL FOR ONE or two years; 7 per cent gold; will secure with $5,000 gold first mtg; title guaranteed on 150 ft. in Hyde Park; worth about $15,000. Address V 746, Tribune office.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans. LOEB & GATZERT, 125 La Salle-st.

TO LOAN—$6,000, $6,500, OR $12,000 FOR 5 years in improved Chicago real estate; money in hand; no delay. MATSON HILL, 607 Home Ins. Bldg.

WANTED—LOAN $250; SHORT TIME; SECURity, clear acreage; cost over $6,000; deed you the property in trust if responsible. Address V 741, Tribune office.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st.; loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest rates; 1st mortgage for sale.

ARE PREPARED TO LOAN 60 PER CENT value of property on first and second mortgages. HAYES & WALKER, 903 New Stock Exchange.

WESTERN STATE BANK, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loans money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; no delay.

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS ON CHICAGO real estate at lowest rates; also building loans. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE; prompt attention. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, fourth floor, 172 E. Washington-st., corner 5th-av.

MONEY TO LOAN IN ANY AMOUNT AT CURrent rates on improved real estate security. BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st., city.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest current rates. KOZMINSKI & CO., 164 Randolph-st.

MEAD & COE, 100 WASHINGTON-ST.—MONEY to loan at lowest market rates on Chicago real estate security; first mortgages for sale.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate in Chicago, Evanston, and suburbs, 5, 6, and 7 per cent. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle.

SNYDACKER & CO., BANKERS, 153 WASHINGton-st., loan money on real estate; low rates.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—$1,600 ON HYDE Park improved worth $3,300. V 745, Tribune.

WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 DEARBORN-st., make loans on real estate.

FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 Dearborn-st., Rooms 18 and 19.
Makes loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very lowest rates; loans can be paid at any time. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 18 AND 19,
OR HAYMARKET THEATER BUILDING,
161 W. MADISON-ST., ROOM 14.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
94 WASHINGTON-ST., 1ST FLOOR, ROOM 8,
BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN,
351 63D-ST., COR. OF YALE, ENGLEWOOD,
AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV. [ROOM 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK], SOUTH CHICAGO.
Loans on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, etc., without removal.

RELIABLE AND RESPONSIBLE PARTY HAVing A1 references wants loan of $500 for six months; will pay liberal interest. Address V 733, Tribune office.

MUST HAVE FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS IN gold for currency; will pay small commission. Address, with particulars, in confidence, V 742, Tribune office.

LIFE, ENDOWMENT, TONTINE, AND DIStribution policies purchased. Established 1873. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., Room 617, corner Monroe.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and jewelry. RICHTER & FOSTER, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 208, formerly 344 State-st.

MONEY LOANED ON SECURED NOTES, mortgages, warrants, and other collaterals. SHIELDS & BRO., 95 Clark-st., Room 220.

MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE. ALPHEUS M. SMITH, 100 Washington-st., Room 901.

ALL SAVE MONEY GETTING MY RATES ON furniture loans. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn, 28.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND WHEELS.

Columbia Model 44, 21 lbs., perfect condition, price	$60
Columbia Model 40, 22 lbs., perfect condition	55
Columbia Model 37, 21½ lbs., perfect condition	40
Columbia Model 34, 25 lbs., perfect condition	35
Columbia Model 38, 26 lbs., perfect condition	35
Columbia Model 35, 25 lbs. [ladies'], perfect condition	35
Columbia Model 30, 28 lbs., perfect condition	25
Columbia Model 31 [ladies'], perfect condition	25
Columbia Model 32	25
Columbia Model 28 [ladies'], perfect condition	20
'95 Kenwood, 21 lbs., shopworn only	35
'95 Monarch, 22 lbs	35
'95 Bach Special, perfect condition	35
Derby [ladies'], 24 lbs., perfect condition	25
Specter [ladies'], M. & W. tires	20
Fenton, Palmer tires	30
Psycho, M. & W. tires	20
Smalley, M. & W. tires	20
Singer, Dunlop tires	20
Rudge combination tandem	40
'96 Dodson diamond frame tandem	80

The above wheels have been overhauled by us and are in perfect running order.
POPE MFG. CO., 105 Wabash-av.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—310 OGDEN-AV., HIGH CLASS undertaking; city and all suburbs. Telephone.

PARTNERS WANTED.

GENTLEMAN WANTS LADY PARTNER WITH $500; good paying business. V 750, Tribune.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS

DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 70 DEARBORN-ST., cor. Randolph, Chicago's successful specialists in diseases peculiar to men and women. Letters answered. Consultation free.

HE CURES CONSUMPTION—DR. W. A. SHEPard of Elgin has opened offices Suite 1013 Masonic Temple, where he examines consumptive patients daily. Hours, 9:30 to 12; 1 to 5.

DR. W. CARROLL, OLDEST ESTABLISHED and only expert specialist in city treating special and nervous diseases, physical decay, etc.; advice free; med. $1. Call or write. 182 State-st.

DR. EMMA HELLEWIG, 351 WELLS-ST., graduate physician, formerly Berlin, Paris; female diseases and irregularities; private home.

DR. IDA VON SCHULZ, 104 WELLS-ST., SPEcialist in all special and delicate diseases of woman; 22 years' practice. Private home.

MRS. DR. ZARA, 361 WASHINGTON-BLVD., treats skillfully female complaints; room and board if desired; letters answered.

DR. BIGELOW, DISEASES OF WOMEN, ROOM 7, 214 S. Clark-st.; 9 to 6; Sundays 10 to 12.

DR. THS. GRAHAM, LADIES' SPECIAL PHYsician, 114 Dearborn-st., R. 1109. Hours 10-6.

DR. BENSON, 709 SCHILLER BLDG., CURES speedily and promptly all complaints of ladies.

COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

DOG POUND, COR. CENTRAL PARK-AV. AND Grenshaw-st.—Unredeemed licensed dogs remaining at dog pound are as follows:
Poodle, female, tag, No. 1,908.
White mix dog, tag No. 30,340.
Terrier, female, tag No. 39,945.
Terrier dog, tag No. 752.
Black and white dog, tag No. 3,227.
ELI MONTGOMERY,
Sept. 1, 1896. Supt.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES, ETC.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TWO BRUNSWICK BILLiard tables, all complete; also 9 high chairs. Adress V 728, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OYSTERS STEWED, RAW, OR FRIED 10C. WAVERLY, 128 5th-av.

COCKROACHES—IF YOUR ROOMS ARE INfested call and see. No fail. 2936 Dearborn-st.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE—

†NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.	*HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.
*Columbia, Oc. 24, 11 a.m.	†Fulda, Nov. 14, 10 a.m.
†Werra, Oct. 31, 10 a. m.	†Kaiser, Nov. 21, 10 a. m.
*A. Victoria, No. 7, 11 a. m	*Columbia, No. 28, 11 a.m.

Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.

Regular steamers, Genoa direct, First Cabin $50. Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, Cherbourg, London, and Southampton.

North German Lloyd.	Hamburg-American Line.
Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Ag.	37 Broadway, N. Y.,
2 Bowling Green, N. Y.	N. W. cor. Randolph &
H. Claussenius & Co., 80 Fifth-av.	La Salle-sts., Chicago.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD—
FROM NEW YORK,
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. Cab., $60 and upward.	II. Cab., $45 and upward.
Havel, Tu., Sep. 8, 10 am	Lahn, Tu., Sep. 29, 10 am
Trave, Tu., Sep. 15, 10 am	Havel, Tu., Oct. 6, 10 am
Spree, Tu., Sep. 22, 10 am	Trave, Tu., Oct. 13, 10 am

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.

Saale, Sat., Sep. 5, 10 am	Aller, Sat., Sep. 19, 10 am

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Kaiser...Sept. 12, 10 am	Fulda...Sept. 26, 10 am
Werra...Sept. 19, 10 am	Ems.......Oct. 3, 10 am

H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE—
Twin screw express line from New York to PLYMOUTH (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and HAMBURG.

Normannia......Sept. 3	F. Bismarck....Sept. 17
Aug. Victoria...Sept. 10	Columbia......Sept. 24

I. CAB. $60 & UPWARD; II. CAB. $45 & UP.
PLYMOUTH—LONDON (4½ hrs.) free of charge by special train. CHERBOURG—PARIS (6½ hrs.)
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
N. w. cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

FOR SAFETY, COMFORT, AND SPEED
take the old reliable
CUNARD MAIL LINE.
Established 1840 and never lost a passenger.
"CAMPANIA" AND "LUCANIA."
New twin-screw steamships, 620 ft. long, 12,500 tons, 30,000 horse-power, the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world.
UMBRIA, ETRURIA, SERVIA, AURANIA.
520 ft. long, 8,500 tons, 14,500 horse-power, and others, comprising an incomparable fleet.
SATURDAY sailings from New York, Boston, and Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
ALL RECORDS BROKEN.
5 DAYS, 7 HOURS, 23 MINUTES.
Cunard steamers dock alongside the Liverpool Landing-Stage, thus avoiding transfer by tender. Special trains from Riverside Station adjoining. Time to London, 4¼ hours.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr., cor. Clark and Randolph.

AMERICAN LINE—
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
Shortest and most convenient route to London.

St. Paul..........Sept. 9	New York......Sept. 19
Paris..........Sept. 16	St. Louis......Sept. 23

PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Every Saturday.

Indiana..........Sept. 5	Rhynland......Sept. 12

RED STAR LINE—
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Every Wednesday.

Friesland......Sept. 9	Westernland....Sept. 23
Kensington......Sept. 16	Southwark......Sept. 30

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Tel. 188 Main. 143 La Salle-st., Chicago.

WHITE STAR LINE—
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.
Unsurpassed for excellence of service.
Disembarking passengers at Prince's Landing Stage, Liverpool, whence special train to London in 3¾ hours.
"Majestic." "Teutonic."
"Germanic." "Britannic."
Best accommodations at winter rates.
S. TENNEY FRENCH, Gen. Western Agent.
Tel. Express 139. 244 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

DE POTTER'S TOURS.
Season 1896-'97. Select parties will leave New York as follows: For a tour to JAPAN and AROUND THE WORLD, Oct. 5. For tour to Spain, Algeria, and Southern France, Oct. 3. For tour to the MEDITERRANEAN, RIVIERA, ITALY, Nov. 7. Tours to the MEDITERRANEAN, ORIENT, ITALY, Etc., Etc., in January and February. Superior escort; unequaled arrangements; inclusive cost; illustrated programs free. A. DE POTTER, 1466 Broadway, New York.
JAPAN
SPAIN

VOLCANIC ERUPTION IN HAWAII. THE volcano of Kilanea, the largest active volcano in the world, is now in a state of violent eruption, never before equalled in the history of the island. All who can spare the time should witness this marvelous sight. The steamer of the OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY, sailing from SAN FRANCISCO on Sept. 17, offers unsurpassed accommodations for visiting the island. J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS., 114 Montgomery-st., San Francisco, THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1225 Broadway, New York.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE—FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—
PARIS EVERY SATURDAY.
Fleet composed entirely of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel. Celebrated cuisine. Parlor seat and buffet special train from alongside docks at Havre to Paris in four hours.
W. W. KOZMINSKI, G. W. Agt., 166 Randolph-st.

JAPAN-CHINA—
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.,
OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S. CO.,
STEAMERS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO:
City of Pekin, via Honolulu.......Sept. 21st, 3 pm
DORIC, via Honolulu...........Sept. 30th, 3 p. m.
For freight, passenger, and general information apply at 191 or 238 South Clark-st.

"GAZE'S TOURS" TO EUROPE—[EST. 1844]—Vacation parties sail monthly. All prices. Traveling tickets, all routes, program free, choice berths, ocean steamers, lowest winter rates.
"ROUND THE WORLD" party Oct. 12, program ready. HENRY GAZE & SONS [Ltd.], Universal Tourist Agents, 220 S. Clark-st.

Lake Navigation.

GOODRICH TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, office and docks foot of Michigan-av. To Milwaukee, at 8 a. m., 9 a. m., and 8 p. m. daily. To Racine, 8 a. m. and 8 p. m. daily [Saturdays at 7:30 p. m.]. To Sheboygan and Manitowoc, daily, except Sunday, at 8 p. m. To Kewaunee, Ahnapee, Sturgeon Bay, and Menominee, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday at 8 p. m. To Green Bay, Tuesday and Thursday at 8 p. m. and Saturday at 7:30 p. m. To Escanaba and Gladstone, Friday at 8 p. m. and Saturday at 7:30 p. m. To Manistique and Green Bay ports, Saturday at 7:30 p. m. To Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, daily at 7:30 p. m. To Ludington and Manistee, daily, except Saturday, at 9 a. m. Telephone, Main 3629.

NORTHERN MICHIGAN TRANSPORTATION Company—Steamers Tuesday and Wednesday at 12:15 p. m.; Friday and Saturday at 7 p. m.; for Sturgeon Bay, Marinette, Menominee, Ludington, Manistee, Traverse City, Frankfort, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Bay View, Harbor Springs, Mackinac, Sault Ste. Marie, Detroit, Buffalo, Toronto, Montreal, and all points east. Send for tourist guide. Office and dock east end Michigan-st. Up-town offices, 220 and 234 Clark-st. 'Phone 572 Main.

GRAHAM & MORTON LINE STEAMERS "CITY OF CHICAGO" and "CITY OF MILWAUKEE" for St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, Grand Rapids, Paw Paw Lake. SHORT ROUTE to all points in Michigan and Indiana. Leave daily 9:30 a. m., 11:30 p. m. Special Saturdays, 2 p. m. Sunday 10 a. m. Dock and office foot Wabash-av. WHEELS FREE.

HOLLAND AND CHICAGO LINE—Steamer leaves for Holland, Grand Rapids, and Allegan daily (except Friday and Saturday) at 7 p. m.; Friday and Saturday, 4 p. m.; special trip Saturday, 9 a. m. Dock and office 1 State-st. Telephone Main 4648.

MACKINAC ISLAND EXCURSIONS—
$11——ROUND TRIP——$11.
Via Northern Michigan line steamers. Full information given at end Michigan-st. and 220 or 234 Clark-st.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL—CITY OFFICE, 204 Clark-st. Depot, Harrison and Fifth-av. 'Phone Mn.4585. *Da. †Ex.Sun. ‡Sun.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Montana, and Pacific coast	‡3:00 am	*10:45 pm
	*6:25 pm	* 9:45 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ashland, Iron towns, Chippewa Falls, and Eau Claire	‡4:00 am	*10:45 pm
	‡3:00 am	*10:45 pm
	*6:25 pm	* 9:45 am
Duluth and Superiors	*6:25 pm	* 9:45 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Menasha, and Waukesha	‡3:00 am	*10:45 pm
	†8:35 am	† 6:50 pm
	†1:25 pm	† 1:10 pm
	*6:25 pm	* 9:45 am
Chip. Falls and Eau Claire	†8:35 am	† 6:50 pm
Waukesha Special	†5:00 pm	† 9:00 am
Burlington Local	*3:00 pm	* 9:35 am

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RY.—Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

*Daily †Ex. Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison	† 7:55 am	† 5:58 pm
Joliet Express	†10:30 am	* 1:33 pm
Pekin Express	† 4:00 pm	† 5:58 pm
Joliet and Streator	* 4:00 pm	* 9:38 am
Lemont, Lockport, and Joliet	* 5:08 pm	† 8:42 am
Kan. City, Colo., Utah & Tex.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:43 am
Kan. City, Calif. & Mexico	*10:25 pm	*10:30 pm

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 208 Clark-st. [Phone, Main 618.] Oakley-av. and depot, cor. Wells and Kinzie-sts.

From Chicago to—	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Sioux City	....	*9:30 am
Salt Lake, San Francisco	* 6:00 pm	*7:45 am
Denver, Portland, D. Moines	*10:30 pm	*7:00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	*10:30 pm	*7:45 am
Sterling, Clinton, Cedar Rap.	†12:35 pm	†2:15 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth	* 6:30 pm	*9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Mad'n.	† 8:15 am	c8:00 am
Eau Claire	*10:15 pm	*9:45 pm
Winona, La Crosse, Madison	† 8:15 am	†6:20 pm
Winona, La Crosse & Western Minnesota	† 3:00 pm	†9:45 pm
	*10:15 pm	*8:00 am
Iowa and Dakotas	‡ 6:00 pm	c9:30 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, Green Bay	†11:30 am	*6:15 pm
	* 5:00 pm	†1:15 pm
Green Bay and Menominee	† 3:00 pm	†4:00 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood, and Rhinelander	† 3:00 pm	c7:30 am
	* 5:00 pm	*9:30 am
Oshkosh, Gr. B., Menominee, Marquette and L. Superior	a 3:00 pm	†9:30 pm
	*10:30 pm	*7:30 am

Rockford and Freeport—Lv. †7:15 a. m., e8:15 a. m., †10:40 a.m., †4:25 p.m., e6:45 p.m., †11:30 p.m. Rockford—Lv. †3 a. m., †8:15 a. m., †6:30 p. m. Waukesha—Lv. †3 a. m., e4 a. m.; †7 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †3 p. m., *5 p. m. Milwaukee—Lv. †3 a. m., e4 a. m., †7 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2 p. m., *3 p. m., *5 p. m., *8 p.m., *10:30 p.m. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. eSunday. cEx. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. a Daily to Menominee.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RY.—Passenger Station, Van Buren, near Clark-st. City ticket office, cor. Adams and Dearborn-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	* 8:00 am	* 7:20 pm
Omaha, Ill. and Iowa Mail	* 9:00 am	* 1:30 pm
Peoria, La Salle and Joliet	* 9:00 am	* 7:20 pm
Joliet Express	*11:45 am	* 3:45 pm
Joliet Accommodation	* 4:05 pm	*10:10 am
St. Paul, M'pls, & S'x Falls	* 4:15 pm	*11:00 am
Peoria, La Salle and Joliet	* 4:15 pm	*11:00 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	† 8:50 am
Omaha and C. Bluffs Flyer	* 5:45 pm	* 1:30 pm
Kansas City, St. Jo., L'worth Colorado and Texas Ex.	* 5:45 pm	* 9:40 am
Big Five to Denver, C. Spgs. Pueblo, Omaha, & Lincoln	*10:00 pm	* 8:10 am
Omaha, St. Paul, & Colorado	‡10:10 pm	c 7:10 am
Peoria, La Salle & R. Island	*11:30 pm	c 7:10 am
Peoria, La Salle & R. Island	*11:30 pm	o 8:10 am
Kansas City and Texas Ex.	‡11:30 pm	c 7:10 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex Sat. cEx. Mon. oMon. only
Fast Flyer for Omaha daily 5:45 p. m. Connects at Missouri River with U. P. Flyer next morning.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park row. Trains for the South can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, and 63d-st. stations. Tickets at City office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans & Memphis Lim.	* 2:20 pm	*12:20 pm
Monticello and Decatur	* 2:20 pm	*12:20 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
St. Louis Daylight Special	*10:35 am	* 5:00 pm
Springfield and Decatur	*10:35 am	* 5:00 pm
Cairo Day Train	† 8:30 am	† 7:00 pm
Springfield and Decatur	† 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 2:50 am	*12:50 am
Bloomington and Chatsworth	† 2:20 pm	†12:20 pm
Chicago & New Orleans Ex.	* 9:10 pm	* 7:00 am
Gilman and Kankakee	† 4:35 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C., & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 2:20 pm	*10:05 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C.	‡11:35 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger	* 3:00 pm	*10:20 am
Rockford and Dubuque	† 4:30 pm	† 1:10 pm
Rockford and Freeport Ex.	† 8:40 am	....
Dubuque and Rockford Ex.		† 7:20 pm

‡On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	† 8:30 am	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 8:30 am	†11:30 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West.	†11:30 am	† 3:45 pm
Cedar Rapids, Kas. City, Dub.	† 2:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Green Bay	† 3:00 pm	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee—Madison	† 3:00 pm	† 6:15 pm
Milwaukee—Portage	† 3:00 pm	† 1:00 pm
Milwaukee	* 3:00 pm	e 1:45 pm
Milwaukee	† 5:00 pm	e 6:30 pm
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Sioux City	* 6:00 pm	* 9:25 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak.	‡ 6:00 pm	o 9:25 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Green Bay & Mich. Peninsula	*10:15 pm	* 7:00 am
Madison, P. du Chien & West	‡10:15 pm	o 7:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	‡10:15 pm	o 7:00 am
Cedar Rapids—Kansas City	‡10:25 pm	o 7:15 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak.	‡10:25 pm	o 7:15 am
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Sioux City	‡10:25 pm	o 7:15 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. oEx. Mon. eSun. only.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C., B. & Q. RAILROAD. Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

Train	Leave.	Arrive.
Local to Galesburg, Ill.	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Ottawa, Streator & La Salle	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Rochelle, Rockford, Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 2:00 pm
Local points in Ill. and Iowa	*11:30 am	* 2:00 pm
Galesburg and Quincy	*11:30 am	* 2:00 pm
Clinton, Moline, Rock Island	*11:30 am	* 2:00 pm
Fort Madison and Keokuk	*11:30 am	* 6:25 pm
Ottawa and Streator	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Sterling, Rochelle, Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Kas. City, St. Jo, Leavenworth	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Ft. Worth, Dallas, Houston	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Nebraska	* 5:50 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Kas. City, St. Jo. Leavenworth	*10:30 pm	* 6:25 am
Omaha, Keokuk, Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 6:25 am
Denver, Cripple Creek, Colo.	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Salt Lake, Ogden, California	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Deadwood, Hot Springs, S.D.	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡11:20 pm	†10:25 am

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO & ALTON, UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office, 101 Adams-st.

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2:30 pm	2:00 pm
Kas. City, Denver, California	* 6:00 pm	9:25 am
Kas. City, Colorado & Utah	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Sp'gf'd & St. Louis Day Local	* 8:00 am	9:10 pm
St. Louis Limited	*11:00 am	4:55 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:00 pm	7:30 am
St. Louis Midnight Special	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Peoria Limited	†11:00 am	4:55 pm
Peoria Fast Mail	* 6:00 pm	10:55 am
Peoria Night Express	*11:30 pm	7:30 am
Joliet & Dwight Accommod'n.	* 5:00 pm	10:55 am

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—MAPLE Leaf Route. Grand Central Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st. Office 115 Adams-st. Phone 2380 Main.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Dubuque, Kansas City, St. Joe, Des M's & Marsht'n.	† 5:45 am	†10:00 pm
	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
	*11:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Sycamore and Byron Local	* 3:10 pm	*10:25 am

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 182 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute & Ev'sville Ex.	† 8:00 am	† 5:40 pm
Danville and Brazil	† 1:15 pm	† 9:30 pm
Chicago & Nashville Limited	* 6:30 pm	* 9:55 am
Terre Haute & Evansville	*11:34 pm	* 6:55 am

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES, CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 South Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburg	† 7:30 am	*8:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	*10:30 am	*5:15 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:30 am	*5:15 pm
The Keystone Express	*10:30 am	*5:15 pm
Columbus and the East	*10:30 am	*5:15 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*10:30 am	*5:15 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*10:30 am	*5:15 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburg	* 3:00 pm	*8:00 am
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Pittsburg and Washington	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:15 pm	*7:30 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:15 pm	*7:30 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:15 pm	*7:30 am
Youngstown and Newcastle	*11:30 pm	*9:00 pm
Pittsburg and the East	*11:30 pm	*9:00 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R., AND B. & A. R. R.'s—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket office, 119 Adams-st., and station, 12th-st. and Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, 63d-st.

June 21, 1896. *Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Express	† 6:50 am	† 6:35 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
North Shore Limited		* 4:30 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:05 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†11:10 am
Detroit & Bay Cy. Night Ex.	* 9:40 pm	* 6:30 am
Atlantic Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:50 am

Grand Rapids trains via C. & W. M. Ry. leave †7:20 a. m., †5 p. m., *9:30 p. m.; arrive, *6:50 a. m., †11:50 a. m., †6:50 p. m.
*Daily. †Except Sunday.

WABASH RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 97 Adams-st., and 221 Michigan-av.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. L., Peoria & Texas Lim.	*10:28 am	* 5:15 pm
St. Louis & Kansas City Ex.	* 2:20 pm	*12:55 pm
St. L. & Peoria Vestibule Ex.	* 9:00 pm	* 7:30 am
Forrest Accommodation	* 5:00 pm	* 9:10 am
Detroit, N. Falls & N. Y. Ex.	* 3:00 pm	* 7:55 am
Detroit, Boston & Can. Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 9:45 pm
Toronto, Mon. & Can. Ex.	* 3:00 pm	* 7:55 am
Chicago-Detroit Express	† 9:50 am	† 4:55 pm

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHern Ry., N. Y. C. and H. R., and B. & A. Rys. Depot, Van Buren-st., one block from the Board of Trade; and 22d-st. City ticket office, 180 Clark-st.

*Daily. ‡Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Daily Express	‡ 7:00 am	‡ 8:00 pm
Limited Fast Mail	* 8:00 am	* 9:20 am
New York and Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Elkhart Accommodation		‡10:25 am
New York Central Limited	* 5:30 pm	....
New York & Boston Express	* 8:45 pm	* 7:35 am
Special Mail	* 2:45 am	*11:59 pm

BALTIMORE AND OHIO—DEPOT, GRAND Central Passenger Station. City office 193 Clark-st.

No extra fares are charged on the B. & O. limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	† 6:40 pm
New York, Washington, and Vestibuled Express	*10:15 am	† 9:00 pm
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled	* 3:20 pm	* 8:55 pm
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling, and Columbus Ex.	* 7:10 pm	* 7:40 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel, Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts.

*Daily. ‡Daily except Sun.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	‡7:30 am	6:43 pm
New York and Boston	*2:55 pm	5:00 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	*2:55 pm	5:00 pm
North Judson Accommodation	*4:40 pm	9:25 am
New York and Boston	*8:00 pm	7:35 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	*8:00 pm	7:35 am

NICKEL-PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st.

*Daily. ‡Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Cleveland Mail	‡8:05 am	7:00 pm
New York and Boston Ex.	*1:30 pm	9:00 pm
New York and Boston Ex.	*9:20 pm	7:40 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 111 Adams-st., Chicago, Ill. Telephone Main 3389.

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RY.—Through trains to Grand Rapids, Traverse City, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Mack. Island. City ticket office, 119 Adams-st.

Station, 12th-st., Lake-Front.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local, through coaches	7:20 am	11:50 am
Parlor car and sleeper	5:00 pm	6:50 pm
Daily, sleeper	9:30 pm	6:50 am

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS 12TH-ST. AND Park-row, and 22d, 39th, 53d, and 63d-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati and Louisville	*9:00 am	*5:30 pm
Washington Express	†1:00 pm	†9:00 pm
Cincinnati and Louisville	*8:30 pm	*7:20 am

LABOR HITS BRYAN HARD

DENIAL MADE TO REPORT HE IS TO SPEAK AT OGDEN'S GROVE.

Workingmen Cause Thousands of Circulars to Be Printed and Distributed Repudiating the Attempt to Saddle the Silverite on Them as Their Orator at Their Annual Celebration—Politics and Candidates Will Be Barred on the Occasion.

Thousands of handbills, headed "Special Notice," floated about the streets of Chicago yesterday afternoon and last night. They were issued by the Trade and Labor Assembly because of the effort being made by somebody to saddle W. J. Bryan upon this organization as its Labor day orator. The notice reads:

"Owing to malicious representation made by enemies of the Trade and Labor Assembly the impression has been created that candidates for political offices would be present and address the assembly in Ogden's Grove. Positively no political speeches by candidates or others will be permitted. Let us be free from political servitude at least on labor's national holiday."

The foregoing appears on one side of the handbill, while on the other is this announcement:

"Twelfth annual celebration of Labor day under the auspices of the Trade and Labor Assembly, Ogden's Grove, Monday, Sept. 7, 1896. An enjoyable time promised. For particulars see daily papers. Admission: Males, 25 cents; women and children free."

Designed to Deny Story.

This was gotten out and circulated as an answer to the story set afloat that somebody in the Trade and Labor Assembly had undertaken to make a political affair out of the celebration by inviting Candidate Bryan to speak. It created a good deal of disturbance in labor circles, and members of the assembly, regardless of their political affiliations, promptly repudiated the whole business by publicly denouncing it.

It is doubtful whether Mr. Bryan will get an opportunity to address any of the labor picnics in Chicago next Monday. It is understood he was to have appeared at Sharpshooters' Park, where the Building and Trades Council will celebrate. So far as any one interested in the affair has been able as yet to ascertain, the invitation was extended to Mr. Bryan by two members of the Committee on Speakers and Entertainment appointed three months ago by the council.

They acted entirely upon their own notion and no report of it has ever been made either to this committee or to the council. As a result there is also an upheaval in that body which seriously threatens to interfere with the celebration. The two men are Democrats and in close touch with the Cook County Popocratic machine. It is believed by a good many members that they acted under the direction and influence of that machine.

Seeking to Bryanize Vote.

The machine has been making every possible effort to Bryanize the laboring vote of this city, and was bold enough to take the chance at least of forcing the silverite upon some one of the organizations. They set forth in glowing terms that he would be a great drawing attraction, and for that reason incidentally the council might largely replenish its treasury by presenting him.

There will be a meeting of the council today, and some of its leading members are going there for the purpose of kicking up a row that promises to get some of the "fresh chaps" who have taken upon themselves the responsibility of running things without authority into trouble.

The Building and Trades Council is as much non-partisan as the Trades and Labor Assembly. Its membership is about equally divided in political views between the Republicans and Democrats. All of the Republicans and a good many of the Democrats are said to be bitterly opposed to having a political orator, and especially a candidate for office, thrust upon them as their Labor day speaker. Some of them go so far as to say they will not stand it, and that if Mr. Bryan persists in going to Sharpshooters' Park they will stay away.

HE FILLS POPOCRATIC VACANCIES.

Chairman Jones Fills Out Two of His Committees.

Chairman Jones has been slow in completing his Popocratic organization, but he made the appointments yesterday of an Executive and an Advisory committee and also filled the vacancies, with one exception, of the Campaign committee. This is the most important body. Daniel J. Campau, the Michigan millionaire, is at the head of the committee. Its other members are:

John R. McLean, Cincinnati, O.
William J. Stone, Jefferson, Mo.
Clark Howell Jr., Atlanta, Ga.
J. G. Johnson, Peabody, Kas.
Thomas Gahan, Chicago.
William A. Clark, Helena, Mont.
James Kerr, Clearfield, Pa.
Frank Hosford, Secretary.

The new additions selected by Chairman Jones for the Advisory committee are George Fred Williams of Massachusetts, Alexander Troup of Connecticut, and John W. Tomlinson of Alabama. The announcement is also made that Mr. Campau will be ex-officio Chairman of the Finance committee. Bimbrough Jones, son of the Chairman, will act as his private secretary.

Here is the Executive committee:

James K. Jones, Chairman.
Thomas O. Towles, Secretary.
Henry D. Clayton, Eufaula, Ala.
Thomas C. McRae, Prescott, Ark.
J. J. Dwyer, San Francisco, Cal.
Adair Wilson, Durango, Colo.
Richard R. Kenney, Dover, Del.
Samuel Pasco, Monticello, Fla.
George Ainslie, Boise City, Idaho.
John G. Shanklin, Evansville, Ind.
C. A. Walsh, Ottumwa, Ia.
Urey Woodson, Owensboro, Ky.
N. C. Blanchard, Shreveport, La.
Arthur P. Gorman, Laurel, Md.
D. J. Campau, Detroit, Mich.
William J. Stone, Jefferson City, Mo.
W. H. Thompson, Grand Island, Neb.
James Smith Jr., Newark, N. J.
Josephus Daniels, Raleigh, N. C.
William C. Leistikow, Grafton, N. D.
B. R. Tillman, Trenton, S. C.
James M. Hoad, Nashville, Tenn.
Peter J. Otey, Lynchburg, Va.
E. C. Wall, Milwaukee, Wis.
Marcus A. Smith, Phœnix, Ari.
Lawrence Gardner, Washington, D. C.
Thomas Marcum, Muscogee, I. T.

Secretary Walsh was absent from headquarters yesterday. The only visitor of special importance was H. W. Cornell of New York, son of ex-Gov. Cornell. He is expected to be the active leader of the Popocratic forces in that State. He had a long conference with Chairman Jones regarding the situation. He did not encourage the idea that Bryan is going to carry the State.

It was announced that arrangements had been made for Senator Tillman to stump Pennsylvania from Sept. 10 to 20.

MIDDAY TALKS AGAINST POPOCRACY.

First of an Interesting Series to Be Held Today.

The opening meeting of a daily series of noonday Republican rallies will be held today in the hall that has been secured and decorated for this purpose at No. 179 Monroe street.

G. C. Corey will preside, the Weber Quartet will sing, and the address will be made by E. L. Lampson, ex-Speaker of the Ohio House of Representatives. All commercial travelers in the city are invited to be present.

This series of meetings will be held under the auspices of the National Executive committee of the Commercial Travelers of the United States and of the Commercial McKinley Club No. 1.

GOOD NEWS IN FROM COOK COUNTY.

Republican Central Committee Holds a Meeting for Organization.

A full meeting of the Cook County Republican Central committee was held at headquarters yseterday afternoon to adopt and put into operation the scheme of organization.

The committeeman from each ward and town was called upon for a statement as to the situation in his territory and also to make any suggestions regarding the kind of work deemed most advisable among voters with whom he was acquainted.

All of the reports, however, showed that there is no defection among Republicans and that the various clubs are rapidly increasing their membership.

WILL MATCH ARGUMENTS WITH BEN.

Rudolph Patterson Accepts Tillman's Challenge for a Debate.

"Pitchfork Ben" Tillman will match arguments with Rudolph Patterson, Vice-President of the Hamilton club and an attaché of the city administration. The latter sent a letter to the Senator yesterday accepting his challenge for a joint debate, naming New York as the place of meeting. Tillman, it is announced, will not decline to meet the Chicago man.

POPULISTS STAND BY THEIR TICKET.

Unless Popocrats Recognize It They Will Oppose Fusion.

The County Popocratic Central committee will have to grant the demands made by the Populists and Silver Republicans for places on the proposed fusion ticket or there will be no fusion. That much was settled at a long conference held yesterday afternoon between the Populist and Silver Republican Executive committees at the Clifton House.

They decided to insist upon a recognition of the ticket placed in the field by the recent Populist convention, which gave to the Populists and Silver Republicans the positions of State's-Attorney, Coroner, Clerk of the Appellate Court, and six members of the County Commissioners.

Failing in this, they will place a complete county ticket of their own in the field, the various positions to be divided equally between the two parties.

This is the ultimatum which will be handed Secretary Burke today.

McKinley Labor League Rally.

The McKinley Labor League held the last of its factory political rallies until after Labor day yesterday noon at John Featherstone's Sons' iron foundry, No. 354 North Halsted street. Over 150 of the operatives attended. The first speaker was M. H. Madden, who made a statement of the money issue. He was followed by P. J. Miniter, who explained the effects the silver program would have on business. James O'Connell discussed the subject of the tariff. The meeting closed with an address in Polish by Ignatius Kosminski.

Operatives Strongly for McKinley.

If the sewing machine and bicycle works at Belvidere stand as an example of what shop people propose to do with the free silver issue on election day Maj. McKinley need not lose any sleep over Illinois. The result of a poll taken among its employés showed of 1,256 ballots cast, 1,224 were for McKinley and 32 for Bryan.

Erie Employes for Sound Money.

Two hundred employés of the Erie railroad met in the roundhouse at Fifty-first street last night and organized a Republican sound money club. L. G. Hecker was elected President.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

The agencies directly interested in the street car barn insurance and the Superintendent of Rating for the Underwriters' Association have practically agreed on a new schedule. It is expected the result of their efforts to reach a basis satisfactory to the street car companies and the insurance companies as well will be submitted to the Executive committee of the Underwriters' Association at the weekly meeting this afternoon. The main feature of the new schedule will be a reduction in the area of the buildings and a more carfeul wording of the co-insurance clause so that it will be capable of only one interpretation. The Executive committee will refer the matter to the Underwriters' Association for consideration at the quarterly meeting in October with its approval or disapproval.

* * *

The charge of contempt against Attorney C. H. Jackson, based on his action in having a receiver appointed for the Reliance Mutual Fire Insurance company in the Circuit Court when he had agreed with the County Court to take no action in the matter within a certain time, has been withdrawn by agreement among the parties interested. By the appointment of a receiver James S. Norton lost a judgment for $598.

* * *

The report to the effect that the New York Life had decided to comply with all the requirements of the Prussian Minister of the Interior and reënter that country is denied by officers of the company. No change will be made in the position of the New York Life in any event until the return of the two officers of the company, who are in Europe investigating its affairs there.

* * *

The welfare of the local board at Dayton, O., is seriously threatened by the withdrawal of the German-American, the London and Lancashire, and the Springfield. An effort of the Board of Trustees to restore harmony has not been successful.

* * *

M. V. McGilliard, President of the McGilliard Insurance Agency at Indianapolis, and J. K. Wright, Secretary of the Indiana Insurance company, are in the city on business relating to the Indiana company.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO—The demand for boats was good, and a big business was transacted at unchanged rates. Charters: To Buffalo—Rockefeller, Mecosta, wheat; Hundred Thirty-seven, Ashland, corn. To Black Rock—Aragon, flaxseed. To Port Huron—Maria Martin, corn.

CLEVELAND, O.—There is some inquiry for wheat tonnage at Duluth at 1½ cents, but very few ore and coal cargoes are offered. Rates are unchanged all around. Charters: Wheat—Lagonda, Fryer, Duluth to Buffalo, 1½ cents. Coal—Columbia, Ashtabula to Portage, 25 cents.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Freights are unchanged with the situation easier. Charters: Moore, Marion, Pabst, Milwaukee; Farwell, Rutter, Ramapo, Chicago; Ishpeming, Toledo.

DULUTH, Minn.—There is a good demand for wheat tonnage, but vessels are not plenty. The rate is firm at 1½ cents.

DETROIT, Mich.—Chartered: Ionia, wheat and rye, Buffalo, 1¼ cents.

Around the Lakes.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich., Sept. 2.—By collision with the schooner Emily B. Maxwell the schooner Col. Ellsworth was sent to the bottom of the Straits of Mackinac at 4 o'clock this morning. The collision occurred off Waugoshance light. The crew of the Ellsworth took to the yawlboat, and were picked up by the Maxwell and brought here. The Ellsworth was bound down without cargo, and the Maxwell was bound up with a cargo of alabaster stone. A heavy southeast gale prevailed, and it was accompanied with rain and thick weather. In the gloom which preceded the dawn the two boats collided four miles northeast of the light. The Ellsworth sank bow first, and its stern and mainsail are sticking above the water. The port bow of the Maxwell was badly stove in, but the damage is all above the water. The lost schooner was owned by C. A. Chamberlain of Detroit.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich., Sept. 2.—The schooner Presto, loaded with hardwood lumber from Manistee, sprung a leak in the heavy sea near Waugoshance today and arrived here full of water. The Captain has put it on the beach in a sheltered position, where the vessel and cargo are safe, and is now awaiting orders from the insurance companies and the shippers.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 2.—Capt. George Brooke, shipping master for the Lake Carriers' Association at Ashtabula, dropped dead today.

Vessel Movements.

CONNEAUT, O.—Cleared—Coal—Outhwaite, Chicago; John Marten, Detour.

GLADSTONE, Mich.—Cleared—Flour—Pridgeon, Buffalo. Pig iron—Spinner, Page, Lake Erie.

TWO HARBORS, Minn.—Cleared—Castalia, Magna, Cleveland; Victory, Rees, Chicago; Genoa, Buffalo.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Neff, L. Drake, Fontana. Cleared—Light—Kaliyuga, Pioneer, Marquette.

MANITOWOC, Wis.—Windbound—Taber, Mason, Peoria, Vega, Stampede, Marsh. Departed—Rudolph, Chicago.

ERIE, Pa.—Arrived—Manola, Marcia, Thomas Adams, Hundred and Eighteen. Cleared—Parnell, Chicago, coal.

ASHTABULA, O.—Arrived—Harvey Brown. Cleared—Coal—Glasgow, Duluth; Andaste, Nyanza, Fort William; Barr, Escanaba.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Arrived—Oregon, Richards, Nelson Bloom, Massachusetts, Metacomet. Cleared—Presley, Redington, Lake Erie. Sheltered—Spinner, Foster, Hinton, Sumatra.

MARQUETTE, Mich.—Arrived—Brightie. Cleared—Pease, Planet, Wade, Schoolcraft, Nester, Bourke, Forest City, McGregor, Australasia, Tasmania, Northwest, Lake Erie ports.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Up—Wilhelm, coal, Duluth; Niko and consort, Buffalo; Rosedale, Fort William, Prince. Down—Pueblo, Glengarry and consort, Nicaragua and consorts.

ASHLAND, Wis.—Arrived—Minch, Warmington, Aurora, Aurania, Waldo, Wilson, Hundred and Nine, Hundred and Twenty-seven. Cleared—Johnson, Helvetia, Oscoda, Corning, King, Senator Lockwood, Barium, Arenac.

SOUTH CHICAGO.—Arrived—Egyptian, Waverly, Tice, Moravia, Hawgood. Cleared—Matoa, Martha, Buffalo; Progress, Aztec, Chicago; Whitworth, Nielson, Duluth; Levi Grant, Manistee; S. O. 76, Bay City; Mosher, Port Huron; Oglebay, Erie.

STURGEON BAY, Wis.—Down—Mott, 10 last night; Merchant, Canisteo, Stewart, 7; Luckey, 9. Up—Emery, 1 p. m.; Joys, 6; Seymour, 7; Stephenson and consorts, 7:30; Butters, Sawyer and consorts, Mills, 8. Sheltered—Butcher Boy, Felicitous, Annie Dall.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—W. B. Morley, Wilhelm, Niko, Churchill. Cleared—Light—Parker, Two Harbors; John Rice, Sheboygan; Champion, Bay Mills; Gratwick No. 1, Duluth. Coal—Egan, Milwaukee; Colonial, Marquette; Eddy, Cranage, Superior.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Up—Omaha, 12:20 a. m.; Chicago, 4:40; John Wilbor, 6:15; Susquehanna, 1 p. m.; Roman, 4:30; Arnold, 6. Down—Gladstone, 10:50 last night; Mariska, Malta, 2:40 a. m.; Grecian, 3; Hurlbut, Clint, 3:20; Neosho, 5:30; Jessie Boyce, 7:40; Marion, 1:10 p. m.; whalebacks, 3:30; Lehigh, 6. Sheltered—Jessie Boyce, Maxwell, Keystone, Masten, yacht Texteth. Wind—Northwest, strong, cloudy.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR—Arrived—Iosco, Kearsarge, Wotan, Ogarita, Pope, Lagonda, Craig, Mahoning, Nimick, Roumania, Sitka, Yukon, Vanderbilt, Osceola, Tyrone, Iron Chief and consort. Departed—Ward, Weed, Buffalo, flour; Gratwick, Spokane, Maricopa, Buffalo, grain; Republic, Naples, Ericsson, Holley, Lake Erie, ore; Lockwood, Waldo, Ashland, light; Pringle, Two Harbors, light.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Armenia, 8:30 last night; Caledonia, 10:20; Masaba, Moran, 9:20; Hiawatha, Verona, Frontenac, Portage, 10:30; J. D. Marshall, S. Marshall, Kingfisher, Tilden, 11:20; Toledo, Manaford, 2:40 p. m. Down—Algonquin, 11 last night; Corsica, 12:40 a. m.; Arnold, 2; Harper, Mills, Montgomery, North Star, 9; V. H. Ketcham, Wadena, 10:15; Maritana, 10:40; Arabia, 2 p. m.; Maruba, Manda, 3; Huron City, 4; Northwest, 5:30; Kirby, Hartnell, 6. Canadian lock—Up—Bulgaria, 3 p. m. Down—Tilley, noon. Weather thick.

PORT HURON, Mich.—Down—Gogebic and consort, noon; Maryland, 12:40 p. m.; Schuck, 1; J. B. Ketcham, 2:30; Wawatam, 3:20; Iron King and consort, 3:40. Up—Pontiac, 12:30 a. m.; Sibley and consort, 1:40; Curry, 3; Mohawk, 4; Mariposa, 5:20; Peck, 6; Pilgrim, 7:40; I. J. Boyce, Crusader, Sentinel, 8; Traverse and consorts, 9:20; Centurion, 10:30; Sligo, 11:20; Maytham, noon; Codorus, 12:45 p. m.; Queen of West and consort, 2; Jewett, 3:20; Northern Queen, 3:30; Continental, Holland, 4. Departed—Mary A. McGregor.

Up—Hackett and consort, 5:40; Hope and consort, Iroquois, 6:10; Wilbur, 7; Siemens, 7:10; Olympia, 7:40; Alaska, 8; Penobscot, Northland, 8:10; Colgate and consort, 8:30. Down—Gilchrist and consorts, 6:20; Whitney and consort, 7; Thomson and consorts, Nebraska, 7:20; Tuttle and consort, 8:10. Wind south, fresh.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Alaska, Olympia, 12:10 p. m.; Wilbur, Hoyt and consort, 1:15; Drake, Seimens, 1:30; Inter-Ocean, Winslow, 1:40; Penobscot, 2; Macy, Roby, Becker, Robert Mills, Fitzgerald, 3:15; Lowell, 3:40; J. W. Mills, Wyoming (small), 4:20; Lackawanna, 4:30; Niagara, 5. Down—Milwaukee, 11:20 last night; Garden City barges, 1 a. m.; Frost, Mary McGregor, 2; Wissahickon, 5; Gilbert, Ionia (arrived), 6; Alva, 7; Calvin, Ceylon, 7:30; Vega, 8; Schuylkill, Northern King, 8:20; North Wind, 8:40; Parks Foster, 10; McWilliams, 10:30; Murphy, 12:50 p. m.; Montana, 1:20; Ira Owen, Seattle, 1:50; Cort, Russell, 2; Florida, 2:30; Devereux, 3:20; Iron Age and consort, 3:30.

Up—Boston, 6; America, 9. Down—Maryland, 6; Schuck, 6:10; Gogebic, Biwabik, J. B. Ketcham, 7:40; Wawatam, 8:10.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Coal—D. R. Rhodes, Buffalo; P. J. Ralph, Harold, Lewiston, Erie; Topeka, Oswego. Iron ore—John Mitchell, Two Harbors. Lumber—G. C. Markham, Manistee. Light—G. F. Williams, Milwaukee.

Cleared—Grain—D. R. Rhodes, M. B. Grover, Midland; Sam Flint, Sarnia. Merchandise—Cuba, New York, Owego, Buffalo. Light—Pewaukee, Vans Harbor; S. O. Neff, M. Marshall, Manistee; Driver, M. Slauson, Manistique; Annie Laura, Ludington.

NEWS OF THE COURTS

Circuit and Superior Courts Judgments

Judge Burke—158960—John McConnell vs. Wm. G. Waddell; by deflt., $582.97.—161060—Harry Bastian vs. North Chicago Street Ry. Co.; on fndg., $200 and sat.—161066—Harriet Hoffman vs. Plaza Hotel Co.; on fndg., $375 and sat.

Decrees.

Judge Burke—4297—Pawtucket Institution for Savings vs. Briggs et al.; decree.—4296—Same vs. Same; decree.—4296—Same vs. Same; decree.—11080—J. L. Mott Iron Works vs. De Veney; decree, sale.—8529—Vreeland vs. Holm et al.; decree.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Burke—Emergency business.
Judge Stein—Emergency business.
Judge Carter [County Court]—No court.
Judge Kohlsaat—No court.

Store open all day Saturday.

MANDEL BROTHERS

Children's week at Mandel's.

Children's school apparel . . A rare opportunity to properly prepare the boys and girls for school. Specially bought and specially priced artistic attire—exquisite, yet economical—pretty, yet practicable—stylish, yet serviceable—fresh from America's foremost outfitters, whose products are controlled by Mandel's.

4.95 for boys' $8 suits—double-breasted two-garment suits—sizes 6 to 16 years—made in the latest styles from imported blue and black diagonal and nobby mixed cheviots—the new effects for fall wear—made especially for Mandel's by Smith, Gray & Co., the famous boys' tailors.

3.95 for boys' $6 all-wool two-piece suits—blue, black, brown, gray, and fancy mixtures, cheviots, and cassimeres—sizes 6 to 16 years.

2.95 for boys' $5 2-piece suits—made from strictly all-wool domestic cheviots and cassimeres—colors blue, black, and dark plaids and mixtures—double-breasted coats—pants made double seat and knees—all seams strongly sewed—an ideal school suit for the rough and hardy boy—sizes 6 to 16 years.

50c for boys' and girls' $1 hats and caps for school wear, including golf caps, Stanley caps, plain and feather trimmed Tam O'Shanters—42 correct styles.

25c for children's 50c fall hosiery for school wear—ribbed cashmere—double knees, heels, and toes—also heavy ribbed cotton hose, specially adapted for boys.

1.25 for boys' $2 sweaters—pure wool—full fashioned—all colors.

45c for $1 school umbrellas—a special lot of children's umbrellas—extra quality union twilled covering—fast black—natural wood handles.

Misses' autumn reefer coats—proper effects—full back—large droop sleeves—Scotch cheviot, covert, and kersey cloth—all sizes—12 to 16 years—2d floor—
3.50 for $8.00 jackets—
5.00 for $12.00 jackets—
6.50 for $15.00 jackets—
8.00 for $18.00 jackets—

2.50 for children's $6.50 reefers—8 to 14 years—all sizes—many proper effects—sailor collar—fancy mixed cloths—handsomely trimmed with braid and buttons—
2.50 for $6.50 reefers—
3.50 for $8.00 reefers—
Basement cloak section.

1.25 for $6.00 wash dresses—misses' and children's—of duck, dimity, and lawns—choice assortment—all handsomely trimmed—all sizes—
1.25 for $6.00 dresses—
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Children's 1-piece school dresses—all made of the newest all-wool mixtures—beautifully trimmed and well made—extra wide hems—sizes 4 to 14 years—worth up to $15.00—for $4.90, $2.90, and $1.90.

1.25 for $2 school shoes for misses and children—select Dongola leather—newest shapes—fresh from the factory—tan and black—button and lace—sizes 8½ to 2—widths A to E—choice, $1.25—basement.

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This is the Last Day

The above lines will be sold in their present room, as the stocks will be removed to our new third floor to-night, and there are about

1,000 Silk Skirts, Silk Petticoats and Silk Waists and a number of odd choice lots of Silk Underwear and Hosiery that will be sold to-day regardless of cost or value as we will not move them.

$3.75	$3.00 and $2.50 Fancy Habutai and natural Pongee Silk Shirt Waists—an opportunity never before equalled—all go to-day at, each, only	$1.00
$7.50	Fine Warp Printed Silk Dress Waists and Silk Shirt Waists will go very rapidly to-day at the very low price each of only	$2.50
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Some extra choice odd lots to be closed out to-day *at about ½ real value.*

Infant's Hosiery—

$1.00	The balance of our great special purchase of Infant's Black Silk Hose—size 4 to 6—regular price 75c to $1.00—to-day	38c

Ladies' Pure Silk Hose—

$2.00	Ladies' extra fine and heavy pure Silk Hose, in black and colors, worth up to $2 per pair, none worth less than $1.50, your choice to-day	98c
75c	Another 49 dozens fine imported Swiss ribbed Silk Vests, worth 75c, at only	25c
$1.25	Not many, just a few dozen, extra fine imported pure silk, Swiss Ribbed Vests, worth $1.25, at only	48c
$7.50	Men's and Women's pure Silk Underwear, regular price $7.50 per suit, our price $3.75 per suit or per garment	$1.88

We continue our sale of fine Black Silks, which has the past three days drawn the greatest black silk crowds of the season.

75c Black Brocade Satins at	35c
$1.25, $1.00 and 85c fine Black Silks, plain and brocaded, at	50c
$2.00 and $1.50 Extra Rich Satin Figured Gros Grain, at $1.00 and	75c

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On Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's Clothing for now or futu use argument is unnecessary when proof is so easily to be had—See Below. Our Removal Sales have caused astonishment and comm among the public at large as well as the clothing trade. No wonde We are selling clothing cheaper than the manufacturer can produ Never in our entire experience have we offered such values.

Youths' and Boys' Long Trouser Suits in all-wool fine blue and black cheviots, made to sell at $15, now **$10.00**
Ages 14 to 19.

Boys' Dark Blue Cheviot Suits, long trousers, double-breasted style, have been $8.00, sale price **$5.00**
Ages 14 to 19.

Youths' or Boys' Long Trouser Suits, in navy blue or black, fine English rough cheviots, single or double breasted suits that were good value at $20.00, may go at **$13.50**
Ages 14 to 19.

The Putnam Combination Suits, consisting of extra pants and golf cap, made of strong, all-wool materials, strong stitches and never-come-off buttons, trousers double seat and knees, patent elastic waist band, special value at **$5.00**
Ages 6 to 16.

Boys' Middy Suits, sailor pants, separate vest, in finest quality blue serge, at **$4.75**
The $8.00 kind—Ages 3 to 8.

Boys' $6.00 and $7.00 Reefer Suits in navy blue and mixed cheviots, handsomely trimmed, at **$3.50**
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800 Boys' Rough-and-Tumble School Suits, double breasted, in stylish gray and tan mixed cheviots, never before sold at less than $6.00, now **$3.50**
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Another lot of Boys' 2-piece Double-Breasted Suits, in dark blue and gray, at **$1.50**
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Special—Boys' Best Quality English Corduroy Knee Trousers, patent elastic waist-band, the $1.25 kind, go at **79c**
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We have marked down our finest goods to the place of lots closed out.

All our Men's fine Suits, sacks, cutaways Prince Albert frocks, including fine impo Clay and Pall Mall worsteds, undressed wo eds, pin check and fine stripe English wo and a great variety of the finest imported and English plaid effects, have been good sellers at $25.00 to $30.00.. **Now $12.5**

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$45.00 Full Silk Lined Overcoats for $22.5
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